1915

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 4

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY TH CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATO TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 30th October 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested t to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if a being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is be to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Anarchism in Bengal.

1. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 27th October, observes:—"Fr reports coming to us from Bengal we greatly exercised in mind to see that there of late been a recrudescence of anarchical crime, the victims in the majority cases being officers of the Criminal Investigation Department who had bee tireless in the discharge of their duty, of hunting down anarchists and seditionists. . . . . We are also exercised in mind that it is young men, in several cases educated, who have taken themselves to the most undignified and sinful profession of anarchists. It has been made more than abundantly clear to all and sundry that crimes will never strengthen or beautify the destiny of any country; and the worst enemies of our country are those who hope to bring about political salvation through bloodshed. . . . . Anarchism ought not and should not be allowed to flourish in India under any garb, and it is earnestly to be hoped that our countrymen in Bengal well co-operate with the Government in their efforts to stamp out anarchical crimes."

(d) Education.

The University of Madras.

2. The *Hindu*, of the 25th October, states:—"The prediction that was made on the eve of the enactment of the Indian Universities Act of 1904 that the re-formed Senates would, by reason of the very wide powers of nomination given to the Chancellors, be more or less official in character and out of touch with Indian public opinion, has nowhere been so completely fulfilled than in Madras. . . . . Matters would have been somewhat better, as in Calcutta and Bombay, if among Indian Fellows there were persons of the towering personality of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee or Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and the party in power has always consisted of a few College Professors who have managed to conduct the affairs of the University just as they liked. The proceedings of the Senate on Friday and Saturday last, lively, interesting and in one or two respects somewhat satisfactory as they were, only confirm the view that we have set forth. . . . . The strange ways of the Madras University would form, if presented in a connected form, very curious features and the anxiety bestowed in putting an embargo on books of certain English writers on politics is explained by the fear of English Professors as to the danger of the imbibing of political ideas by Indians. . . . . A motion which was warmly debated upon was that proposed by Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar of Trivandrum with the object of allowing one Fellow to be assigned to more than one Faculty. Such a practice is followed in certain other Indian Universities and on educational grounds, the presence of an able Fellow on two or more Faculties might be eminently desirable. But the European Fellows saw in it a danger which would bring division where, they alleged, there was now peace, and disturbance where there was now tranquility. Mr. H. J. Allen, Principal of the Presidency College, would appear to have conceived the proposal as one principally intended to introduce lawyers into the Faculty of Arts and embarked on a denunciation which was defiant in tone, and contemptuous in expression. This is a favourite pastime of Anglo-Indians which the Senate ought to be free from, and it was well that the offensive remarks of Mr. Allen were replied to in indignant and spirited language by, among others, Mr. Rangaswami Ayyangar. The incident only brings home to our mind the way in which nominated European Fellov dominate the Senate to which we have frequently referred."

he *New India*, of the 26th October, writes:—"We are astonished to find that in the lecture delivered last evening, under the auspices of the Mahajana Sabha,

idential Universities.

Professor Ramalinga Reddi of Mysore, residential Universities were demned. . . . . The learned Professor says that the Madras Univer-y, like other Indian Universities, was modelled on the lines of Oxford and ambridge. This is a somewhat startling statement, inasmuch as the latter e residential Universities, while the Indian are only examining and affiliatng Universities. . . . . Professor Ramalinga was a little rash in ing that people who advocate residential Universities have not the ghost an idea of their advantages. Very many of their advocates are Indians no have studied in Oxford or Cambridge, and know what 'college life' in nem means. They have learned the advantage of close association with scholars, the elevating inspiration caught from Professors who associate daily with their students, the refining atmosphere of those ancient seats of learning, the power of their historical traditions. . . . . This is in which the lovers of Indian youth desire to give them in their own land. Not 'supervision and control by a non-Indian, who has not the slightest idea of Indian habits and customs,' but the supervision of Indians penetrated with love of the Motherland, who would make the atmosphere of the University an inspiration to patriotism, to high endeavour, to service of India. . . . . The idea that the essence of a residential University is foreign is a strange one, when we remember that the whole spirit of Indian education used to be the dwelling of the pupil with his teacher. The Gurukula of the elder days shall be revived in the residential University of our own times, under Indian control and Indian management."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

CTATOR,
915.

4. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 23rd October, has the following:—"Small-pox of a virulent type is raging in Calicut. Our enquiries go to show that the Sanitary authorities have so far done absolutely nothing to combat the disease, for reasons we are unable to understand. When Dr. Warrior was acting as District Medical Officer there was an outbreak, which was promptly suppressed, thanks to his promp, action and severe handling of the sanitary staff which is proverbially somnambulant.

Small-pox in Calicut.

RIOT,
915.

5. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th October, has the following:—"With the decision of the Government on the question of village panchayats, the land problem of the Madras Presidency assumes a new phase. . . . . Whoever is responsible for the drafting of the resolution, there is not the shadow of a doubt that it betrays lamentable ignorance of village life and the conditions prevailing in villages. Any official who has known the Indian ryot, his surroundings and his capacities, cannot have failed to be struck by the utter helplessness in which he is placed to combat the evils of defective, irregular, nay, corrupt administration as prevailing in the villages. At any rate, the member or members of the Government which has issued that precious document have shown a great reluctance to transfer any power, civil or criminal, which is now centralised in the distant inaccessible District Munsifs and Sub-Magistrates. They have striven hard to maintain the prestige of these officials, with the result that the simple villagers are denied a system of cheap government which would grant to them security and peace. . . . . The source of all the evils of administration, of the increase of civil and criminal cases, and of the difficulties of ryots, has to be traced to the absence of a village tribunal which can sit in judgment and decide promptly on the spot. A village panchayat invested with civil and criminal powers can put down effectively perjury, forgery and bribery, reduce the work of stipendiary Magistrates, District Munsifs and the Police; and while t will be a source of real strength and power to succour the oppressed and the elpless, it will infuse fear in the minds of law-breakers. This, however, is

Village panchayats.

not to be the case in future according to the recent resolution of Government. . . . . In the introduction of a village panchayat the Government has a very good means of putting down corruption of all sorts, improving the machinery of administration at a minimum of cost and placing the industry of agriculture on a scientific basis. This means the Government have deliberately chosen to lose for the paltry reason that the officials are reluctant to part with their powers and to transfer them to the hands of the people. A silly sentiment this is!"

(h) *Railways.*

Railway officials and Indian passengers.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

6. The *New India*, of the 29th October, states:—"The rude and unfair treatment of Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar by the officials at Katpadi junction is, unfortunately, an instance of the frequently recurring annoyance to which Indian gentlemen are subjected on the railways in their own land. It is intolerable that the railway companies should fill their staffs with Anglo-Indians and Eurasians, who seem to take pleasure in insulting their superiors when the latter are Indians. The rules of the railways are often objectionable, and their administration renders them detestable."

(k) *General.*

The abolition of competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service.

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

7. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 20th October, writes:—"The war has brought us many surprises but Lord Islington's proposal beats them all hollow. We wonder by what subtle process of reasoning his Lordship has come to the conclusion that the Indian Civil Service should at once be thrown open to anybody who may choose to walk in, without any test or restriction. No desperate situation has arisen to call for so extraordinary a step. . . . . His proposal, if given effect to, will have no other effect than detracting from the efficiency and the high reputation which the Indian Civil Service deservedly enjoys. Besides its being calculated to lower its dignity, the step which Lord Islington proposes to take is a distinct and undeserved hardship to the present members of the service who have had to undergo one of the stiffest examinations to prove their fitness, and who are now called upon to hobnob with persons who may be the least fit to claim equal rank with them. . . . . We trust wiser counsels will prevail and Lord Islington will be induced to drop a proposal which has no other merit to recommend it than its extreme novelty and the air of the eighteenth century which it suggests."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *New India*, of the 27th October, says:—"We do not think it necessary to go again into the dangerous provisions of the Bill; we shall restrict ourselves today only to the pointing out of the introduction of the racial bar by the proposed Bill. Since the number of Indians that may be recruited according to its provisions is not likely to exceed half a dozen, the remaining Indian candidates will be turned out, although they may possess superior qualifications to the third-rate men that will be saddled on the Civil Service by nomination. There is nothing in the Bill to prohibit the appointment of candidates who had been unsuccessful in the open competition, and since the number of vacancies available to Indians is fixed, persons lower in the list may be drafted into the Service while more capable Indians will be automatically left out. . . . . It is worth asking ourselves why the examination has been dispensed with; for the India Office could not have proposed the Bill embodying that step without some strong reason. Can it be the presence of a large number of Indians in England, who, in view of the existing situation, have gone there in the hope of competing successfully in the open competition? The India Office is presumably terrified lest the service may be 'swamped' by Indians, and knowing as we do its attitude towards Indian aspirations, the decision must have been arrived at that open competition is dangerous. Let us emphasise the fact that the Indian candidates are asking for no favour. They only

demand to be appointed, if they are found more competent than the European competitors. And we do not see how in the name of fair play and justice, their claim can be disallowed, unless the India Office is determined to introduce the racial bar even in the Indian Civil Service examination, and thus lay once more the axe at the very foundation of the Queen's Proclamation."

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 27th October, remarks:—"The Civil Service Bill has passed the second reading in the House of Lords, and, of course, it will be read a third time and passed. . . . . The Indian press without a single exception has condemned the Bill down-right. When there has been so much talk about the angle of vision, it is rather strange that the Home Government should have thought it fit to take in hand a highly contentious measure and that too without any notice to the people and without taking the least trouble of consulting them or their representatives."

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

The *Hindu*, of the 29th October, observes:—"The manner in which the Civil Service Bill was passed through Parliament and the burking of the report of the Public Service Commission on the obviously inadequate ground of avoiding controversy, is bound to give rise to unpleasant impressions in this country which expects that as the result of the 'new angle of vision' more confidence will subsist between the people and the Government of this land. Yet the authorities have chosen to get their arrangements completed behind our backs as though they feared that these arrangements would not stand the test of popular scrutiny in this country. Is this solicitude on behalf of the immaculate 'heaven-born service' due, we may ask, to a conviction that the sacred mysteries of that Service ought not to be profaned by the gaze of the vulgar multitude? It is difficult otherwise to account for the way in which India has been mystified in regard to the new arrangements for the recruitments to the Indian Civil Service."

Hindu, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

The late Sir Henry Cotton.

8. The *Hindu*, of the 25th October, writes:—"We have to record, with the deepest regret, the intelligence of the death of Sir Henry Cotton, one of the most warm-hearted and enlightened Englishmen that ever lived. He was a true friend of India who understood and sympathised with her people and her institutions as very few Englishmen have done, and laboured, in the course of a strenuous and well-spent life, for her advancement and welfare. He was of the band of three Englishmen (A. O. Hume, Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn) who have done inestimable services to this country, and who, though Members of the Indian Civil Service, have not hesitated to break through the bureaucratic traditions of that Service and to devote their energies and great talents in obtaining for India, the land of their adoption, even-handed justice and a liberal and progressive Government."

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *New India*, of the 25th October, says:—"India owes a deep debt of gratitude to this gentle and sturdy man, who showed such faithful devotion to her cause. His love for India was deep and true; his sense of justice clear and undistorted. Being, as he was, a member of the Indian Civil Service, he realised that loyalty to the Empire forced on him the duty of exposing the abuses that threatened its stability, and his love for England made him zealous of her honour and insistent on the performance of her promises. May peace abide upon him, and may he rest in the Light."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 25th October, observes:—"The news of the death of Sir Henry Cotton will be received with the deepest grief throughout India by every section of people. . . . . He was beloved of India to which he had rendered invaluable service and which he loved with all his heart. The only all-India position which he filled was as President of the National Congress; but he had been known throughout India, since Lord Ripon's time, as a sympathetic and loving friend of India and Indians. . . . . He never spared himself in his work for India, and very often his own countrymen, the members of ~~his~~ own service, treated him with the

utmost intolerance. His broad humanity enabled him to perceive in his later life the errors of his official career; and in his book, recently published, he has told us how little he realised his responsibilities as a young Magistrate exercising large powers. . . . . It is sad to think that the void left by Sir Henry's death will not for long be adequately filled and that there is none to take up the unique work which he was doing with an unselfishness which has characterised his devotion to India and her people. He was a brilliant example of sympathy for the people among whom he lived so long, and of sacrifice for their sake."

The *Karnataka*, of the 27th October, remarks:—"India has learnt with the deepest regret that Sir Henry Cotton—one of the few high-souled Britishers that have won for themselves a lofty and permanent place in her grateful heart—passed away on Saturday last at his residence in England." KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 27th October, states:—"Sir Henry Cotton's health had been causing much anxiety for some time, but India hoped that the great and good man might recover and continue his invaluable services to India. The hope of the millions has been shattered and the beloved Sir Henry has passed away. . . . . Sir Henry was seventy years old and every year of his age since his majority was spent for the good of the Indian people. It is impossible to deal adequately here with his numerous acts and qualities which endeared him to the people of India. His memory will ever be green in India, as his career has been entwined with the national movement in this country. Sir Henry Cotton leaves a magnificent example to the English members of the Indian Civil Service, and we are sure he would consider his strenuous labours amply repaid if a few of his successors in the service endeavour to help India as he did". WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 27th October, writes:—"The passing away of Sir Henry Cotton will creat the profoundest regret and the sincerest sorrow in this country. A true, steady and staunch friend of India, he had fought the battle for freedom and justice, more than once, singlehanded and against tremendous odds. . . . . He sacrificed health and even wealth in the interests of the cause so near to his heart. As a Member of Parliament, his championship of the voiceless millions of India was so doughty and self-less that he was called a 'White Baboo' by his Anglo-Indian countrymen—an epithet that gave him more honour than contumely. In short, by his death India has lost a fearless advocate and staunch friend and Indian nationalism has suffered a heavy blow, creating a void which it is very hard to fill." WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

India—a nuisance.

9. The *New India*, of the 25th October, remarks:—"The *Morning Post* (London) has an extraordinary article on the question of India's admission to the Imperial Conference. It states that from the standpoint of the ardent Imperialist, India has always been 'something of an excrescence, and, to speak plainly, a nuisance.' A federation of the Empire would have been easier but for 'the awkward presence of this great Dependency, at once the brightest jewel in the Crown and impossible in an Imperial partnership'. So speaks the organ of the British aristocracy. India is not a nuisance when she supplies a happy hunting ground for the younger sons of the aristocracy, with large salaries for a time and fat pensions thereafter. She is not an 'awkward presence' when the 'drain' is in question, but as an Imperial partner she is 'impossible'. Be it so. But we doubt the wisdom of the utterance. Plain speech it is, truly." NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 29th October, says:—"It is a curious fact that while the capacity for usefulness of the press in any country is strictly limited, its scope for mischief is absolutely boundless. . . . . In the course of exploitation of this fruitful vein of wealth, one let us remember which is immediately convertible into terms of cash, the Gutter Press of England has been assiduous in its search for victims to attack. Thus it has been engaged for many months past in an attempt to discredit HINDU, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

Great Britain in the sight of the Allies by belittling and ridiculing the share that she has hitherto taken in the war . . . . It is not surprising that a press of such mentality and such ideals should seek to single out India as the latest victim for its widely-appreciated mud slinging performances. . . . . To turn to the article in question its nature may be judged from the following quotation:—'India from the point of view of the ardent Imperialist,' says the *Morning Post*, has always been something of an excrescence and, to speak plainly, a nuisance. . . . . Lest the sudden descent of India from the 'Jewel of the British Crown' to the position of an excrescence and a nuisance may be too abrupt even for the copper-lined stomachs of its readers, the *Morning Post* is prepared graciously to admit 'that mighty influences have arisen to thaw the estrangement that keeps India and Britain-beyond-seas apart.' . . . . Yet an article of this character is allowed to reach hundreds of thousands of ignorant Englishmen whose only information about India is gathered from such sources. We shall not attempt to defend ourselves from the insinuations of the *Morning Post*. They require no reply, but it is undoubtedly the duty of the Government in England to see that such vilifications of the Indian people are stopped unless they wish to raise a storm in this country. Surely there must be something strangely defective in the laws of England which permit with impunity such attempts to break up the solidarity of the empire as they permitted the attempts to create dissensions among the Allies, and yet shoot a poor devil of a German whose misdirected patriotism has led him into the paths of espionage. The larger offence must in reason carry the larger punishment and yet the proprietors of the *Morning Post* are left free to batten on its vile outpourings."

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1915.

The Home Rule League.

10. Referring to the article on the Home Rule League by Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, the *New India*, of the 28th October, observes:—"We hope that the people who doubt the capacity of India for self-government will read Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar's vigorous defence of the Motherland. From the way in which some talk, one might imagine that only a nation composed of statesmen is fit to govern itself. How many statesmen are there in England? How many men of first-rate capacity has she to set against men of similar calibre in India? The whole subordinate machinery of administration is already in Indian hands, and would run on unchanged. In the Legislative Councils, elected members would replace nominated members; are the members now elected in any way inferior to those who are nominated, or less capable of legislative work? To the Executive Councils, the Indians would elect the most capable men . . . . If Indians cannot find capable Indians, they will not be barred from electing Englishmen; only the elected Englishmen will be servants, not masters, of their constituencies. Will not the Humes, the Yules, the Wedderburns, the Cottons, the Digbys of the future sit in Indian Parliaments?"

New India, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

The *Statesman* (Calcutta) and the Indian Civil Service Bill.

11. The *New India*, of the 29th October, writes:—"Nothing is so ridiculous as when an Anglo-Indian journal, admittedly hostile to Indian aspirations, volunteers to speak on behalf of the people, and condescends to pat them on the back. A notable instance of this phenomenon has been supplied by the *Statesman*, which, furious at the 'mean and discreditable agitation' against the Indian Civil Service Bill in the Indian press, points out that the agitators are trying to 'slip in' a few incompetent Indians into the Indian Civil Service by taking undue advantage of the war. It then goes on 'confidently to assert that it (the intention of the Indian Press) will be indignantly repudiated by the vast majority of educated Indians'. How illuminating are the observations! Translated into plain words, the *Statesman* cannot contain its anger because the Indian press is not willing to accept the proposal of the Government to 'slip in' a large number of incompetent foreigners into the Indian Civil Service, while the claims of *more* competent Indians are ignored. The Indian press asks for no

favour. It only says: "Examine the merits of all candidates by an open test. If Indians are found more capable, then only admit them. Else sack them, root and branch. Only do not 'slip in' less competent foreigners".

The Indian and Anglo-Indian press.

12. The *New India*, of the 30th October, remarks:—"We often wonder why that which is only a choleric word in the Anglo-Indian press is rank blasphemy in the Indian. The *Englishman*, for instance, boldly alleges that the Calcutta High Court does not help the executive and the police in putting down political crime, that it hurls reckless charges against the police and so on. Has it been warned for thus attacking the High Court? We have known an Indian paper rebuked for a mild criticism on a particular Judge and a warning of the harm done by such conduct, but the *Englishman* bespatters them wholesale with charges which, if true, render the culprits unworthy of His Majesty's trust. Why this very uneven treatment? The Press Act is objectionable anyhow, but it becomes a hundred times worse when it destroys a *Comrade* or a *Star of Utkal* and leaves the *Englishman* unwhipped." NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

The Secretary of State for India and the Indian Civil Service.

13. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th October, observes:—"Mr. Chamberlain gave the Civil Servants who are to come out to India appropriate advice as to how they should conduct themselves in their relations with the people of this country. Mr. Chamberlain is speaking at a time when, as everybody recognises, there is need for changing the manner and the attitude which Civil Servants have been accustomed to assume in the past. The relations between them and the people are not the same now as they were before. . . . . The average Civil Servant remains what he was in the time of Munro, Malcolm and Sleeman. If there has been any change, it has been for the worse. . . . . . For the modern Civil Servant there is no need to do more than would satisfy his superiors. This he does more by writing excellent reports than by establishing acceptable relations with the people. Popular opinion is not his opinion, nor is it that of the Government which he serves. The reforms introduced by Lord Morley have considerably changed these relations, but the Civil Servant has not been able to rise to the needs of the changed situation. The sense of power, the haughty air, the contemptuous indifference to the feelings of those with whom he deals are there, distributed in different degrees among different men. We in our experience in Madras, in our intercourse with the highest in the land, fail to realise the heavenly attributes which some members of the Civil Service claim and behave as if they possess them in the mufassal, and the offence they cause to many who resort to them. . . . . If a Collector wants anything to be done by the people he has to get round the Tahsildar and the Deputy Collector. Without the latter's influence it is impossible for him to do anything which lies beyond the sphere of his authority. . . . . As we have stated, personal influence they never cared for, because they never felt it was necessary for them. When any emergency arose, they had their Indian subordinates to manage it. While these had the trouble and responsibility their English masters got the credit for what they did. But it would become increasingly difficult in the future to have things done by others and gain the credit for doing it. Nothing goes wrong anywhere now, not because of the cleverness of the English Collector, but because of the loyalty and sense of duty of his Indian subordinates. It will, however, become increasingly difficult to reconcile Indian subordinates to a position of inferior subordination. . . . . It is now impossible for any official, however powerful, to tyrannise over people of the most distant and most isolated parts. The average Civil Servant still lives exactly in the world which he found when he set his foot on Indian soil. It is his inability to move with the times and to appreciate the changes which have taken place that makes him unpopular with educated Indians. In our opinion, there is no excuse for any Indian Civil Servant to become unpopular. He seldom becomes unpopular by failure in the INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

performance of his duties. But, as Mr. Chamberlain said, it is not merely the work done that counts, but the manner of doing it, not only the manner of doing it, but also the manner of treating people. It is in respect of this that the majority of Civil Servants have to be constantly reminded of their duty.',

IV.—Native States.

Karnataka, *Bangalore City,* Oct. 30th, 1915.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

14. The *Karnataka*, of the 30th October, writes :—" Many persons still there are who deny to the Mysore Representative Assembly its right to be regarded as a *political* institution, having a necessary and recognisable place in the constitution of the State. According to them, its *political* character, if any, lies only in its being—as declared by one of our retired Anglo-Indian celebrities, a mere safety valve—and that perhaps a useless and needless one designed originally to set free the poisonous vapours of stray malcontents and thus keep the general peace of the State undisturbed. . . . . There is another class of observers who think that, in the very nature of things, it is impossible for an Assembly like ours to wield any large influence over Government and prove a consequential factor in the well-being of the State—that the levels of intelligence and ability in it are too many and too diverse and that such a motley body can only provide some annual diversion to the officers of Government and perpetuate the common make-believe about their much-advertised popular proclivities. . . . . We still find ourselves in what was meant only as a *beginning*; and the democratic *conviction* which Government wanted to bring home to the popular mind is still as slow in coming to us as ever. Occasional forgetfulness of the original high aim and also deliberate backsliding from the prescribed principle and its implications on the part of Government have retarded progress on the one side. . . . . The assembly has been moving, one might say, almost automatically; and while no one will deny the great good it has wrought incidentally and the gains it has secured in several important matters, it cannot as yet be said that the Assembly has been the source and centre of a vigorous public life in the country. Such popular opinion as it brings to light is utterly disorganized, too feeble in expression, and too infrequent to be effective except in rare cases; and it is not seldom that its discussions betray a sad lack of information and study. . . . . Compared with what has been achieved in this direction in British India by the people—of their own accord and unaided by Government—through their Congresses and Conferences, the success of our Assembly which is even older than the Congress is not all flattering to the progressive instincts of the people. Whatever they may not have attained in British India, they have compelled Government to grant certain reforms and to adopt certain policies and are courageously asking for more."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

15. The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 2nd October,* publishes what purports to be a translation of a contribution to the *New York Herald*, an American paper, by Commander Mathy of a German zeppelin, which raided London, detailing his experiences, with the remark that this had been permitted to be published in London, and that it contained certain statements which are not true.

War notes.

Vijayavikatan, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

This paper also reproduces a communication from an inhabitant of a neutral country about many points relating to the war, published by the *Swadesamitran* of the 21st September, and extracted on page 1701 of Repot No. 40 of 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 21st October, reproduces an article extracted by the *New India* of the 13th October from the *Times of India* about the methods pursued by Germany in this war.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1915

16. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th October, says:—The results of the fighting in the western front for the last few days have clearly established the superiority of the French artillery. It is stated that they are able to blow the German trenches to pieces, however strongly they have been built. So the Allies can afford to take the offensive in either fronts hereafter.

The war in Europe.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1915.

17. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd October, says:—In the eastern theatre, as in the western one, it appears that the German advancement has been checked, and that the Russians are prepared to drive the Germans back. The enemy will not be able, on account of the severity of the winter, to advance to Petrograd and some other places in Russia.

The war.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

In Gallipoli the Allies are advancing northward gradually. There are no doubt physical obstructions, but the Allies believe that they can overcome them with the help of the naval force newly stationed there.

It is proved beyond doubt that the motive that actuated the Bulgarians, who are Slavs by race, to fight against the Servians, who are also of the same race, is territorial acquisition. The Allies believe that Greece and Roumania will in a short time join them in the war.

While the army, money, and foodstuffs of the Germans have been reduced by half after a year of military operations, the resources of the Allies have increased twofold. It is, therefore, natural to expect that the Allies will ultimately win. Even supposing that the Germans may win on land, they can never come out victorious from any naval engagement with the British.

18. The *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 22nd October, regrets having published in its issue of the 10th September an article under the heading "Austria-Hungary and the war," which appears to have been based upon facts misrepresented in enemy papers, and says:—No one will have any sympathy with Austria, which has brought about this terrible European conflagration—that Austria which befriended herself with haughty Germany that attacked without any cause Belgium, a country inhabited by true Catholics, who never did any harm to others but only good to the world, and with Turkey that heartlessly massacres in masses the Christians in Armenia and other parts, and which quarrelled with the King of Italy, her neighbour, co-religionist and one of the signatories to a previous treaty. The history of the war will show that the Austrians

Austria-Hungary and the war.

Nazrani Deepika, *Mannanam*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

* Received in the current week.

are its authors. There is no doubt that the Almighty God will grant victory to the great British Government and their Allies, who are fighting for justice, righteousness and truth, and that the whole civilised world are anxious that they should come out successful.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

19. The editor of the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 29th October, in discussing the strength of the various Powers, says the strength of Great Britain and the Allies is formidable, whether Greece joins the entente or no. In fact, sufficiently so to defeat the enemy without the assistance of any one else.

Greece and M. Venezeulos.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) *Courts.*

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

20. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 23rd October, invites the attention of the Government of India to the establishment of what are called "Conciliation courts" in Baroda, which make an attempt to get suits filed in civil courts settled by arbitration before they are taken up for regular trial, and observes that the adoption of a similar system in British India will go a great way in minimising litigation.

Arbitration courts.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

21. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th October, says:—In a case of murder which came for trial before the Sessions Judge of Tanjore, one of the assessors, who was ignorant of the English language, betrayed his incapacity to give his independent verdict, when asked by the Judge to do so. We need not make any comments on this. The life of a man was at stake, and he had to be sentenced to death or some other punishment equally serious, if the assessor in question, even out of ignorance, pronounced the verdict of guilty. We hope that the authorities will carefully consider the capacity of persons to serve as assessors before appointing them as such.

Assessors.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

22. Referring to the Government order reviewing the work of criminal courts in this Presidency during the year 1914, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd October, agrees with the Government in thinking that, when fines are imposed, sufficient time should be allowed to parties to pay them, and that imprisonment should be resorted to only in cases in which the fines cannot be realised, rejoices that the attention of the Government has been drawn to the great hardships caused to parties and witnesses in a suit by the delay in the disposal of cases, which, however, it thinks, would be considerably reduced by increasing the number of first-class Bench Courts, and hopes that all those who try criminal cases will bear in mind the observation of the Government that it is regrettable that even Session Courts have kept witnesses waiting for more than three days.

Criminal courts in this Presidency.

(d) *Education.*

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

23. The *Sasilekha*, of the 22nd October, says:—The British Government, who have pledged themselves not to have anything to do with the religions of the Indians, do help the Missionaries who abuse the religion of the Hindus. Readers of newspapers are well aware of the misery caused to parents by their innocent sons reading in Christian schools, being converted to Christianity. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has urged on the Government the necessity for providing that boys reading in Christian schools receiving grants from the Government should not be compelled to attend the Bible classes. We are of opinion that a conscience clause like the one proposed by the Honourable Member should be introduced at an early date.

Christian teaching in schools.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1915.

24. The *Adhrapatrika*, of the 26th October, remarks:—Those who have passed the School Final examination qualify themselves for the Bar in the course of three

The Madras University.

years in England, while it takes them seven or eight years in India to become lawyers. This is strange. Education in the Madras University is growing harder and harder, its cost is on the increase, and the educational course is prolonged. This state of affairs is due to the European members pressing their own views in the matter of education, without taking into consideration the circumstances of the Indians.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

Waste of pipe water in Madras.

25. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd October, takes exception to the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Madras Corporation that meters should be fixed experimentally in certain houses in Madras to see how far it will reduce the wastage of pipe water, on the ground that it will cause great hardship to many poor people, and observes that a better way of preventing wastage of water will be to prohibit the use of pipe water for such unnecessary purposes as gardening and not to restrict its use for household purposes. SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

Impure food and water in Madras.

26. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 23rd October, expresses its regret at the rejection by the Corporation of the resolution of Dr. Nair for the appointment of a chemical analyst for testing the foodstuffs and water available in Madras and dwells upon the necessity for this appointment. HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

The Guntūr Municipality.

27. Referring to a resolution passed at a meeting of the ratepayers of the Guntūr Municipality protesting against the order of the Government proposing the appointment of a paid chairman to that municipality, the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 23rd October, says:—It is plain from the resolution what dissatisfaction and indignation the order of the Government has caused to the people of Guntūr. May the Municipal Council also express its disapproval of the proposal, persuade the Government to change their opinion, and maintain the honour of local self-government! KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

Writing on the same subject, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 23rd October, says:—Municipalities enjoy very few privileges, and it is unwise on the part of the Government to revoke the most important of them and thus pain the minds of the Indians, who have been hoping to get greater powers in local self-government. The people cannot but grow discontented if they are thus divested of even the very small powers that they now exercise. We submit that the Government will do well to take the representation of the Guntūr public into their favourable consideration and comply with their request. ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

(g) *Forests.*

Forest grievances in South Canara.

28. In a letter quoting a circular issued by the District Collector in the local gazette, dated 12th January 1895, pointing out the need for the conservation of forests and explaining how it is in the interests of the people themselves to reserve forests so as to prevent wasteful use and thereby meet the more vital requirements of the peasantry, a correspondent of the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 22nd October, thereupon remarks:—I quote this circular in order that the readers and particularly the Government and the popular leaders may bring back to their memory the words which were then conveyed to the people as explaining the true object of the forest administration and see for themselves how far the present working of the department conforms to the objects explained at that time. It is true that the reservation of forests is done in the interests of the people and for the benefit of the ryots themselves. But what could their object be in extending the boundary of these reserves up to the very borders of *warg* land? It is impossible under the present circumstances to prevent cattle from straying into these reserved tracts. What is meant by the words in the circular which say that there will be no need to allow cattle to enter the blocks? In marking out reserves no passage has been provided for cattle to go to the plots set apart for the use of SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

the ryots. Owing to the rank growth of thorny shrubs, the cattle cannot have sufficient pasture. Let that pass. What can be the reason of the orders issued of late stating that no kind of forest produce can be obtained from the reserved areas or blocks even on the payment of seigniorage? Are these orders in consonance with the words of the circular which assured the people that the reservation is done with the object of ensuring that there may be no dearth of fuel, leaves and other agricultural requirements?

(h) Railways.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

Local Boards and Railways.

29. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd October, says:—It is proposed that the Coimbatore District Board who have laid the Podanur-Pollachi Railway should become a shareholder in the company which is to be formed for laying the Dindigul-Palghat line, and that the allotted amount of its shares should include the expenditure incurred on account of the Podanur-Pollachi Railway. It is very strange that, when the whole country clamours for District Board Railways and while the Government profess to be in favour of District Boards owning railways, the line in charge of a District Board should go into the hands of others. We are at a loss to know why the Government should not permit the District Boards to construct the whole line themselves. It is necessary that they should enact a law providing that the railway lines should be handed over to the Boards if they should pay up to the companies the capital outlay on them by levying a sufficient railway cess. Otherwise the Local Boards will never be enabled to own any railway lines at all.

(k) General.

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Oct. 2nd, 1915.

Vikatan foretelling the fortune of mother India.

30. The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 2nd October, * has a long leader under this heading in which Vikatan begins by saying that, when he was going his rounds one night, he was told that Bepin Chandra Pal had come, and continues to narrate to mother India his predictions, in the course of which the following disjointed statements find a place:—

"You are asking me about some living beings. They will have to suffer for some time. . . . . One legitimate son of yours should have come out to-day.

"One line (in your hand) will reach the Himayalas. On reaching it, *swaraj* will be attained. . . . . This line going northward cannot be shaken even if tens of thousands of Governments interfere with it.

"The zamindars, when they are at home, worship the statues and pictures of the deities called Curzon, Fuller, Harvey, Adamson, Minto, Morley, etc., day and night. . . . . So you cannot rely on them.

"It is now 200 years since your husband married you and he has been maintaining you justly all these days. But he has, for the last few days, been indifferent to you, owing to either intoxication. . . . . or an idea that he can leave you after your money is drained.

"A boy has been born in India and he will bring you happiness."

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service Bill.

31. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 21st October, reproduces the comments of the *Bengalee* of Calcutta on this Bill.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 22nd October, also raises its voice against the provisions of this Bill and suggests that the full text of the Bill may be published in India, so as to remove the apprehension in the minds of the people of this country that it will be greatly prejudicial to them.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 21st, 1915.

Agriculture and manure.

32. In the course of a long leader under this heading, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 21st October, regrets that the Government of India is not taking as much interest in the improvement of agriculture in this country as it ought to, and suggests

* Received in the current week.

the opening of an agricultural farm by the Government for the purpose of demonstrating to the people the use of mineral manures, the starting of agricultural schools in different places and the imparting of instruction regarding the nature of soils, etc.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the Indians.

33. In expressing its regret at the unsatisfactory reply of the Secretary of State for India to the deputation that waited upon him in connection with the advancement of female education in this country, the *Swadesamitram*, of the 23rd October, strongly protests against Sir C. Sankaran Nair having been referred to by Mr. Chamberlain as a "native", and adds:—To call a person of Sir Sankaran Nair's capability and position as "a native" is an insult, not only to him but to the whole Indian community. Even the word "gentleman" was not added after this word. How would Mr Chamberlain and other Englishmen have felt, if he had been called a "native" by an Indian at a meeting in London? We wish a question is asked about this in the House of Commons. The time has gone when the Indians were regarded as being inferior to Englishmen. The former are now striving to become equal to the latter. So the insulting reference to the Indians as "natives", as if they have no country or name of their own, is tantamount to insulting the Englishmen themselves. SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras,* Oct. 23rd, 1915.

District Conferences.

34. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th October, expresses its satisfaction at the District Conferences being attended by the officials of the district and the villagers and the industrial classes taking an active interest in these conferences. SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras,* Oct. 25th, 1915.

Referring to the proceedings of the Tanjore District Conference, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 26th October, observes:—Though the English education and association with Englishmen have broadened our views and enabled us to realise that we are one nation, we do not agree with our rulers in many respects. The acts of the authorities done with the best of intentions appear to our people to be capable of producing harm. We cannot yet say that our rulers too have realised all the aspirations of our people. In the beginning, the authorities did look with a suspicious eye on the congress and conferences held by the people. We cannot forget that these were once described as institutions run by a few English-educated vakils and teachers and as having no popular basis. But those days are gone and the Government has begun to understand the ideas of the people and the latter are also beginning to understand the Government. This is evidenced by the fact that the congress and conferences held by the people are no longer looked upon with suspicion and disfavour by the authorities. HINDU NESAN, *Madras,* Oct. 26th, 1915.

The Registrar of the Madras University.

35. In commenting upon the proceedings of the last meeting of the Senate of the Madras University, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th October, raises its voice against a personal allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem having been granted to the Registrar, and dwells upon the general question why a qualified Indian should not be appointed to this place on a grade rising from Rs. 400 to Rs. 750, instead of wasting a larger amount of money upon a European. SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras,* Oct. 26th, 1915.

Law and the orders of superior officers.

36. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd October, reports an Assistant Superintendent to have said, while giving evidence in the Coonoor abduction case, that he was bound to carry out the orders of his superiors, although such orders were against law, and remarks:—Falling from the lips of an Assistant Superintendent, this statement may appear to be an absurd principle of service to ordinary men, but perhaps it may be palatable to those who are accustomed to rigid methods of discipline. ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras,* Oct. 22nd, 1915.

The Kurnool District Conference.

37. In commenting on the proceedings of the Kurnool District Conference, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th October, says:—In dealing with certain administrative problems, the President stated ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras,* Oct. 25th, 1915.

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that, if India had fiscal autonomy and enjoyed any control over the Universities and educational methods, our present condition will not be as hard as it now is. In this, he has correctly gauged our present condition. The President of the Reception Committee said that there could be no local self-government properly so called unless the official control over Unions, Taluk Boards, District Boards, and Municipalities was reduced as much as possible, the proportion of elected members was raised to three-fourths, and these local bodies were vested with independence in fiscal matters.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 26th, 1915.

The North Arcot District Conference.

38. In the course of its comments on the proceedings of the North Arcot District Conference, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 26th October, says:—We are in full agreement with the President in his statement that to pave the way for self-government, all the members of the Legislative Councils should be elected members, half the number of members in the Executive Councils should be Indians, and the members of the Legislative Councils should exercise independence in fiscal matters. . . . . As long as the presidents of local bodies are officials, there can be no scope for the representatives of the people to evince an interest in local affairs and for expressing their independent opinions.

Although the remarks of the President on the School Final examination may appear strange, yet they are well-considered and are based on facts. Unless two-thirds of the members of the Senate are elected by the people, no changes in the methods of education, calculated to benefit the people, can ever be effected.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

Sir Henry Cotton.

39. In commenting on the death of Sir H. Cotton, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th October, says:—Our English rulers may be divided into two classes:—(1) Those who, having served in India and returned to England with great wealth and large pensions, never more think about India, or work, if at all they work in connexion with India, to India's detriment. Sir John Rees may be cited as an example of this class of persons. (2) Those who, after having returned home, do as much good as possible to the country whose salt they have eaten. Sir H. Cotton is such a man. Those who have read his "*New India*" can form an idea of how much he loved India and sympathised with her aspirations. When the British rulers of India have gone wrong and created discontent in the minds of the people, great men like Sir H. Cotton, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Hume, Lord Hardinge have rendered very great service to the country by stimulating and fostering the loyalty of the people to the British throne.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Oct. 13th, 1915.

Civilization and drunkenness.

40. In the course of an article on civilization and drunkenness, the *Desamata*, of the 13th October, says:—Although India is far behind the western countries in education, she has almost approached the standard of drunkenness prevailing in the west. This is evident from the fact that the income of the Government from the abkāri sales in 1911-12 was about five times the income in 1874-75. It does not require a long time for this kind of civilization, in which the evil of drinking is on the increase, to reduce the country to utter penury.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

The Civil Service Examinations.

41. Referring to Lord Islington's Bill providing for the temporary abolition of the Civil Service Examinations, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 29th October, says:—It will be well if the Bill be published in India and the remarks of the people invited on it. It is not a wise policy to pass it in England without publishing the clauses of the Bill in India. It is no doubt true that the war has necessitated its introduction. But it is to be regretted that when an opportunity has offered itself, the Government does not give the Indians a greater share in the higher appointments. But the Indians are grateful to Lord Islington for his promise to accord even treatment to both the Europeans and the Indians that wish to enter the Civil Service during the temporary period.

42. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th October, says that the reply of Sir William Meyer to the proposal of the President of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, to raise in India a war loan of 30 crores of rupees, has given the Indians the greatest satisfaction.

The war loan.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

43. The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 21st October, represents the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* to have written thus:—The Defence of India Act gives very large powers to the officers of the Government. The Government should see that these powers are not abused. If the Act is enforced to the annoyance of the innocent as it is now done, the people will certainly grow discontented.

The Defence of India Act.

ANDHRACHANDRIKA, *Proddatur*, Oct. 21st, 1915.

44. The *Hitakarini*, of the 24th October, regrets that the Pilgrims' Committee does not propose to visit all the important places of pilgrimage in the Northern Circars and in the Ceded Districts. It has included in its programme a visit to Simhachalam only and not to the other sacred places in the Andhra country. It is strange, says the paper, that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, who is an Andhra and is a member of the committee, has not arranged for a more comprehensive programme. The hardships of the pilgrims going to places like Srisilum are indescribable. It is the duty of the Government to make such places easy of access. The paper hopes that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao will evince the same interest in this matter as he has done in many other matters affecting his motherland.

The Pilgrims' Committee.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, Oct. 24th, 1915.

45. The *Hitakarini*, of the 24th October, refers to the murder by anarchists of a Deputy Superintendent of Police at Mymensing and remarks:—There is nothing more insane than to suppose that self-government can be got by resorting to political murders. These murders are really so many obstacles thrown in the way of the Indians reaching that goal.

Political murders.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, Oct. 24th, 1915.

46. The *Bharathi*, of the 22nd October, writes:—We understand that the cost of the Indian Expeditionary force will have to be borne by India herself and that a loan sufficient to cover these expenses will be raised in this country. This is but just and natural. If we should be ready to help the Empire just as the other parts of it have done, we shall be sure likewise to obtain the privilege of Home Rule in course of time.

India and the war.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

47. In an article giving a summary of His Excellency the Viceroy's reply on the occasion of the entertainment recently held in his honour at the United Club, Simla, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 22nd October, writing under the heading "Lord Hardinge's advice to the bureaucracy," observes:—The speech, as His Excellency's speeches have always been, replete with sentiments of that extremely liberal and highminded attitude which has at all times characterised his administrative policy in India. We give below a summary of the most friendly advice which His Excellency gave to the members of the Indian Civil and Military service touching the future administration of India.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

48. Referring to the Civil Service Bill, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 22nd October, observes:—We fail to understand the propriety of introducing a Bill like this in Parliament at a time when, with a view to increase their number in that Service, Indians are demanding the holding of the Civil Service Examination in India. As competent persons are all dying out in this war, the future civilians that come out to India are likely to be of an inferior type.

The Civil Service Bill.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunitura*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 23rd October, says:—This is another matter that will pain India. Even those Europeans, who pass the Indian Civil Service Examination and come out to India, generally act, when in service, as if they had forgotten all that they had learnt about India. If the future civilians be such as have no knowledge of

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

India, pitiable indeed will be the situation! At present even the few Indians, who go to England and pass the Indian Civil Service Examination, do not obtain higher appointments. In these circumstances, how can we hope that Indians will be admitted into the service during the years when the examination is suspended?

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 25th October, points out that this has created an alarm in the minds of the people in India, but that Lord Islington's recent statement that the proportion of Indians, admitted into the service, would not be less, has somewhat allayed the apprehension, and observes that, in any case, it would be advisable to make the objects as well as the possible consequences of the Bill public, so that the misgivings on the subject may be removed.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 26th, 1915.

Adverting to the *same* subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 26th October, observes that, though this arrangement has been resorted to, because a number of candidates who serve at the front cannot appear at the examination, many fear that this will be a means of shutting out Indians from the Civil Service, which fear the Government have not yet declared to be baseless, and that, if things happen in the way the people apprehend, it will certainly be a great hardship to them.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tirupunitura*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

The lessons which Indians have learned from the war.

49. Under the heading noted in the margin, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 22nd October, points out that this war has taught us that Indians are mere children, who are incapable of offering any opinion on any subject, but who have simply to do as they are ordered to, or rather a kind of servants at the beck and call of the other members of the *tarwad*—the British Empire—and that India is a garden, which produces the articles required by those in the British Empire and other European countries, a country, which supplies the materials, essential for the many lakhs of labourers working in the factories in Europe, and a market likewise for the articles produced in those factories. It then deplores the low opinion Indians have of themselves, and their jealousy which impels them to work for the destruction of others who are prosperous, as well as India's entire dependence on Europe for everything which she requires, and observes that it is to be hoped that these lessons which we have learned from the present European war will materially contribute towards the regeneration of India.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

A District Conference for Malabar.

50. The *Chakravarthi*, of the 23rd October, points out that, if India should be fit for self-government, and if the efforts of the Congress in that direction should be crowned with success, there ought to be a district conference in every district, congratulates Mr. E. Narayanan Nair on his endeavour to start such a conference in Malabar, and warns him that he should not think that his responsibility ceases with the starting of the association, but that he should devote his whole life to the successful working of the institution.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

The Secretary of State's ignorance.

51. Referring to the Secretary of State's reply to the deputation that recently waited upon him, and to his application of the term "Natives" to Indians, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 23rd October, says:—In India education itself is in a deplorable condition. Particularly in the matter of female education, India has made no appreciable progress. This view is expressed and echoed even in insignificant villages in India. We do not know which was more unwise—to have appointed as Secretary of State one who knows nothing of India, or his having learned from his experience as an officer to call Indians "Natives".

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Oct. 23rd, 1915.

Village panchayats.

52. Referring to the Government order relating to village panchayats, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 23rd October, expresses gratitude to the Madras Government for what they have done in the matter, and says:—The Government's decision to introduce panchayats only in villages containing a population of 3,000

people for the time being, does not appear to be justifiable. Those who are acquainted with the nature of the country, especially of Malabar, know well that this arrangement is likely to work better in places, where there are fewer inhabitants. Another thing we have to point out is that special care should be taken to see that the members of these panchayats do not become the favourites of the Taluk Board Presidents, as the present village officials are found to be servants of the Tahsildars.

Anent the *same* subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd October, refers to the difference between the union panchayats and the new village panchayats, which are not new to the country, hopes that, though the new panchayats may not be given the same powers which the old ones had, they will be given such powers as will enable the people to learn the art of self-Government, points out that, as the Adhikaries, who at present have to dance attendance on circuit officers, are likely to be the leading members of these panchayats, it is desirable that their position should be improved, so as to induce respectable persons to become such, and observes that these institutions, which the Government have decided to establish, are intended to give the people a training in the art of self-government which the people may aspire to get in future. KERALA PATRI[KA], *Calicut*, Oct. 23rd, 191[6]

The Khutba (Friday exhortation) and the Khalifate.

53. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 23rd October, says:—A gentleman enquires whether the mention of the name of the Khalifa of the Faithful, in the Friday exhortation and on the chief Id days, is permissible. Some people say it is not proper. QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Oct. 23rd, 1916

The editor remarks: I am surprised to see that even in these days of enlightenment there are persons who are groping about in darkness. Even a man of ordinary sense and understanding knows that the war is a political one and has nothing to do with religious matters.

The basic principle of the British Government is non-interference in religion and absence of the exercise of control over the beliefs and practices of their people. The Government, at any rate, hopes that we will neither interfere in polical matters nor do anything to add to the anxieties of the Government.

It is manifest that we have given proofs of the fulfilment of our loyal promises: while the Government on its part, in order that our religious susceptibilities may not be offended, has not interfered with the pilgrimage to the Hijaz and thus in spite of the difficulties of the route and the paucity of vessels. Further, the Government has taken the trouble of sending food-stuffs to Arabia with a view to keeping the religious sentiments of the Mussalmans alive.

Can a Government that has the proud distinction of being the Greatest Muhammadan Power and that avoids all interference in religious matters, interfere in the Mussalman Khutba and make their religious belief in the Khalifa ineffective? Never!

People, who think that the mentioning of the name of the Khalifa in Friday exhortations is prohibited, should be asked to show whether such a prohibition has appeared in any of His Majesty's commands, or in any acts of the Parliament, or in any despatches of the Secretary of State for India, or in any notification issued by His Excellency the Viceroy, or, at any rate, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, or in any circulars issued by the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

The fact is the good reputation of the Government is damaged by the folly of such persons.

To entertain such a suspicion in regard to the Government is tantamount to ingratitude.

The British Government is not a Brahman kitchen to be spoiled by a slight interference on the part of members of other faiths. The Mussalmans may recognise any one they like as their Khalifa and the Government will be neutral.

The Hindus still mention the name of Sivaji. Is there any Government order prohibiting it?

The Turks, as such, in accordance with the recent speech of Sir Edward Grey on Balkan situation, are on the side of the enemy by compulsion. German officers took possession of their ships and turned their guns against Russia, and Russia being an Ally of the British Government, the latter had to declare war on the Turks.

Egyptians are, as Egyptians, faithful and loyal to the British Government, and the Persians and Afghans, as Persians and Afghans, are friendly towards the British Government and are, at the same time, neutral. All these are Muslims and in accordance with their creed acknowledge the Khalifa.

In any case we condemn, both on moral and religious grounds, the man who casts suspicion on the Government and causes dissensions among Mussalmans. If the name of such a person could be ascertained, he should be severely punished.

We hope all Mussalmans will continue firm in respect to the Divine commands and in regard to their loyalty to Government.

MUKHBIR-I-DAKHAN, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The murder of Miss Cavell.

54. The editor of the *Mukhbir-i-Dakhan*, of the 27th October, recapitulates the painful circumstances under which Miss Cavell was cruelly done to death, and says that such a murder will leave an indelible stain on the reputation of the country concerned, and will for ever be regarded with detestation by the civilised world.

If Germany has not yet realised the gravity and barbarity of her crime, she should at once be brought to her senses. She should remember that God is the silent but sure Avenger, and that the sentiment expressed in the following lines is true :—

> Friend ! Judgment Day is nigh, how can the blood of the murdered be hidden ?
> Though the tongue of the dagger be dumb, the blood-stained garment will speak.

III.—LEGISLATION.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

The Medical Registration Act.

55. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd October, says :—The Government of Bombay are going to amend the Bombay Medical Registration Act so as to enable themselves to render pecuniary help, if they please, to institutions where the services of unregistered physicians are availed of. Such an amendment is a matter of necessity, and it is the duty of the people of this Presidency also to see that the Government and the local boards here are enabled to help similar institutions with grants of money by effecting a similar change in the Madras Act.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

The jurisdiction of District Munsifs.

56. Referring to the decision of the Government to increase the jurisdiction of the District Munsifs, because of the depreciation of the rupee and because of the higher qualifications which they now possess, the *Manorama*, of the 22nd October, observes that it is regrettable that the *same* reasons, coupled with the fact that prices of articles have considerably risen, and that the work of the munsifs will increase to some extent, have not induced the Government to enhance their salaries too, the necessity for which will, it is hoped, be brought home to the minds of the Government and the High Court Judges by the members of the Legislative Council.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

Progress in Mysore.

57. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th October, refers with satisfaction to primary education being gradually made compulsory in Mysore, while it is considered to be too heavy a task to be undertaken by the Government of India and expresses its surprise at Native States, which follow the Government of India in their

administrative methods, leaving the latter behind in the matter of education. This paper also asks its readers to note the difference between the attitude of the Government of Mysore and that of the Government of Madras regarding village panchayats.

Donations to the Hospitalship Madras.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

58. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 20th October, takes exception to a meeting having been held in Pudukkōtta by some responsible officials in that State and resolutions having been passed that all the serva[nts of] the State should pay a compulsory contribution towards the maintenance of the Hospitalship, and observes that it is very inadvisable to compel the people to pay anything for this purpose, especially when they are voluntarily giving a great deal for the War Relief Funds.

A Branch of the Madras Bank in Travancore.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 22nd, 1915.

59. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 22nd October, regrets the decision of the Travancore Darbar to request the Directors of the Madras Bank to open a branch in Travancore and observes:—We cannot believe that it would have been impossible for the Travancore Darbar to have started a Bank of their own, if they had made genuine efforts in this direction; for in the sister State of Mysore a bank has already been established and is greatly helping the commercial and industrial enterprises in that State. A Branch of the Madras Bank at Trivandrum will be inclined more to further the interests of the bank than those of the State. The effect of the mistake now committed by the Travancore Darbar will be felt by the progeny of the present subjects of the State.

The Diwan and the Mysore Representative Assembly.

VOKKALIGARA PATRI[KA], *Bangalore*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

60. Commenting on the proceedings of the Dasara session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 27th October, writes:—The Diwan's inaugural address was highly interesting both on account of the variety of topics it touched upon and the highly optimistic spirit which pervaded it. The speech, dwelling as it did on the progress effected during the past year and the various works of public benefit proposed to be carried out during the current year, was amply illustrative of the immense solicitude on the part of His Highness Government to promote the popular welfare. We feel convinced that the people of Mysore are at present afforded a golden opportunity of co-operating with the authorities and helping the administration in the arduous task of stimulating high ideals, a love of industry and a spirit of self-reliance among themselves. The administrative policy sketched by our esteemed Diwan goes to show how fortunate our people are in having so masterly a hand to guide their destinies. Costly reforms have been undertaken in almost every branch of the administration and some time must admittedly elapse before we can appreciate the immense benefit that is sure to result from these changes. At present the increase in the number of schools so as to help the spread of education and industries, railway extension, irrigation projects and schemes of village improvement are among the principal lines of reform. The allotment and expenditure under these heads appear to be quite satisfactory. The right of discussing the Financial Statement was hitherto confined to the Legislative Council. The extension of the right now to the Representative Assembly testifies to the high liberality of His Highness's Government. The right of presenting supplementary questions so as to elicit more complete answers to the original interpellation is likewise illustrative of the high measure of regard which the authorities have for the people. We therefore earnestly hope that the popular representatives will always endeavour to deserve the confidence that is thus reposed in them. The Diwan's announcement that steps will be taken to remove the confusion which prevails in many branches of the administration in consequence of the dilatoriness on the part of the officials will doubtless be hailed with joy in all parts of the province. The orders recently issued by Government under which officers while touring in the rural parts are required to record the local grievances which come to their

knowledge and the remedies by which they propose to remove them will, it is to be hoped, if rigorously enforced, result in incalculable good to the public.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Oct. 24th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject the *Mysore Star*, of the 24th October, in a leading article similarly eulogising the present administration of the province, further observes:—The proposed extension of the right of discussing the Financial Statement to the Representative Assembly is doubtless indicative of the liberal attitude of the Government. We fail to see, however, how the Representative Assembly which meets in October can usefully participate in a budget debate which terminates nearly four months previously. Another welcome indication in the policy of Government is to be found in the steps taken to allow all classes and communities equal opportunities of entering the public service. The existing state of things under which members of the same community or sometimes even the nearest kith and kin predominate in particular departments of Government not only makes the due exercise of discipline impossible but affords ample scope for vagaries and delinquencies which can hardly be brought to light. The Diwan during the last three years of his experience seems to have fully discovered the extent of this evil and his recent speech in the Representative Assembly is, we are glad to note, indicative of the steps that will be taken during the remainder of his rēgime to remedy the same.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Oct. 28th, 1915.

On the same subject the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 28th October, writes:—We rejoice at the satisfactory condition of the finances of the State, in spite of the extraordinary stress of these critical times, consequent on contributions to the War fund and the considerable loss of revenue entailed at the same time by the lack of demand for articles of export, such as sandalwood. The grant of fresh privileges to the Legislative Council as well as to the Representative Assembly points to the eagerness on the part of our authorities to ascertain the wants and wishes of the people. Another welcome change hinted at by the Diwan is that touching the enlargement of the powers and responsibilities of local bodies. The announcement regarding railway extension was also extremely interesting. We earnestly hope that it would be possible before long to connect Mysore by a direct line with the West Coast and also to effect a link with Erode. The work of the Economic Conference, however, is still in the stage of enquiry and deliberation. The hatching of plans has been done in plenty, but nothing tangible has been attained as yet. We dare say that the little that can be laid to the credit of the Conference could be achieved with far less expense. It cannot be gainsaid that, compared with the advancement of the western countries, Mysore is still very backward. The Diwan has dwelt very ably on this subject. It seems to us, however, that it would have been more natural to draw a comparison between Mysore and the other parts of the country. But we must admit, at the same time, that such parallels are both desirable and necessary in order to bring home to the people their own backward condition and to stimulate them to better effort. Considering our climatic condition and the customs and habits of our people, however, it is impossible that we can attain the eminence to which the western nations have risen. Nevertheless, if we should succeed in cultivating a higher order of morals, our condition is bound to be immensely better. Wealth alone cannot bring us the greatness we so much desire. To effect real progress, our masses should learn to be more active, truthful, thrifty and trusty and to regard their brethren with feelings of love and forbearance. Education alone can effect but little. Conduct and morals are equally necessary in order to attain true greatness.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The Mysore University scheme.

61. Writing on this subject the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 27th October, remarks:—Reference was made to this subject in the address presented to the Diwan at the last meeting of the Representative Assembly. The colleges of this province are at present all affiliated to the Madras University. The latter is by no means interested in the well-being of the candidates.

It causes the majority of them to fail in their examination by expecting a degree of scholarship which is beyond their standard. Most of the students study day and night and lose both health and money. A large number meet with an untimely death owing to overexertion. Even the people of the Madras Presidency are discontented to such an extent that they think of sending their children to Bombay to prepare for the examinations of that University. The students of Mysore are already preferring the Bombay University. His Highness the Maharaja appears to be convinced of the desirability of establishing a University of our own. Our Diwan during his recent visit to Calcutta has discussed the subject with the Government of India and finished the preliminaries. The Educational department of our province is working out the details. We earnestly hope that the scheme will be put into execution before the close of the current official year. Delay is always dangerous. The students of our province are now bearing the greatest hardships. His Highness the Maharaja seems to be bent upon removing these hardships as early as possible. We sincerely trust that these wishes will be fulfilled ere long.

Progressive Mysore.

62. The papers noted in the margin speak in eulogistic terms of the various progressive reforms and measures carried out in Mysore, with special reference to His Highness the Maharaja's intention to grant the Representative Assembly the right to discuss the annual budget and to ask supplementary questions.

NAZRANI DEEPIKA, *Mannanam*, Oct. 22nd, 1915; UTTARA TARAKA, *Parur*, Oct. 23rd, 1915; LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Oct. 25th, 1915.

ERRATA.

In Report No. 43, page 1825, line 5 from the bottom *for* "Bombay" *read* "India".

Report No. 43, page 1827, paragraph 57, *for* "E. Narayana Menon" *read* "E. Narayanan Nair".

[Issued, 2nd November 1915.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 45 of 1915.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 6th November 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

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(i) *Public works*—
Irrigation Boards .. .. *ib.*

(k) *General*—
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Industrial regeneration 1885
Self-government for India .. .. *ib.*
The late Sir Pherozesha Mehta .. .. *ib.*
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II.—Home Administration.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENC NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AN THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattābhirāma Sāstri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** .	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam.	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Nārāyanaswāmi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini** *	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Pārthasārathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zeheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	300
26	Arya Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Narasappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya .	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswalâyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Aksharaaratna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati** .. .	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Payalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gōdávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bôdhaka Bôdhini .	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Xuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	650
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Suchchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

* Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.***	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	455
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharma Poshini** §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	820
77	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
78	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
79	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
80	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
81	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
82	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
83	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
84	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
85	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
86	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
87	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	G. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
88	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
89	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
90	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 yrs	500
91	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
92	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.
§ Started, 17th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500
94	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Do.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
95	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
96	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
97	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
98	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
99	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
100	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
*101	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
102	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
103	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
105	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
106	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
107	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	606
108	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
109	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
110	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
111	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
112	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
113	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
114	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
115	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
116	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
117	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
119	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayathul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
120	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
121	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
122	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
123	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 45 years.	350
125	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
126	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
127	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
130	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
131	Jyotis Sastra Payōnidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
132	Kādambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
133	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
134	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
135	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
136	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
137	Karnātaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
138	Karnātaka Granthamāle.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
139	Karnātaka Kāvya Kalānidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
140	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	250
141	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
142	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 53 years.	1,300
144	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
145	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
146	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
147	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
148	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
149	Kēralōpakāri	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
156	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
157	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
158	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
159	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
160	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,600
161	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
162	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
163	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
164	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
165	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
166	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
172	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
174	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	500

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

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No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180	**Mahjaana Mitran** *	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
181	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
182	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
183	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
184	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
185	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 25 years.	1,000
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Trávancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
188	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
189	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
190	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
191	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
192	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
193	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
194	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
195	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
196	**Mari Rani.** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years	500
197	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
198	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
199	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years	3,800
200	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
201	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
202	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
203	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
204	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	500
205	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
206	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 48 years.	1,500
207	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
208	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
209	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
210	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
211	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
212	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
213	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
214	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started, 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
216	**Muslim Mitran** † ..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
217	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
218	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
219	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
220	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
221	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
222	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
223	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
224	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
225	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
226	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
227	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
228	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
229	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
230	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	48[illegible]
231	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
232	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do.	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
233	Paraspparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
234	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
235	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
236	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
237	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
238	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
239	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
240	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
241	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	800
242	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
243	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
244	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
245	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
246	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
247	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
248	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
249	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
250	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
251	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
252	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahman Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	500
253	Risāla-i-Alhadi ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
254	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránia.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
255	Risála-i-Málguzári ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
256	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansari Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
257	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
258	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
259	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
260	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Gódávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
261	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
262	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
263	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
264	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
265	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
266	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
267	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
268	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
269	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
270	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
271	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
272	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
273	Sárada	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
274	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
275	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
276	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
277	**Satya Dutan** or **Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
278	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
279	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
280	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
281	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
282	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
283	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
284	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
285	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.** †	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
286	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
287	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
288	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
289	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
290	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
291	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
292	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
293	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
294	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years.	200
295	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
296	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
297	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
298	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
299	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
300	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
301	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman 32 years.	1,000
302	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
303	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
304	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Trikunnapuzha, printed at the Swarnaratnaprabha Press, Kayangulam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
305	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
306	**Sri Savitri**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
307	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
308	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
309	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
310	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
311	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
312	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
313	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
314	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
315	**Sujanamitran** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
316	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
317	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
318	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
319	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
320	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
321	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
322	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
323	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 50 years.	600
324	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
325	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
326	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
327	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
328	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
329	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
330	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
331	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
332	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,509
333	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zeheme, German; 50 years.	450
334	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
335	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
336	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
337	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
338	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
339	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
340	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	550
341	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
342	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
343	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
344	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
345	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnád district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanathan Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
346	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
347	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
348	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
349	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
350	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
351	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
352	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
353	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915.

† Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
354	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 20 years.	300
355	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
356	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Royapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
357	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
358	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
359	Virasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
360	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
361	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
362	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
363	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
364	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
365	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
366	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
367	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press, Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
368	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
369	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
370	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
371	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
372	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
373	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
374	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
375	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
376	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
377	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
378	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacranchori, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
379	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
380	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
381	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
382	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
383	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
384	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
385	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
386	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. S. Anantha Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	1 200
387	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Montaly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
388	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
389	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) Police.

The Madras Police in 1914.

1. Referring to the Administration Report of the Madras Police for 1914, the *New India*, of the 5th November, observes:—"Official opinion seems to be slowly realising the truth of the popular criticism, that the reorganised Police Department has not been as successful as was till recently anticipated. As we pointed out yesterday, the Government accept the view that though as a result of the new conditions 'the morale and reputation of the force in some respects' have greatly improved, 'the results are disappointing'. Any other conclusion is impossible in the face of the huge sacrifices made in response to the Police Commission's recommendations. . . . . In the face of these facts, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the reorganisation scheme has been a huge failure." New India, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

(e) Local and Municipal.

The Calicut Municipality.

2. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 3rd November, remarks:—"Replying to a question put by a Councillor at the last meeting of the Calicut Municipal Council whether 'in view of the frequent complaints in the local press about bad lighting', etc, the Divisional officer-Chairman replied that he was not aware of any such complaints! We have the authority of the Collector of Malabar that business methods do not find any large place in the Municipal office; and we now see that the Executive are not in touch with public opinion, that they do not care to see what the local press says about them and their methods of work. And these men are maintained from funds subscribed to by the rate-payers!" West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

(i) Public works.

Irrigation Boards.

3. The *Hindu*, of the 1st November, writes:—"An important Government order has just now been placed on the Editors' Table regarding the working of the voluntary irrigation boards in the Nellore district, started by the Collector, Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao. . . . . It is with astonishment that we have noted that the present Government order in regard to the Nellore irrigation boards, which took over four months to prepare, was passed only subsequent to that about general panchayats. The fact that the one was issued in the Local and the other in the Revenue Department cannot afford sufficient justification for following a course which appears to us to be inexplicable, because the facts brought out by the report of the Board of Revenue about the irrigation boards are so important in their nature that a reference to that system would have shown how loyally and readily villagers co-operate with each other in administering village affairs. . . . Equitable distribution of water has resulted from this system, the rich and the poor being treated alike. Mischief to irrigation channels has been materially reduced and the poor ryots now get a relief which, it is stated, they never dreamt of before the formation of the panchayat. From the reports, we notice also that, in one village, the members of the irrigation board are the same as those of the grazing board, though the work of the former is not allowed to mix with that of the latter in another, channels are maintained with the aid of *amji* labour, and penalties are levied for refusal to contribute labour; again, in a third place the board is stated to enforce its decisions in virtue of the influence which it wields by being entrusted with the distribution of water to the fields. The Executive Engineer, Nellore Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1915.

Division, Mr. A. R. deChazal, who went to Sarvepalli and made a personal inspection of the working of the board, says that the members take a lively interest in the distribution of water and do not seem to oppress the poorer ryots. . . . . The Board and the Government clearly recognise the usefulness of these organisations and the success which has attended their working, and the latter have remarked that 'the Collector, Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, is entitled to credit for having recognised and assisted their indigenous efforts to provide for water distribution and the performance of customary tank and channel repairs.' But the authorities would not give a statutory existence to these bodies. . . . . The previous record of the Board in denouncing any measure of public utility having for its object the relaxation of official control and the devolution of powers to the people, is fairly familiar to the public. It opposed the scheme of rural banks proposed by Sir Frederick Nicholson and foreshadowed disaster if such a scheme should be introduced. It croaked when the comparatively mild step of entrusting certain selected co-operative societies with certain sanitary function was suggested by the Government. Five years ago, when reporting on the scheme of the Royal Commission on Decentralization for the formation of village panchayats, it lashed itself into fury. . . . . The only motive underlying the popular agitation of this question has been the desire to render village life more happy, to improve rural sanitation, to teach villagers to learn to depend on themselves so far as the settlement of local disputes and the administration of local affairs are concerned. But the Board has apparently long been in receipt of information from subterranean sources, not open to the laity, and has resisted with all the vehemence which ignorance and prejudice some time evoke, all measures of administrative reform and devolution. The suggestion of political motive underlying these views is unworthy of the Board, and the extreme illiberality of the Government's proposal in view of the striking object lesson furnished by the Indian Collector of Nellore indicates how these frivolous objections, clothed in language of gushing rhetoric, have warped the mind of the Local Government also."

(*k*) *General.*

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1915.

Residences in Madras city for high officials.

4. "The *Hindu*, of the 1st November, observes:—"A correspondent, writing to the *Madras Mail*, states that the Government are about to acquire a considerable strip of property on the left bank of the Adyar river for the purpose of erecting bungalows for high officials and strongly protests against the proposal. . . . . It seems to us that the proposal, if it has taken definite shape, is an indefensible one at the present or at any time, and it indicates the lack of a sense of responsibility. Madras is a city which abounds in palatial residences to suit the taste of the most fastidious Anglo-Indian high official and at very moderate rent. . . . . We have heard of several instances in which Members of Council, Judges of the High Court, including the Chief Justice boarding and messing together with one or more of their countrymen in order to reduce the cost of living in this country and thereby increase their savings when they leave it. . . . . It must also be remembered that the proposal is intended almost solely for the benefit of the European high officials, as the Indian official, like the present Indian Member of the Executive Council, can build a house for himself or rent a suitable one. It seems to us that the proposal is an untimely and a preposterous one at a time when there is a growing demand which is bound to be complied with sooner or later for the substitution of Indian for European talent in the public service. . . . If Members of Council and other high European officials have been able to accommodate themselves with suitable residences during more than a century and a half of the British occupation of this country, it is not conceivable on what grounds Government have now been moved to spend public money for a purpose such as this. We hope some Honourable Members of the Legislative Council will ask the Government at the next meeting to enlighten the public upon the point".

5. In a leader on this subject the *Hindu*, of the 2nd November, says :— HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

Industrial regeneration.

"The position of India, as a dependency, has resulted in economic bondage of a kind, the consequences of which have been profound so far as the economic and industrial development of the country is concerned. . . . . If Indians had control of their purse and were free to forge measures for protection of their industries, it is undeniable that a good deal would have been done already, which even the most bigoted free trade pandits might have winked at, in view of the low position India occupies from an industrial point of view. The treatment of this question by the Government of India has been far from satisfactory and, though the expression of official sympathy with the objects underlying non-official agitation has been quite profuse, we must say that there has been no disposition to look at the matter from the Indian point of view and realise the value of immediate action. . . . . We cannot forbear giving expression to our bitter disappointment and regret at the apathy and indifference which characterises the Local Government in regard to the development of our industries. They may be making efforts to do what they can, but judging by the results we are not able to say that they have risen to the occasion begun well. What have they done during these fourteen months after the new situation had arisen? The Government of Madras are content to leave everything to a Director of Industries whose vacillation and pessimism are themselves a serious stumbling block on the path of progress. The attitude of their Director is quite incomprehensible."

6. The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 3rd November, has the following :—"We have already said that the time for pressing our claims for self-government is not yet, and that it is not decent to ask it because of the services of the people and princes of India during the present crisis to the empire. That some further step should be taken to give reality to the reforms recently made by Lord Morley into the Legislative Councils will be admitted by those who are opposed to the immediate formation of a Home Rule League. We are more anxious to press for certain improvements in the constitution of the Legislative Councils and the rights of members than to press for an abstract idea, however enchanting it may be." WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

Self-government for India.

7. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 5th November, writes :—"It is our most painful duty to announce the death of Sir Pherozesha Mehta, which took place at Bombay this noon. The most profound grief will be felt throughout India at this sad national calamity. Sir Perozesha stood out as the most forceful figure in Indian public life, and his dominant influence was fearlessly asserted on all occasions on the side of commonsense and progress. . . . . His death causes an irreparable loss. The best known and most beloved of his life-long friends and associates is Mr. D. E. Wacha by whom the loss must be felt most keenly. We regret we have no time to dwell on the many great qualities which distinguished Sir Pherozesha, and which undoubtedly made so great a force in the public life of India; and we have no doubt that the influence which he has left behind will remain." INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

The late Sir Pherozesha Mehta.

Writing on this subject, the *New India*, of the 5th November, says :— "This life-long servant of India has passed away, dying suddenly this noon in a heart-attack. All India will lament his loss, for he has been in the front of the battle during all the years of the struggle for Indian freedom, and many of his speeches ring out like trumpet blasts amid the din of the fray. He was the unchallenged leader of the political life of Bombay, and in its civic life he played no less a part. Resolute, unflinching, unbending, he was at his best when resisting English aggression and defending his country against attack. A man of strong brain and iron will, he was a born leader, and he will be sorely missed, alike in council and in political strife. India is the poorer for his passing, but men do not die when bodies fall to the ground. The Towers of Silence may receive that of him which is mortal, NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

but the Man Immortal cannot be touched by the icy hand of death, and he will love and serve India from the other side as on this. To his sorrowing family, to his sorrowing friends, may the sorrow of all India bring something of consolation."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

The Vice-Presidentship of the Imperial Legislative Council.

8. The *New India*, of the 5th November, states:—"The message that Sir Ali Imam becomes the Vice-President of the Supreme Legislative Council will be received with mixed feelings in this Presidency. It is welcome because an Indian is elevated to that high position, but at the same time it rouses very unpleasant memories concerning the local council. As is well known, it was Sir Sivaswami Ayyar's privilege to be the Vice-President of the Legislative Council and senior Member of the Executive Council, but for reasons which are not known, but may be surmised, the Indian Member submitted to the supersession of his claims. We may add that in Bengal it is not considered dangerous to have an Indian as the Vice-President of the Legislative Council, and it was the privilege of Mr. Shamsul Huda to occupy that position on one important occasion."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

The Ernakulam College strike.

9. The following appears in the *Indian Patriot* of the 2nd November:—"There is no more encouraging sign today than the spirit of independence and union which animates the younger generation, and it would be very unpatriotic indeed to discourage our youngmen in pursuing this path. No one, surely, wants our students to rebel against authority, but from what the public know of the details of the students' strike in Ernakulam, the fault seems entirely to be on the side of the college authorities. . . . . . It seems as if the Principal has forfeited the love of his boys, for a general strike of the whole High School—which means the entire institution except a handful in the college classes—means that the boys chose to stand by their leaders. The Principal acted as no master who loves his pupils would have acted. And the pupils have not hesitated to act as sensible boys, growing fast into citizens. The sympathy of the public is with the students, and it is well the Principal gave in. We suggest that he attempts hereafter to gain the love of his pupils.

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

The Pudukkōttai State.

10. The *Hindu*, of the 3rd November, writes:—"The report on the administration of Pudukkōttai State for fasli 1324 (1914–1915) though recording slight improvements in certain departments, on the whole, would strike an impartial reader as wanting in vigour and energy. This might probably be due to the fact that His Highness the Raja is in the habit of making rather very long and frequent visits to foreign countries, but it is satisfactory to note that, during the year under review, His Highness' health permitted a stay of about four months during which time several affairs of the State are stated to have got the full attention of the ruler. . . . . It will be seen from the details given above that, though some signs of awakening are visible here and there, there are many useful and necessary things undone and that there is ample scope for improvement in all directions."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

11. In commenting upon the situation in the western theatre, the *Vijayavikatan*, of the 16th October,* remarks that though the Allied army in this region may not push back the Germans, who have got into France, there is no doubt of the Germans being destroyed at the earliest possible date. VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras,* Oct. 16th, 1915.

The war in Europe.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 25th October, writes:—It looks as if the operations now carried on in Servia will bring the European war to an end. Almost the whole of Europe is now taking part in the fighting in this region, and there is no doubt that the strength of the Austro-German army will be destroyed completely in this plan. General Mackenson has openly stated that he could not carry out his plans successfully unless he had sufficient reinforcements. As a large army is now required in the Servian front, portions of the Austro-German army will have to be sent there, either from the eastern or the western theatres. How long can the German Emperor be raising new armies? He is evidently pushing on the war only because he is afraid of being defeated ignominiously. How long can he do this? Even the German trade, which was carried on through the Baltic Sea, has been stopped and all communication with Turkey has been cut off. There is now a famine of foodstuffs in Austria and Germany, and these two countries are suffering in every respect. LOKOPAKARI, *Madras,* Oct. 25th, 1915.

Referring to the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor to France, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 27th October, says that it will doubtless give a fresh impetus to the enthusiasm of the Allied troops in this region, and that it will also help the solution of some important political questions. HINDU NASAN, *Madras,* Oct. 27th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 28th October, continues its comments upon the war in the following strain:—There are indications of grand preparations on the part of the Allied troops to take the offensive in the near future. The Germans never expected the Allies to do this and their sudden attacks in the western front have almost staggered the enemy. This has upset all his plans in this region. To add to this, the strength of his reserve forces is going down. The German Commanders are crying for men. Moreover the German army now fighting in the western front is comprised of different kinds of men. Some are fully trained, some are in the training and some have no training whatever. What can this army do? The employment of half-trained and untrained troops in a front, which requires men with the best training, is the first indication of the approaching defeat of the enemy. HINDU NESAN, *Madras,* Oct. 28th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 28th October, reproduces the above article. LIVA-UL-ISLAM, *Madras,* Oct. 28th 1915.

The *Bharati*, of the 29th October, contains the following forecast of the war said to have been given by a lady in New York:—The present war will become very fierce towards the end of July and almost come to an end by the close of October. There will only be petty fights between October and December. The final peace will be concluded in January 1916. After that a new era will begin. The different nations in the world will be actuated by a new spirit and every race will wake up. . . . . Governments will be in danger. Kings will lose their sense. Many democratic States will appear in Europe. There will be social revolutions and changes in the economic condition of the different countries. The whole world will be one united kingdom. All these will be BHARATI, *Madras,* Oct. 29th, 1915.

The war in Europe.

* Received in the current week.

brought about by the influence of a great man from the east. His iden will become known soon. He will control the whole world. He will conc everything by means of love and wisdom. . . . . Mr. Wilson, President of the United States, will be his first disciple. With his help saint will preach his new gospel throughout the world.

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Oct. 16th, 1915.

War notes.

12. The *Vijayavikatan*,* of the 16th October, reproduces the extract fr the *Standard*, published by the *Saiphul-Isl* of Vellore, of the 13th October 1915 and abstracted in paragraph 16, on page 1815 of Report No. 43 of 1915.

SAIPHUL ISLAM, *Vellore*, Oct. 20th, 1915.

The *Saiphul Islam*,* of the 20th October, reports a French paper to have stated that 2,000 German officers were giving Military training to Turkish armies in Syria, with the aid of new types of guns and cannons, for the purpose of invading Egypt in the middle of November.

SAIPHUL ISLAM, *Vellore*, Oct. 27th, 1915; LIVA-UL-ISLAM, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1915.

The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 27th October, and the *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 28th October, extract the following from the *Madras Times* of the 25th October 1915:—The Germans are working with 30,000 men for the purpose of strengthening the forts of Shatalja, 25 miles to the west of Constantinople. Four parallel railway lines have been laid between these forts and Constantinople. Channels and trenches have been dug for the purpose of flooding the open ground around this region, if necessary.

SAIPHUL ISLAM, *Vellore*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 27th October, also gives a description of the last Zeppelin raid on the east coast of London.

DESABHIMANI, *Quilon*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

War notes.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 30th October, points out that, while all other prisoners are cruelly treated, the Kaiser is showing special kindness and favour to Indians, whom he still foolishly believes he can win over thereby, and that His Majesty has deputed the notorious Krishna Varma to lecture to them, and compares His Majesty's present plight to that of *Duryodhana* of puranic fame who continued to believe in his ultimate success, even when he had lost the whole of his army, and he had himself received wounds all over his body.

UNITED CHURCH HERALD, *Pasumalai*, November 1915.

The Christian attitude towards the Germans.

13. The *United Church Herald*, for November, contains the following extract in English from the *Indian Churchman*:—"As to the attitude of Christian people to the German Missionaries, whether Jesuits or Lutherans, there is surely no room for discussion. We have our marching orders and they are 'Love your enemies.' In practical application, 'love' is capable of much modification, but it cannot be set aside altogether. We do well to hate the spirit of Germany and to execrate its hellish manifestations. We do well to plead that God will avenge the blood of martyred Belgians and others. But if we cannot, at the same time, distinguish between our duty to the evil spirit of a nation and our duty to individual members of that nation, who happen to be in our power, we had better give up trying to be Christians and take to Muhammadanism or better still to Prussian theology."

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

Greece.

14. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 30th October, says with reference to the landing of the Allies' troops in Salonika:—It may be asked if the Allies had not violated the neutrality of Greece by landing their forces therein. It appears that the enemies themselves had compared this act of the Allies with a similar act of theirs in respect of Belgium. But those who know the circumstances under which these acts were done will certainly admit that the cases are not parallel. The Germans were bound by treaty to maintain the independence of Belgium. But the Allies are not so bound in respect of Greece. Besides, the Germans outraged the independence of Belgium in order to crush France. But the Allies had to march their armies through Greece in order to protect Servia, which was in difficulties. Moreover, far from being indignant at this act of the Allies, most of the people of Greece are in sympathy with them.

* Received in the current week.

There can be nothing more untrue than that the Allies who have vowed to maintain the freedom of others will disturb the neutrality of the Greeks. It is not known why the King of Greece has turned a deaf ear to the advice of Venizelos, who is foremost among the well-wishers of Greece. This may be due to the fact that the Queen of Greece is the sister of the German Emperor, or to German intrigues in Greece. But it does not matter much if Greece does not go to the rescue of Servia. The Allies have made up their minds to send sufficient troops to Servia, and in pursuance of this determination, they are landing troops in Salonika every day.

The prospects of peace.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

15. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 3rd November, writes:—The Kaiser had said that the war would end in October. But now although October is past, the prospects of peace are as remote as ever. We hear it stated by the press that just as the enemy is bent upon crushing the Allies, the latter are equally determined to crush the enemy. Though both the parties are thus equally tenacious, the loss sustained by them is enormous. Germany has intimated to Spain and the United States the terms on which she is prepared to conclude peace. If the Allies, too, do likewise and both parties agree to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, peace may be concluded. But none of these are as yet disposed to consent to this mode of settlement. There is hence no prospect of peace in the near future.

The first attack on the Dardanelles.

MALABAR ISLAM, *Cochin*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

16. The *Malabar Islam*, of the 29th October, contains a translation of an article by Dr. C. A. Owar under the heading "The first attack on the Dardanelles", which appeared in the September issue of the *Indian Review*.

South African elections.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

17. A note in the *Keralodayam*, of the 2nd November, rejoices that the world-renowned General Botha and his party have been successful at the recent elections in South Africa.

"Rumours of peace."

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Oct. 31st, 1915.

18. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 31st October, says:—There is no doubt that peace is most conducive to well-being and welfare, and every one naturally loves peace, but it is equally true that an honourable death is preferable to dishonourable peace.

Many people are anxious that by some plan, pretext or means, peace may be secured. We appreciate the naivete of such persons whose desire for peace is really prompted by good intentions, but we cannot help believing that their ideas are superficial. They have merely considered the external aspect of the matter and not its inwardness. If they had examined the things that make for peace, they would have come to the conclusion that the time for peace is yet a very long way off.

How can any one expect the murderer and the murdered to embrace each other, when eyes are not yet dry, the garments of the mourners are wet with tears, the battle field still thirsting for blood, the dagger gloating over its work and the sufferers are distracted by hopes and fears.

Recently a member asked the House of Commons whether it was true that peace negotiations were being carried on between London and Berlin. It appears that the number of day dreamers is on the increase in London and that these dream of the realisation of their fanciful ideas and desires. It seems extremely strange that when the whole strength of Great Britain is being used in this war, a few black sheep should be circulating rumours of peace in the belief that by so doing they may suppress the revolt prompted by perplexity. But Mr. Lloyd George has most emphatically repudiated this notion and given us the assurance that no peace negotiations have taken place between London and Berlin.

The words of Mr. Asquith at the Guild Hall still hold good, that we will not make any peace without the consent of our Allies. This is obviously fair. Rumours regarding negotiations made by Russia for a separate peace had

already been spread and further that France was a party to it. The fabricators of rumours have now included England in the list and, before long doubtless similar reports will be circulated regarding Serbia and Italy, until finally this idea of peace is exploded.

The present aspect of the war suggests that it will last long. The military preparations of the Allies have only just begun, and if an opinion be deduced from present conditions, Lord Kitchener's statement, that the war only began after the month of May, seems to be correct and further that when the Kaiser promised the war should end in October, he meant to say that after October difficulties would increase and as a matter of fact, from that month unfortunate Serbia has been involved in a life and death struggle. Greece and Roumania are endeavouring to avoid being drawn into the vertex. Only time can reveal the ultimate issue of all.

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

The loyalty of the people of India to the British Empire.

19. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 2nd November, says that Indians whether educated or uneducated are unanimous in the enthusiasm of their loyalty and fidelity to the Government. Every single individual's heart's desire is that Great Britain may overcome the Empires arrayed against her. Some educated young Indians, in their enthusiastic desire to offer their lives to help the Government, have proceeded to London and presented themselves at the War Office with the request that they also may be sent to the Front in order to show what they are worth. This statement is corrobated by the following communiquē issued by the Government of the United Provinces :—

"Educated Indians have proceeded to London in hope of being given something to do in the war, but, on their arrival, there appeared to be no demand for their services. To prevent such disappointment, Indians who desire to help the Empire should make an official application in their own country, instead of going to England."

It is now hoped that in accordance with these instructions young Indians will first make known their intentions to the Government in this country so as to avoid disappointment after putting themselves to the inconvenience of a journey to England.

There is no doubt that the British Government fully appreciates the loyal sentiments of its Indian subjects, and, should necessity arise, will not hesitate to make use of their services.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1915.

"British Commander in the Balkans."

20. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 1st November, writing of Major General Sir Bran Mahon, the British Commander in the Balkans, gives a sketch of his career and hopes we shall soon hear of this warrior, frustrating and crushing the German and Austrian forces.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1915.

Accident to the King-Emperor.

21. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 1st November, publishes, with many expressions of regret, an account of the accident to the King-Emperor, and says that yesterday being Sunday there was no issue of the paper and consequently most of the subscribers called at the press, made anxious enquiries at the office regarding the condition of His Majesty the King-Emperor and on being informed that His Majesty was progressing satisfactorily, they went away praying for his perfect recovery.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1915.

The Turkish language in Germany.

22. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 28th October, has the following :—A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing from Berlin, says that the Grand Duchy of Lisbon has requested the German Government to make Turkish an optional language in all German schools and Universities so that Turkey may have thorough understanding of German science and literature.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

"How King Ferdinend came to the throne."

23. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 2nd November, in giving the history of how King Ferdinend came to the throne, says that we are amazed to see that it is the same Bulgaria that was, and is still, the prime cause

of Turkey's defeat and ruin. As a matter of fact every Balkan State is hungering for Turkey's flesh and thirsting for her blood, and yet Turkey assumes the side of the stupid friend, gives Bulgaria aid and imagines her to be an Ally.

God willing, Bulgaria's eyes will soon be opened and she will see clearly the consequences of joining Germany, her existing power and prestige are gone.

II.—Home Administration.

(b) Courts.

Juvenile offenders.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras,* Nov. 1st, 1915.

24. Referring to certain cases in which two young boys accused of theft at Benares were convicted and sentenced to receive seven and eight stripes, respectively, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st November, says:—It is injuditious to award such punishment to young boys, there being better ways of reforming them. What is more strange is that the Magistrate has whipped the boys with his own hands. It is through such unwise acts of Magistrates that the courts are now and then falling into contempt in the eyes of the public.

The village courts in the Presidency.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur,* Oct. 29th, 1915.

25. Referring to the report on the working of the village courts, both civil and criminal, in British Malabar and other parts, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 29th October, points out that the establishment of such courts in all the villages will enable the Government to reduce expenditure by abolishing some of the existing munsif's courts, and observes that the village officials, who have a host of superiors over them, from the Collector down to the taluk peon, cannot be expected to exercise their independent judgment in any matter and act accordingly, the remedy for all these consisting in the establishment of village panchayats, for which the people have been trying so long, though with little effect.

The criminal courts in the Presidency.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Trichur,* Oct. 27th, 1915.

26. In reviewing the report on the working of the criminal courts in this Presidency for the year 1914, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th October, writes in a strain more or less similar to that of the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 23rd October, reported on page 1854 of the Weekly Report No 44, and notes with pleasure the increase in the number of cases tried by the Village Magistrates.

The civil courts in the Presidency.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut,* Oct. 27th, 1915.

27. In commenting upon the report on the working of the civil courts in this Presidency for the year 1914, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th October, points out that the people have now begun to realise the advantages resulting from the trial of petty cases by village courts, and regrets that, in spite of the increase in the number of additional munsif's courts, there is no decrease in the arrears of work in these courts which may be due either to an increase in the volume of litigation, or to the reluctance on the part of the ordinary munsifs to try difficult cases themselves.

MANORAMA, *Calicut,* Oct. 29th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Manorama*, of the 29th October, rejoices that the Government are trying to put a stop to the tricks of the munsifs who send only difficult cases for trial by the additional munsifs, and hopes that the District Judges, who are privileged to dictate judgments to shorthand writers, will try their best to dispose of the arrears in as short a time as possible.

(d) Education.

The Madras University.

MANORAMA, *Calicut,* Oct. 29th, 1915.

28. The *Manorama*, of the 29th October, points out that, according to all lawyers, including a judge of the High Court, the addition of one more year to the course of studies for the B.L. degree examination is unnecessary and uncalled for, but that it will give some relief to old students to learn that there will be half-yearly examinations in April and October till 1918, and regrets that,

when considering matters relating to examinations, the Madras University is quite regardless of the welfare and progress of the innocent students to whom such frequent changes cause no little inconvenience.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

Education and crimes.

29. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th October, regrets that the murderers and dacoits of the present day in Bengal are, unlike those in days gone by, young men of high educational qualifications, which fact may possibly account for their not being easily traced and caught, thinks that these criminals may, as some people say, be anarchists who commit the crimes at the instigation of the Germans, points out that the evils resulting from a system of education like ours, which does not provide for moral and religious instruction, are now made clear to the whole world by Germany, where there is no provision for such instruction, and observes that, as young men take to crimes only when they fail to find suitable employment, and as these crimes may possibly spread to other parts of India, it is absolutely necessary that such changes should be introduced in the system of education, as will give the people moral and religious instruction in schools, as well as enable them to eke out their livelihood.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

Medical inspection and the students.

30. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 27th October, says that no one can deny that our benign Government have provided ample facilities for our convenience and comfort, especially in the departments of Medicine and Education much consideration has been shown. The Editor remarks that in a recent issue he published figures giving the actual amount spent by Government on the education of the people. The object of Government in spending all this money is to spread sanitation and to produce capable citizens, and if we do not derive any benefit from such kindness and consideration, it is our misfortune.

The *Madras Times* in a leading article says that some Indians appointed to high positions under Government are to blame for not carrying out certain useful and essential proposals.

A short time ago the Government of Madras appointed a Medical Board to inspect students. The appointment of such a Board should be regarded as of great moment as most of the students pay little attention to their health with the result that they became an easy prey to dangerous diseases. It is a matter of regret that when Government is in every matter solicitous for our welfare, we are indifferent and yet we unite with the Hindu in the desire for self-government. When we pay no attention to small matters, it is ridiculous to suppose we would exert ourselves in great ones.

We do not know, however, in which centres the committee is carrying on its work. We hear Bombay after carefully considering the utility of such an institution has started one of its own.

In Europe no school is considered complete without provision for medical inspection, therefore we ardently hope that this useful committee will at once begin its work.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

DESABHIMANI, *Guntur*, Oct. 24th, 1915.

The Guntūr municipality.

31. In commenting on the order of the Government proposing to appoint a paid Chairman to the municipality of Guntūr, the *Desabhimani*, of the 24th October, says:—At a time when India is endeavouring to obtain self-government within the Empire, it is a violation of the honour and self-respect of the people of Guntūr to deprive them of the power of electing a Chairman. In a just administration like that of the British, such a thing should not have taken place. The Government order in question might have been based on a flaw in the preparation of the administration report wherein the municipality has failed to explain in full certain matters connected therewith. We trust that the Government will reconsider their order and confirm the election, as Chairman, of Mr. N. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu, who is prepared to do his best for the municipality.

32. In reviewing the report on the working of the Cochin Municipality for 1914-15, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th October, deplores the lack of interest displayed by the people in civic affairs, expresses surprise at there being a surplus of seventy-two thousand and odd rupees in the amount set apart for education and sanitation, in spite of the insanitary condition of the town, which, it hopes, will receive the attention of the authorities concerned, and congratulates Mr. Shirgaokar, the chairman, on his having paid due attention to several matters relating to the administration of the municipality.

The Cochin Municipality.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

33. Referring to the Government order defining the duties and powers of Municipal Health officers, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th October, points out that the appointment of these officials will tend to check the growth of contagious diseases in towns, but that the expected results can be had only if these officials pay due attention to such matters, doubts whether the salaries offered would be sufficiently attractive to competent persons to come forward as candidates for the posts, and observes that there can be no doubt that the sanitation of large towns will, as a result of these appointments, undergo a change for the better, and that a perusal of the Government order would remove all doubts, which some people had, regarding the usefulness of the appointment of Health officers.

Municipal Health officers.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

(*k*) *General.*

34. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 27th October, has a long leader under this heading in the course of which it animadverts upon the apathy of the Government of India in the matter of taking advantage of the present opportunity to revive many of the Indian industries and to start new ones, which has made it possible for Japan to fill the Indian market with her articles, and expresses the hope that the Government will direct its attention to this subject at least after the close of the war and help the development of Indian industries by levying a duty on all articles imported into India from Japan.

The Indian industries.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

35 The *Swadesamitran*, of the 28th October, writes:—In each of the three District Conferences held in this Presidency last week, there was a resolution about the injustice of increasing the land-tax once in every thirty years. One of the reasons assigned by the Government for this is that the value of land gradually increases of its own accord, that the gradual rise in the scale of prices results in raising also the value of raw products, and that the Government has the right to claim a share of this increased value. This argument is again based on the principle that the Government owns all the lands and that the ryots are only its tenants. But this view is not borne out by the ancient history of this country. The land-tax, like other taxes, is levied only for the purpose of meeting the expenditure of the Government. So an increase in this tax will be justified only when the Government expects an increase in its expenditure. But the practice obtaining in this country is to increase the assessment on land once in every thirty years, whether the expenditure of the Government has increased or not. In every other civilised country in the world, the people pay taxes only for enabling the Government to maintain itself and not because the Government has any special right to claim them. Moreover, if the Government increases its revenue by raising the land-tax, without reference to the necessities of administration, there is nothing to compel it to adopt economical ways in conducting the administration. If the Government Treasury is always full, it gives room for much of unnecessary expenditure.

Land Revenue Settlement.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1915.

36. In an article under this heading, the *Bharati*, of the 29th October, takes exception to the proposal to construct a new building for the General Post Office on the Mount Road, especially at the present juncture when the Government is expected to economise expenditure in every direction.

Unnecessary expenditure.

BHARATI, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

The proposal of the Government of Madras to purchase large plots of ground in Adyar for the purpose of constructing bungalows for the use of its high officials is objected to by the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd November, on the ground that there has been no difficulty till now for these officials getting suitable bungalows for residence, and that it will, therefore, be a waste of public money, especially at this juncture.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

How can India help England?

37. Referring to a suggestion said to have been made by the *Capital*, an Anglo-Indian paper of Calcutta, that the best way in which India can help England at this juncture is to purchase, in as large quantities as possible, goods manufactured in Britain and thus help the free flow of money into that country, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th October, observes:—It is no doubt true that, if we increase the profits of the British artisans and merchants, the economic condition of Britain will become stronger and help her to carry on this war well. But this suggestion should be considered with another proposal. If the economic condition of India also improves, the strength of the British Empire will be increased still further. So the Indians will do well to improve their industries and trade and thus prevent their country becoming a victim to famine and disease. It is very necessary that the Indians should see that they are not a burden upon the British in this time of war. The best way in which they can do so is to work for the advancement of their industries and trade in all possible ways.

SATYADUTAN, *Madras*, November 1915.

Home Rule for India.

38. The *Satyadutan*, for November, writes:—Mrs. Annie Besant and some others are trying to get Home Rule for India. *Swaraj* means the abolition of the present English rule, and the establishment of a Parliamentary rule as in England. But this will never be possible. If this country is capable of governing itself, why has it been subject to the Muhammadans and Europeans for the last so many years? India has not yet acquired the capability of governing itself. There is no union in this country, and in education it is far inferior to every other country. Home Rule will be possible only, if all these defects disappear and the Indians become a united nation. But this will take one or two centuries more.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service Bill.

39. Referring to the passing of this Bill by the House of Lords, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 2nd November, hopes that the House of Commons at least will consider the claims of the Indians and modify the provisions of the Bill in such a way as to make it favourable to the Indians.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 28th, 1915.

Gun licenses.

40. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 28th October, invites the attention of the Government to the words of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Kurnool District Conference, regarding the grant of gun licenses, and observes:—The district of Kurnool contains large forest areas, which are infested with wild beasts. Besides these wild beasts the forests afford undisturbed shelter to robbers and dacoits. It is therefore needless to say that the people in the district should have facilities for self-defence. But it is strange that, under the administration of Mr. Vernon, who has earned a name for his liberal-heartedness, there has been a reduction in the number of licenses granted in Kurnool in 1914. We hope that the words of the Chairman referred to above will have the effect of making the Collector and the Government to be more liberal and sympathetic in the matter of giving licenses in future.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

Village panchayats.

41. In writing on the subject of village panchayats, the *Sasilekha*, of the 29th October, says:—What the Indians now want is that villages situated near to each other should be formed into unions, and a village panchayat appointed for each of them with power to decide small civil and criminal suits arising in the union, and to control matters relating to sanitation, education, irrigation, etc. But in the order of the Government on village panchayats, it is stated that the people of the villages may establish panchayats of their own accord.

The public will not show any regard to such panchayats. If panchayats should be of any use at all, they must have the sanction of the legislature to exercise the above-said powers. We regret that the new order of the Government has caused great disappointment to the public.

Village panchayats.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunittura*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

After stating that, though India has derived several benefits from British Rule, the ruin of her trade and industries as well as the going into disuse of the village system, which is the foundation of the fabric of administration, are among the chief defects thereof, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 29th October, dwells upon the hardships, inconvenience, and loss caused to the people by the existing system, which compels them to go to court for the recovery of even petty sums of money, and which drags them to it in cases of petty thefts, etc , and observes that it is high time for the Government to do away with this system. It then points out that the present Panchayat Bill, according to which panchayats are to be introduced only in villages containing 3,000 or more inhabitants, cannot but be disappointing to those who have been clamouring for them, thinks that from a mere perusal of this Bill one can understand why the Cochin Panchayat Bill, when it was passed into law, became lifeless, and why the Travancore Panchayat Bill is ashamed to show itself out, and hopes that the Madras Government will be pleased to reconsider the matter.

The Home Rule League.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

42. The *Desamata*, of the 27th October, concludes a leader on the subject of home rule for India in the following terms:—The British race is a just and generous race. It is always fair-minded and righteous. It will certainly appreciate our aspirations and our ideals. We have always been passing resolutions and have not as yet adopted the practical ways of the West. The people should be made to take interest in politics, and a desire for political freedom and for associating themselves with the administration of the country, should be created in them. Everybody should have it written on the tablet of his heart that service rendered to the motherland is the greatest of services. The Indians should represent their aims to the British and try to obtain home rule. Mrs. Besant is endeavouring to establish a Home Rule League for this purpose, and in this she has the support of most of the educated Indians.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The *Desamata*, of the 27th October, represents the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* to have remarked as follows on the same subject:—England has a stout heart, and so we think she will consider the welfare of both herself and India and co-operate with the Indians. If she preaches freedom for herself and a life of servitude for distant countries, she will be doomed to "self-destruction."

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th October, says:—Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar has stated in his article on self-government that certain western Powers wished to devour their weaker neighbours, and are now atoning for their sins, and that such sins cannot be attributed to the English in any large measure, but so long as they allow their officers to work on such lines, they cannot be altogether exonerated. He says that though there may be difference of opinion as to when a civilised nation will be ripe for self-government, yet the desire for it is a natural one. That such a great and level-headed man as Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar should emphatically state that the English should give self-government to India for the sake of the progress of the world, proves the justness of the political aspirations of the Indians. We hope that our rulers will consider this and do justice to India.

Indentured labour.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

43. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th October, says:—That the system of indentured labour should still be allowed to exist is a stain on the self-respect of the world as well as on our own. The agents of foreign capitalists, who are men only in name, are on the look out in India for ignorant men who can be easily influenced. When they come across such men, they hold out high but false

hopes to them and prevail upon them to leave this country. For each such man sent out to serve in foreign countries under the system of indentured labour, the agents are paid a sum of Rs. 25. The cooly so emigrating finds himself at the mercy of his master till the expiry of his term. It is a violation to humanity that men should create such conditions of existence. Mr. Gandhi, than whom there is no better man who can speak with authority on the subject, states that the system of indentured labour should be abolished altogether. He asks what the result will be of importing 40 women to a place where there are 60 men. Such an arrangement will be subversive of all morals. Mother India is vast enough to protect any number of such coolies in her own bosom. Under such circumstances, it is most sinful to sacrifice our brothers and sisters to this vicious system. We trust that the English people who are sacrificing their everything in order to uphold the independence of small States, and who abolished slavery long ages ago, will help to ameliorate our present condition by doing away with the system of indentured labour.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

The report of the Public Services Commission.

44. With reference to the fact that the report of the Public Services Commission will not be published until after the close of the war, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th October, suggests that for the same reason for which it is not published during the war, it should not be sent to the Local Governments for opinion. It says that if it be so sent, and the Local Governments express their opinions on it before it is reviewed by the people, no room will be left for its further amendment. Again it is not known what changes the war is going to effect on the opinions of the rulers. The paper opines that, under such circumstances, it is sheer injustice to call for the opinions of the Local Governments on the report during the war.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

Military training to Indians.

45. Referring to the message of His Imperial Majesty King George V to his subjects, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th October, regrets that the Indians have not been enabled to respond to it by going to the war front in large numbers, and fighting the enemy. It suggests that the Indians also should be given military training, and appointed to suitable posts in the military service.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 30th October, refers to the help rendered to General Botha in South Africa by the Indians in quelling the recent rebellion there against the British Government, and says that this is an instance in point to show that, if the Indians are given an opportunity to serve in the army, they will acquit themselves most creditably. The opinion that they are unfit for military service is wrong. Had the Indians been enlisted in the army, there would have been no lack of soldiers in the war front as now. The paper hopes that His Imperial Majesty will take this matter into his consideration and issue orders for the formation of an army of Indians in the near future.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 1st, 1915.

Mr. Chamberlain.

46. Referring to the address of Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for India, to the officers of the Civil Service going out from England, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st November, remarks that the portion of the address so far as it relates to India is lifeless, and that it suffers from a comparison with the advice given at Simla by His Excellency the Viceroy to the officers of the Civil Service in India.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

Indians and the Police department.

47. Referring to the notification of the Secretary of State for India that the examination usually held in England for recruiting officers to the Police Department in India, will not be held in 1916, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 2nd November, says:—Even when there is the competitive examination, we are not getting very efficient officers for the department. But if the examination is abolished and the authorities only nominate police officers, the matters will grow worse. Again the Secretary of State says that

it is at present not possible to lay down the principles on which the nominations will be made. It is to be regretted that even on occasions like the present one, the rulers do not afford greater facilities for the sons of India to enter the department. It is strange that the Indians who have earned a name for their bravery at the war front, are deemed unfit for high posts in the Police Department.

South Africa.

48. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 3rd November, wonders that the Press Censor and the Minister of South Africa have refused to publish to the world particulars of the assistance rendered by the Indians in South Africa in putting down an insurrection in that country against the British. But it feels highly gratified that General Botha has directed the publication, and has thus justified its belief that the Europeans in South Africa will not dislike the idea of the Indians helping them in defending their country.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

The late Sir Henry Cotton.

49. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 29th October, writes:—India has once again been plunged in profound grief by the death of Sir Henry Cotton. Both while in the Civil Service in this country and after retirement, this great personage was devoted to the cause of this country. It is these ties of affection for India that proved, during Lord Curzon's regime, the main obstacle to his being raised to the office of Lieutenant-Governor which he so richly deserved. May Providence grant eternal peace to his departed soul! We shall publish a biographical sketch of his career in another issue.

SWADESABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject the *Mysore Star*, of the 31st October, observes:—Sir Henry Cotton sacrificed his own personal interests in order to promote the advancement of this country. Despite his being a foreigner, his sincere love for the people of India cannot fail to evoke the feeling that his death means a great loss to this country.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Oct. 31st, 1915.

The late Sir Henry Cotton.

Almost all the Malayalam papers express deep regret at the death of the late Sir Henry Cotton, and pay him glowing tributes for his services to India.

Village panchayats in the Madras Presidency.

50. The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 29th October, writes:—Although it is many years since the local boards were organised, yet the amount of popular interest and regard which these institutions have succeeded in creating can hardly be deemed satisfactory. These bodies which have been in existence for so many long years should have been far more popular than they are. As the main part of the duties connected with their administration still rests with the officers of Government, however conducive this may be to efficiency, from the degree of interest evinced by the people therein, these bodies must be considered lifeless. As it is proposed to place these panchayats under the control of Local Boards, it is natural to expect that their condition will not be far different from that of the latter. Nevertheless, our duty now consists in welcoming the scheme as it is now formulated and seeing how it works out in practice so as to urge those alterations which experience will suggest in course of time. For, we must remember that the panchayats constitute the first lessons in the art of self-government. The Government have sought to remove some of the defects of the union system under the Local Boards Act. It is thus proposed to organise a separate panchayat for each village instead of grouping two or three villages together. It will, therefore, be possible for these bodies to give closer individual attention to the village concerned. Another welcome feature of the present scheme is the entire absence of any restrictions on them regarding the levying of taxes or the manner of spending the income. Mismanagement is the only ground on which a Local Board may intervene to exercise its controlling power. As regards villages with a population of less than 3,000 it is rather doubtful how far the informal panchayats proposed to be organised on the voluntary basis can succeed in commanding the necessary status in the absence of any legislative sanction to govern their working. We hope that this shortcoming will be removed.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

Indians and the Government.

51. The *Chakravarthi*, of the 30th October, points out that the policy of the Indian Government is solely responsible for Indians being rendered incapable of governing themselves, and that when the countries in Europe were in a very backward condition, even in Malabar itself the people were efficiently managing their own affairs, and says:—If India should prosper, Indians should have larger and larger share in the administration of their country. They should be given that freedom in their country, which they demand as a matter of right. Instead of increasing the expenditure of the country by the creation of new departments and appointments and trying to make Indians more and more unfit, the Government should get everything, that is conducive to the welfare of the country, done by Indians themselves.

SUJENA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

The Cochin harbour.

52. Referring to the likeliwood of Mr. G. Richards being appointed to consider the question of constructing a harbour on the West Coast and connecting it with Mysore by rail, the *Sujena Mitram*, of the 27th October, points out that recent trials have shown that this object can be attained more easily and with less expenditure by improving the Cochin harbour, but that the leading merchants of Madras are opposed to it, lest it would be ruinous to their trade, and calls upon the Travancore and Cochin Darbars, as well as the merchants and leaders of the people in those states, to try their best to get the Cochin harbour improved—a harbour which is the best on the West Coast or perhaps in the whole of India.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunittura*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

Mr. A. R. Banerji.

53. Referring to Mr. A. R. Banerji's letter acknowledging the services of one Mr. V. K. Joseph Mapilla in connection with the Cochin Tenancy Regulation, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 29th October, says:—When a responsible officer like Mr. Banerji proves himself to be one who takes sides in discussing any matter, there is nothing to be surprised at the passing of the Cochin Tenancy Bill into law. What else can we do than to pray that no people may secure one like Mr. Banerji as the administrator of their country?

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Tripunittura*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service.

54. A note in the *Yogakshemam*, of the 29th October, points out that the recent circular of the Government of India to the effect that a certain proportion of Indians, which, however, is not fixed, will also be recruited into the Civil Service, is not likely to give any relief to the people, and opines that Indians will not be satisfied, unless and until the proportion has been fixed and the Civil Service examination is held in India.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

Referring to the Civil Service Bill, and to the statement of the Secretary of State that one-fourth of the persons selected will be Indians, the *Manorama*, of the 29th October, regrets that, contrary to the previous declaration that during the war no measures of a controversial nature will be taken up for consideration, this Bill has been introduced into the Parliament, points out that Indian leaders are protesting against it, because it will diminish the efficiency of the Indian administration and be detrimental to Indian interests, observes that it will be greatly disappointing to Indians, if only one-fourth of the number required be selected from amongst them, even when persons are recruited into the service without any examination, and hopes, therefore, that the Bill would be so modified as to give Indians at least half the number of appointments.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Oct. 30th, 1915

Referring to the same subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 30th October, says:—When selection is made without an examination, recommendation and influence are likely to count for much, and this cannot but affect the efficiency of the service. It is said that a certain proportion of Indians will be admitted, but it is not known how they will be chosen and whether the selection will be made in India or in England. It is desirable that a Competitive Examination should be held in India, and that those that top the list should be taken into the service. If, on the other hand, parentage or other relationship be the deciding factor in the matter of selection, the result will be that competent men will be shut out.

55. In a note the *Manorama*, of the 29th October, congratulates the Government on their efforts to check the growth of the cocoanut tree disease in Malabar, and observes that, as the duty of discovering cases of this disease and doing the needful in such matters devolves on the Revenue Inspectors, these and the village officers should be compelled to study pamphlets dealing with the symptoms of the disease and the remedies therefor.

The cocoanut tree disease.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

56. A correspondent in the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th October, approves of the order of the Travancore Darbar extending the pensionable age to 60 years, and observes that inasmuch as the 55 years' rule does not apply to the Viceroys, Governors, High Court Judges, Members of Councils, and the Members of the Privy Council, who have to deal with far more important matters than ordinary officials, the Government of India will do well to imitate the Travancore Darbar in this matter.

Pension age rule.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

57. Referring to the practice of some of the Sub-Registrars who register documents without the contents thereof being read out to the parties concerned, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 27th October, points out that ignorant people are very often imposed upon by document writers, and observes that, inasmuch as even in civil courts depositions are read out to the witnesses before they are asked to sign them, it is highly necessary that a new order should be issued, requiring all Registrars to read out to the parties the contents of documents relating to property before they are registered.

The reading of documents before registration.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Oct. 27th, 1915.

58. In a note the *Keralodayam*, of the 2nd November, expresses deep regret at the recent accident to His Majesty, but rejoices to hear that His Majesty is making satisfactory progress.

Recent accident to His Majesty.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

59. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th October, says that there is no doubt that, as subjects, whether Indians or Europeans, Hindus or Mussalmans, Christians or Parsis, all are equal in the matter of obedience to the Royal Commands, but in, having regard to the countless kindnesses shown by the Government, they are justified in endeavouring to excel one another in the expression of their loyalty.

"The King and ourselves."

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

The Editor observes that when Government opened the War Fund the people of every caste, creed and sect subscribed liberally according to their means.

There are some who could only boast of lips-loyalty, upon whom our powerful leading articles have not produced the slightest effect and this, in spite of their ability to do much had they only made an effort to do so.

The Editor, in referring to the Government Terminable Loan, remarks that many have already subscribed to it and it is possible applications will be made for an extension of the time (which lapsed on the 30th ultimo).

The Editor also refers to the appeal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor for more volunteers and the generous response thereto, and he enquires what the Indian people should do? He adds :—"We should emulate one another in our endeavour to deepen the impresssion already made upon the mind of the Government that every man should according to his ability not grudge to aid the Government with his life and means. Whoever now bows submissively to the Imperial behests, will be entitled to receive the royal favours, which others seeing will wring their hands in regret. Now is the time and it will be a matter of life-long regret if it is not taken advantage of.

60. The *Mushir-i-Dakhan*, of the 3rd November, says that every single individual in India is praying to God for the recovery of His Imperial Majesty, and that it is a matter of great satisfaction and pleasure to learn that His Majesty is improving. The

"The recovery of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India".

MUSHIR-I-DAKHAN, *Hyderabad*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

King is still confined to his bed but, by the grace of God, his condition is not critical.

New India, writes that the King should be provided with a riding horse accustomed to cheering, etc. A life, which is so precious to the people, should not be endangered by a horse which has not been broken in. Besides at a time like this when there is so much heavy cannonading, horses should be accustomed to noise and tumult. The entire Empire is anticipating with the keenest interest the glad tidings that His Majesty has completely recovered and has begun to ride again.

The hands of tens of millions of people are being raised in prayer to heaven for His Imperial Majesty's restoration to health. It is hoped that God will answer the prayers of His servants, and vouchsafe a speedy recovery to His Imperial Majesty.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

The *Qaumi Report*, of the 2nd November, referring to the accidents, says that there is no doubt that the accident to the King-Emperor caused by the evil eye is serious and sad. But we should not brood over the mishap. Is it possible if the disagreeable cause of the untoward event had been apparent that the King's immortals would not have warded off the danger, when hundreds of thousands of lives are being sacrificed to preserve the honour and dignity of the Soverign in obedience to whose call those who have been brought up in the lap of luxury have donned the uniform of the private soldier?

The accident is greatly deplored by the Muhammadans, for King George, like his father, is a Mussalman in appearance, and his nature and disposition are distinguished by a regard for, and an attachment to, Islam. The generality of Mussalmans is not acquainted with Members of Parliament or Cabinet Ministers, they only know King George who has on every occasion given expression to enlightened sentiments, sympathy and affection in regard to Islam, and has always prided himself on the fact that he rules the largest number of Mussalmans. And it is true that, speaking politically, the British Government is not Jewish, Christian, Hindu or Buddhist State, but the greatest Islamic power in the world.

It is hoped that the effects of the accident will be momentary, but at the same time the moral effect of the daring, bravery, patience, endurance and fortitude exhibited by His Majesty on this occasion will remain on the page of history as a memorial and an admonition for ever.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Oct. 29th, 1915.

Mysore.

61. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 29th October, concludes a review of the proceedings of the Mysore Representative Assembly with the remarks:—We hope that the Government of Mysore will lead the way to real progress and serve as an example to our Governments.

ARTHASADHAKA PATRIKA, *Bangalore*, Sept. 1915.

State control over insurance companies in Mysore.

62. A writer in the *Arthasadhaka Patrika* for September deplores that the absence of any legislative enactment in Mysore for exercising State control over Insurance Companies, such as is found in the British territory, provides ample scope for the practice of deception upon the public by bogus companies which must ultimately result in widespread popular distress. The writer, therefore, urges that the Government ought to promulgate a measure analogous to the one in force in the neighbouring provinces.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

63. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 30th October, in a lengthy leading article deplores the refusal of the Diwan of Mysore to consent to the holding of an additional session of the Representative Assembly annually on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja's birthday celebrations so as to afford it an opportunity of criticising the budget. The paper dwells on the terms of the "Charter" defining the objects with which the

Assembly was brought into being and finally urges that it is imperative that the Assembly should be granted the privilege of meeting twice in a year so as to effect a closer link and a truer exchange of views between the administrators and the popular representatives.

Writing on the same subject the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 4th November, observes:—We may confidently affirm that this body has been extremely serviceable in bringing to the notice of Government the wants and wishes of the people and in removing the shortcomings of the administration. It has equally succeeded in putting down the vagaries of the officials. We must add, however, that the Assembly should not prove a mere body of petitioners. It must take a keener interest in more weighty matters, such as helping the general advancement of the province and rendering the administration more popular. It is a welcome indication that the members of this body are eager to possess greater rights and liberties. But we should be sorry to see them fight for powers which are beyond their capacity. The Government, it will be admitted, are by no means inclined to restrict the powers of this body. They are, on the other hand, themselves solicitous to extend them. Their recent order permitting it to criticise the financial statement is an instance in point. But the manner in which this responsibility was exercised is by no means such as to induce the Government to entrust the assembly with further privileges. The members seemed to have laboured under some misgivings as to the intentions of Government in this regard, and thus failed to heartily respond to the offer made by them. The desire of the Government to cause petty local grievances to be decided by local representation so as to give room for the discussion of more important topics at the annual session of the Assembly seems to have been mistaken as a prelude to the curtailment of its powers. It is easy to see from the list of questions usually presented at the meeting that the majority of them are of local interest and that no purpose can possibly be served by discussing them at the annual session. We would therefore urge on the attention of the members of this body, which serves so useful a function at present, the desirability of guarding against the danger of insisting on minor privileges to the detriment of their more legitimate functions.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Nov. 4th, 1915.

The economic condition of Mysore.

64. Commenting on the Diwan's address at the Dasara session of the Mysore Representative Assembly the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, in a leading article, observes:—It is abundantly clear that the finances of our State are in a satisfactory condition. That Mysore has been no exception to the worldwide distress caused by the European crisis is evident from the figures relating to the revenues of the State during the past year. We are glad to note however the assurance of the Diwan that the present are extraordinary conditions which can never continue for a long time nor appear frequently. We may confidently expect that after the close of the war, the revenues of the State will reach the level of three crores. It is a most disquieting circumstance however that the abkāri revenue shows no signs of decrease. It is deplorable that despite the physical and mental degeneration of the people resulting from the drink habit and the poverty and distress arising therefrom the Government should still care for the half a crore of revenue it derives from this source. The Government, no doubt, explain that increased revenue does not mean increased consumption and that every possible effort is being made to remove the facilities for the spread of the vice. We must observe however that their policy has, so far, only tended to increase their revenue and hardly succeeded in putting down the evil. Again, we should like to caution the authorities against the danger of denuding the forests in order to increase the revenue from this source without making adequate provision for their conservation. Nearly ten lakhs of revenue has been derived from stamps. This can only point to the increasing love of litigation among the public. The large revenue from this source therefore cannot be a matter for congratulation. Lastly the revenue from the mines can hardly be deemed satisfactory. The profits go almost wholly

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKA, *Bangalore*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

to swell the purse of the companies that work them. The little income that is derived in the shape of royalty is only nominal. Until indigenous enterprise can be utilised in working these mines, the mineral wealth of the province can hardly be a source of gain to it.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Oct. 31st, 1915.

The *Mysore Star*, of the 31st October, also contains a leading article on the same subject expressing the very same views. In its concluding paragraph the paper observes:—The time has not yet arrived for the employment of indigenous talent and enterprise for working our mines. What shall we do if our mineral wealth comes to be wholly exhausted by the time we are able to work them ourselves? At present the State no doubt derives an income of 18 to 20 lakhs of rupees per annum from this source. But the foreigners who work these mines carry away 35 to 37 maunds of gold a year to their own country. This shows how far we can rest content with what we get as royalty. The same must be said more or less in regard to our other mines such as manganese and chrome. It can scarcely be wise policy therefore to be content with the nominal royalty when indigenous enterprise should be able to make large profits out of the same mines in course of time. It would be well if Government should, in future at least, offer more favourable terms to indigenous workers.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

Native States.

65. The *Chakravarthi*, of the 30th October, severely condemns the policy of the Native States, which imitating the civilians, belittle the ability and talents of Indians, points out that, mentally though not physically, Indians are even superior to Europeans, and observes that Native States, though slaves of the Government of India, should, like Baroda and Mysore, make a bold and independent use of the little freedom that they now enjoy for the welfare and prosperity of their people, and demonstrate to the Government of India how capable Indians are.

ERRATA.

Report No. 44, page 1854, paragraph 19, line 6, *substitute* "Venezelos" *for* "Venezulos".

" " 1861, " 53, " 13, *read* "to its anxieties" *for* "to the anxieties of the Government".

" " " " *substitute* "political" *for* "polical".

" " " " 17, *substitute* "that" *for* "thus".

" " " " 21, *substitute* "g" *for* "G" in "Greatest".

[Issued, 9th November 1915.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 46 of 1915.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 13th November 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

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Mr. Gandhi and the indentured labourers .. 1945
House-sites for high officials in Madras .. *ib.*

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Irrigation Panchayat Bill .. *ib.*

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The Mysore Representative Assembly .. *ib.*
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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattābhirāma Sāstri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam.	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Nārāyanaswāmi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini**.*	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Pārthasārathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zeheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915. † Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntūr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Aksharahad Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati** .. .	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Indraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bôdhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.** *	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Sèshàchalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal, Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharma Poshini.** §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	B. Madhavan Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	820
77	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
78	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
79	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
80	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivàsa Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
81	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
82	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
83	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
84	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
85	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
86	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
87	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
88	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
89	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
90	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 yrs	500
91	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
92	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.
§ Started, 17th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500
94	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Do.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
95	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
96	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
97	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
98	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
99	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
100	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
101	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
102	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
103	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
105	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
106	**Indian Emigrant** .	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
107	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
108	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
109	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly .	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
110	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,400
111	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
112	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
113	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
114	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
115	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
116	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
117	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
119	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
120	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
121	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	800
122	**Janabhimani** or **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
123	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

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No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 45 years.	350
125	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
126	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
127	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
130	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
131	Jyotis Sastra Payōnidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu Brahman, 32 years.	400
132	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
133	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years	400
134	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
135	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
136	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
137	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
138	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
139	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
140	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years, Hindus, Brahmans	250
141	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
142	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tao'chan), 36 years.	1,000
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
144	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
145	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
146	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	H. Kanher, German, 41 years ..	450
147	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
148	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 53 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
149	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
156	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
157	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
158	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
159	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
160	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1 600
161	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
162	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
163	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
164	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
165	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
166	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Urban Co-operative Society, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
172	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
174	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	400

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915.

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No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180	**Mahjaana Mitran** *	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
181	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
182	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
183	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
184	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
185	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 23 years.	1,000
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
188	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavâthi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
189	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
190	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
191	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
192	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
193	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
194	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
195	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
196	**Mari Rani** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
197	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
198	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
199	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years.	3,800
200	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
201	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
202	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvengadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
203	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
204	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American, 50 years.	600
205	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
206	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
207	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
208	**Modern World** ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
209	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
210	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
211	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
212	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
213	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
214	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started, 25th January 1915.

† Discontinued, February 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
216	**Muslim Mitran** † ..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
217	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
218	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
219	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
220	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
221	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
222	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
223	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
224	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
225	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
226	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
227	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
228	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
229	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at Kilpauk, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
230	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
231	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
232	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
233	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
234	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
235	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
236	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
237	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
238	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
239	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
240	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
241	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
242	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	B. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
243	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
244	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
245	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
246	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
247	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
248	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
249	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
250	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
251	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
252	Rafíq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
253	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
254	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránia.	Do. ..	Haqqani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
255	Risála-i-Málguzári ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
256	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansari Wafi, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
257	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
258	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
259	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
260	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
261	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
262	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
263	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	950
264	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
265	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
266	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
267	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
268	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
269	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
270	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
271	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
272	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
273	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
274	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
275	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
276	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
277	**Satya Dutan** or **Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
278	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
279	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
280	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
281	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
282	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
283	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
284	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
285	**Shams-ul-Akhbar** †	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
286	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
287	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
288	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
289	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
290	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
291	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
292	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
293	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
294	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
295	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
296	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
297	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
298	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
299	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
300	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915. § Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
301	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
302	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
303	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	250
304	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the Keraleeyabhimani Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
305	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
306	**Sri Savitri**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
307	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
308	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
309	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
310	**Students' Own Magazine.**	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
311	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
312	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
313	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Gōdāvari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
314	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
315	**Sujanamitran** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
316	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
317	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
318	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
319	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntūr, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
320	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
321	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
322	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
323	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
324	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
325	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
326	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
327	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
328	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
329	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
330	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
331	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
332	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
333	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arurodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zcheme, German; 50 years.	450
334	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
335	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
336	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
337	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
338	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
339	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasūmalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
340	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
341	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
342	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
343	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
344	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
345	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnád district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
346	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
347	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
348	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
349	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	B. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
350	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
351	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
352	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
353	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915.

† Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
354	Vidyānanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutte, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
355	Vignāna Chintāmani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
356	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Royapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
357	Vikata Vinōdini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
358	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
359	Virasaiva Grantha Prakāsika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
360	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundam Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
361	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
362	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
363	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
364	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
365	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	706
366	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
367	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
368	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
369	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
370	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichūr, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
371	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
372	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
373	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,899
374	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
375	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
375	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
377	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
378	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
379	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
380	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
381	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
382	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
383	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
384	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
385	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
386	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. S. Anantha Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	1 200
387	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
388	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
389	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1915.

Teachers and the Ceylon Government.

1. The *Hindu*, of the 8th November, observes:—"The Government of Sir Robert Chalmers appears to have embarked on a vigorous policy of Draconian legislation, calculated to suppress what little of freedom of speech and of action that the people of Ceylon may enjoy at present. The latest act of the Ceylon Government is directed against managers and teachers of aided schools. . . . We confess we have not come across such an outrageous attempt to gag the mouth of teachers and circumscribe their social activities. The terms of the prohibition are so wide as to cover even the most innocent acts of the members of the profession and the power taken by the Government is a singularly oppressive one, showing the terrific state of nervousness as to the loyalty of the people of Ceylon the Government is in."

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

Lawlessness in Malabar.

2. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 6th November, remarks:—"The 'outbreak' in the Ernad taluk turns out to be purely local, happily; and reports go to show that the couple of fanatics who have run amock have failed to get any following. The authorities have to be congratulated on the promptness with which they have tackled the situation. Messrs. Evans and Hitchcock are two officials who will not stand any sentimental nonsense which was responsible for the mismanagement of the Mappilla problem on severel occasions in the past, and we have absolutely no doubt as to their firmness. Alternate doses of cane and jam will not cure the Ernad fanatic; a mixture of cane and castor-oil had proved very effective in the days of Superintendents Wilkinson and Fawcett, and the authorities will no doubt try these remedies if need arises."

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

The Madras Police in 1914.

3. Referring to the Administration Report on the Madras Police in 1914, the *Hindu*, of the 9th November, writes:—"There is accumulating overwhelming evidence to demonstrate the fact that, in spite of tremendous expenditure on the Police in India, during the last decade and a large increase in the strength of the force, the efficiency of the work of the Police has not improved. All over India there is the same complaint, in most cases supported by official records, about the defects in detective and investigating ability of the members of the force."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 9th November, says:—"The prominent feature of the administration of the police department during the last year is, as has been for some years past, the continued difficulty in recruitment. The mass of ignorance, whence our constabulary is drawn, is humorously illustrated by the rumour set afloat that the police are to be sent to the battlefield. . . . . No strong man who can earn two rupees a day by drawing the heavily laden cart at the Customs House would be willing to surround himself with the danger and the rigour of police service for a few annas a day. . . . . It is time, we think, that the Government began to look at the question with anxiety. It is surely no attraction for a youngman to be told that the police department will offer him Rs. 8, or with grain compensation allowance Rs. 9 to Rs. 9½ per mensem; increments of one rupee are given periodically, and every efficient constable is certain of

promotion to the rank of head constable, the maximum pay of which is Rs. 23, if grain compensation allowance be included, while the best of the head constables can rise to the grade of Sub-Inspector. The Inspector-General of Police is right when he says the average policeman does not get a living wage. A policeman is not always a bachelor; and ten rupees a month is not enough to feed him so as to enable him to stand upon his legs, dressed in spotless white. Of course what the Government does not pay for his living the constable collects from the public in one hundred and one ways."

(*b*) *Courts.*

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

Temporary Judges in the Indian High Courts.

4. The *Hindu*, of the 12th November, writes:—"The reply of the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on the question of Temporary Judges in the Indian High Courts is not very informing nor lucid. . . . . We think the whole question of the constitution of the High Court deserves to be treated in a more satisfactory manner than has hitherto been done by the Secretary of State and the Local Government. Temporary Judges are an excrescence, and a drag upon the dignity, efficiency and morale of the occupants of the highest Judicial offices in the country, and the only means of securing the most elevated form of judicial administration is to constitute the High Court in such a manner that its *personnel* may challenge comparison in point of ability and independence with the Judges of the High Court in Great Britain and the United States."

(*d*) *Education.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The Madras Medical College.

5. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 10th November, observes:—"The report of the Madras Medical College is always an interesting study in the intellectual capacity of the Doctors who would seem to be professors and experts in every subject. This year the demand of war on the Indian Medical Service has served to make confusion worst confounded. We find more than three or four professors teaching the same subject in a year; and professors are to be seen flitting from ophthalmology to pathology, from medicine to medical jurisprudence. Unless experts assert that this arrangement is the ideal arrangement, no one will be willing to tolerate it. . . . . The condition of our Medical Colleges is a standing slur on our educational efficiency. . . . . The Medical College should not be subordinate to the interest of the Indian Medical Service. It must have whole-time professors, men well-learned, who can devote their whole time to teaching, instead of hurrying through a lecture to rush to the bed of a rich patient. It is, we consider, a great pity that our Medical College should be maintained in such a despicable position. If the Government would make up its mind, the report of the Medical College would be quite different from what it is now."

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

Land acquisition.

6. In commenting on the contemplated acquisition of land by the Simla Municipality, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 11th November, observes:—"Powers of land acquisition are often utilised with unnecessary harshness, and in open defiance of public opinion or of the inviolable right or ownership of private individuals. . . . . The official wants it, and so he must have it, whatever the views of the unfortunate owner. This aspect of land acquisition proceedings is a powerful source of discontent; more especially is this so when public bodies, with the heartlessness of the German advanced guards in Belgium, capture dearly valued private property with a view to adding to their resources. Such bodies may as well organise dacoities to increase their resources. . . . . As a powerful source of unpopularity for Government, no other measure could be compared to the selfish use of land acquisition proceedings."

breast. Because of this, India pours out blood and treasure in rich abundance, ready 'to pay the price to preserve' English liberty, deeming that liberty to be of supremest worth, that which gives value to life.

If this be true, and with all our heart and soul we believe it to be true, what of India? Is life worth living here, as we are living it to-day? We answer: 'No'. We have no real freedom here, for we hold our persons, our homes, our property by grace, not by right. We are not tried by our peers, but by our opponents, and the limited right of trial by jury can be taken from us by a stroke of the pen, as just now in Belgaum. . . . . We may be put under security for good behaviour like vagabonds. We may be deported or imprisoned by *lettres de cachet*. If we claim freedom we are branded as seditious. If we are patriotic we become suspect, and are shadowed by police. The daily bread of liberty that every Englishman enjoys is denied to us. To every freeborn soul life is not worth having in India—save as it consecrated to the winning of liberty, the liberty which England has, which India would share.

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The Survey and Land Records Department.

12. The *Hindu*, of the 10th November, writes:—"The Local Government should now be considering the financial proposals for the next official year, and we presume that they would comply with the strict injunctions as to economy that have been sent down by the Government of India. There are several departments where expenditure could, without any inconvenience, be postponed and there are others where the recurring expenditure could be permanently curtailed without any loss in efficiency. The views of the Government and the public on the need for the application of the pruning knife agree to a considerable extent in regard to the possibility of reducing the expenditure incurred in the Survey and Land Records Department . . . . The opinions of the Government on the necessity for reduction in expenditure on this department being so clear, any further postponement of a satisfactory and lasting solution of the question cannot be justified. . . . . Neither the Board of Revenue nor the Government—not to speak of the public—appear to be satisfied with the progress made by these departments. None of the survey parties had worked up to the forecast approved by Government, the deficiency in the outturn of Party No. 1, in charge of Mr. R. H. L. Lushington, being particularly large. It would appear that the conduct of this officer is under investigation by the Director, but it is clear from the report that a general inquiry into the outturn of all the parties would not prove unprofitable."

COMMONWEAL, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

The Secretary of State for India.

13. The *Commonweal*, for the week ending 5th November,* remarks:—"A change of Ministers in Great Britain which would send Mr. Austen Chamberlain out of the India Office would be greeted with relief all over India. To have there a man so utterly unsympathetic during the present crisis is from one point of view unfortunate. But, on the other hand, the cloud of his presence has a silver lining; for a sympathetic man would dole out a few crumbs of reform, 'a sop of Cerberus,' and Cerberus would wag his tail and drop his heads on his paws. The worst thing that can happen to India is to be granted in a condescending way three or four petty reforms, which will satisfy a few ambitions and leave the country as it was. Mr. Austen Chamberlain may do in the India Office that which Lord Curzon did in the Viceroyalty—stir up against him all that is noblest and most self-respecting in India. And for that it is well that he should stay."

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

Malabar and the late Sir Pherozesha Metha.

14. The following appears in the *West Coast Reformer* of the 10th November:—"Mr. O. F. Windle, Superintendent of Police, North Malabar, presided at the Cannanore public meeting when a resolution was passed expressing public grief at the death of Sir Pherozesha Metha. We congratulate Mr. Windle on his wise act in sympathising thus with our

* Received on 12th November 1915.

national sentiments. The whole of India is in mourning. Calicut has a disgusting record of public inertia and it is too much to hope that a public meeting will be held here before feeling subsides."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

The Guildhall Banquet.

15. The *New India*, of the 11th November, writes:—"The famous Guildhall Banquet on the evening of Lord Mayor's Day, November 9th, has for long, long years been the occasion on which the leaders of the Nation confide their secrets to a receptive public. . . . . We now learn that the Prime Minister hopes much from Lord Kitchener's visit to the various belligerent areas, and he carried with him the complete trust of his country, and the unqualified approval of the Allies. . . . . After praising the heroic stand of Serbia, and the courage of the Italian army, he defined the objects of the Allies, without achieving which the Allies would not lay down their arms.

They remain to-day as they were [a year ago. We have advanced a long way to their achievement. Be the journey long or short, we shall not pause nor falter, till we have secured for the smaller States of Europe their Charter of Independence, and for Europe itself, and the whole world, emancipation from the reign of force.

Does 'the whole world' include India, Mr. Asquith, or does the mind behind these noble sentiments forget or ignore her? 'The smaller States of Europe' are to have their Charter, but what of the United States of India? The whole world is to be emancipated from the reign of force. Surely India must come in here? India cannot be the only country left under an autocracy? We live under a reign of force, of Press Acts, of house searches, of *lettres de cachet*, under a law of sedition which makes our liberty depend on the translation of 'hatred and contempt' by a Secretary to Government. When will Mr. Asquith's brave words be verified by facts over here? Will India indeed be free 'after the War'? We have the Prime Minister's declaration to that effect, otherwise he would have honestly said, 'the whole world, except India'. It would have spoilt his peroration, we admit."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

The Moslim League.

16. In a leader on this subject, the *New India*, of the 11th November, says:—"We rejoice that the Moslim League has determined, by the large majority of 49 votes to 13, to hold its next session in Bombay in December. It is a bold and good decision, for to pass a second year without holding any session would have been suicidal, and to hold it in Bombay means a distinct step towards common action with the National Congress, and Mr. Surendranath Bannerji's hope of a united committee of the two bodies may come true. . . . . Everything will be propitious for a demand for self-government by a United India, and the decision is also very helpful to the proposed Home Rule League, for several of its strongest supporters are to be found in the Council of the Moslim League and in its Provincial Committees.

Again, nothing could be happier than the selection of Mr. Mazural Haq as President, for we are sure to have from him a very strong pronouncement in favour of Home Rule. And that pronouncement, in full accord with the pronouncement we may look for from Sir S. Sinha, will ring out as a Trumpet-Note to India, Hindu and Moslim voices blending in perfect harmony, demanding, as one, the Liberty of their common Motherland. What will England, the country of the Free, say to United India claiming Freedom?"

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

Official highhandedness.

17. The *Hindu*, of the 11th November, states:—"We desire to draw the attention of the Government to a case of alleged theft against a toll contractor in Trichinopoly which came on for disposal before their Lordships Abdur Rahim and Ayling, JJ., in respect of an application for transfer of the same, on the ground that no fair hearing could be expected in the district under the circumstances set out in the affidavit. . . . . The facts of the case as disclosed in the affidavit are of a most extraordinary kind showing a series of acts of the most high-handed, unjust and oppressive character on the part of several high officials in the district. The accused contractor was subjected

to great humiliation, bail having been refused by the Divisional Magistrate as well as the Sessions Judge. . . . . We hope that a full and sifting enquiry will be made by the Government into the matter, and the aggrieved party will be given due redress.

Reuter and the term "Native."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

18. The *New India*, of the 12th November, has the following :—" One of the complaints made over here against *Reuter's* agency is its one-sided character, and the way in which it distorts news wherein Indians are concerned, exaggerating anything unfavourable and minimising anything favourable. It has a quite German contempt for Indians, probably looking on them all, princes and peasants, as the German officer looked on them in China, calling them all 'coolies,' to the gallant Sir Pratab Singh's intense fury. But why should it misrepresent Mr. Austen Chamberlain by calling his reference to the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nayar as to a 'Native'? All the Indian press has commented bitterly on the use of the insulting term. Now that the reports of the speech have come, we see that he said 'Indian,' and not 'Native'. It was not fair to put into the mouth of a Government official an offensive epithet which he did not use; and we think that all papers served by *Reuter*, who printed the cable, should give prominence to the correction."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Enemy aliens in the Mysore State.

KARNATAKA, *Bangalore City*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

19. The *Karnataka*, of the 13th November, writes :—" According to the order of the Hon'ble the British Resident, Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel, Superintendent of Government Botanical Gardens in Mysore, among others, will shortly have to leave the State to be interned elsewhere. This comes to many somewhat as a surprise, and our justification for commenting upon it here is that though it is not of much practical consequence to the general public, it has a political significance which cannot be, and ought not to be, ignored. . . . . That Mr. Krumbiegel's removal from here should be ordered now when things are quiet, may be taken by some to mean, in the absence of fuller light, that in the opinion of the Supreme Government, the Darbar cannot be trusted to exercise the necessary care and control over the conduct of such a person,—that, in other words, the Government of India are not prepared to repose so much of confidence in the Government of His Highness the Maharaja as to leave the authority of the latter over their employees unimpaired. If this be the only interpretation possible to be put upon the present action of the British Government that would be matter for deep regret. . . . . It cannot be a concession to the agitators of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and if it were so we may be sure the Government of Mysore itself would have protested, very rightly."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

DESABHIMANI, Cuddalore, Oct. 30th, 1915.

20. The *Desabhimani*,* of the 30th October, reproduces the comments of the *Hindu Nesan* of the 28th October on the war, abstracted in paragraph 11 on page 1887 of the Report No. 45 of 1915.

The war in Europe.

LIVA-UL-ISLAM, Madras, Nov. 4th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 4th November, publishes what is stated to be a translation of the comments of the *Madras Mail* of the 1st and 2nd November on the Balkan situation and of an article in the *Hindu*, of the 27th October, under the heading "the cause of the Russian retreat".

ISLAMIA PRASANGA NESAN, Madras, Nov. 4th, 1915.

In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*, of the 4th November, says :—In Servia, Belgrade and Samantra have already been captured by the Austro-German forces and the Bulgarians have taken Bright. The Bulgarians have also captured Uskub and Kuprulu in Servian Macedonia. So the only towns that have not yet fallen into the hands of the enemy are Nish in Servia and Manastor in Servian Macedonia. The former town is now being threatened on all sides and the Servian army is now reported to be standing in an east to west line to the north of Nish. The Austro-German forces appear to have joined the Bulgarian army in the north-eastern portion of Servia. Being thus surrounded on all sides by the enemy, the Servians are now seeking the assistance of the Allies. Though the Allies are prepared to help Servia at this juncture, they are not able to do so owing to the absence of any convenient port for Servia at which they can land their forces. Attempts are no doubt being made to land a force at Dedegatch, a port in the Aegean Sea, and the Russians are trying to send assistance to Servia through the Black Sea. Though the Allies are thus trying to help Servia in some way or other, there is no knowing when the armies sent by them will join the Servian army. Who knows what may happen before the Allied army joins the Servian line?

BHARATI, Madras, Nov. 5th, 1915.

The *Bharati*, of the 5th November, writes :—It is stated that the objective of the Germans in dragging Bulgaria to their side is to defeat Servia and go to Constantinople through Bulgaria and thence to Asiatic Turkey, Egypt and other places. The Germans are said to be working out this new plan, as their efforts, both in France and Russia, have not proved successful. The Allies are doing everything in their power to prevent the Germans carrying out this plan. However this may be, the Military frenzy of the Germans does not seem to have abated in the least. It was stated that their armies had been annihilated already. Still they are carrying on the war doggedly and there are no signs to show that they have been weakened.

MUSLIM DUTAN, Madras, Nov. 6th, 1915.

The *Muslim Dutan*, of the 6th November, says that there is a sudden change in the attitude of Roumania, that a strong party has now come to power in this State which insists on her joining the Allies and that her entry into the war on the side of the Allies will make it easy for Russia to send her troops through Roumania to attack Bulgaria.

LOKOPAKARI, Madras, Nov. 8th, 1915.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 8th November, comments upon the war as follows :—In the present war, Germany is having reverses everywhere. Though she appears to have been a little victorious in Servia, this cannot continue for a long time. The Allies are sending enormous forces to surround the enemy in this region and the latter is sure to be annihilated. All of us are anxiously expecting this result and may the Almighty carry out our object and restore peace in the world.

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* Received in the current week.

The *Vijayavikatan* *, of the 24th October, has a long leader under the heading "The madness of Bulgaria", in which it condemns her action in having joined Germany, and says that she will not to gain anything by it.

The war in Europe.

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1915.

21. The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 4th November, reproduces an article which is said to have appeared in the *New East*, a British paper, in which the Turks are described as excellent soldiers and as being magnanimous in their treatment of their enemies, and adds a note saying that the description given in the aforesaid articles applies to real Turks and not to the Turks fighting in this war.

War notes.

LIVA-UL-ISLAM, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 4th November, publishes an extract from the *New India*, of the 30th October, in which it is stated that the German submarines have now a contrivance by which they can fire at an æroplane from under water.

LIVA-UL-ISLAM, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1915.

The war.

22. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 6th November, in its leader on the war has :—

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

I

There is no doubt that Servia is now in a critical condition. However valiant the Servians may be in fight, it is impossible for them to resist a foe that has been attacking them from three fronts. The Germans from the north have entered the valley of the Morava and are within 10 miles of Kragushevatz, the arsenal of the Servians. If it should fall, the Servians would be reduced to a miserable plight for want of munitions. The Germans have joined hands with the Bulgarians between Arsava and Prava. It may therefore be said that the tract of country lying between the Danube and the Timack has fallen into the enemy's hands. Besides this, the Bulgarians have progressed to within 20 miles to the north of Nish, and if their progress to the west is unobstructed, the southern front of the Servian army will be exposed to great danger. It is not known what steps are taken to avert this danger. This is not all; the railway lines fall into the hands of the enemy, which will be a source of strength to them.

It is essential that Servian armies should be saved from destruction. Servia is a small country, and there is no doubt that the Servian armies will be swept out of existence without succour from the Allies. The Allies' forces that are landed at Salonika are not, perhaps, in great numbers, and that is why the Bulgarian armies have so far escaped destruction.

The well-being of Servia depends entirely on the Allies, now that Roumania and Greece have remained neutral giving a free hand to the Bulgarians, under the lead of their King, who is self-willed, avaricious and arbitrary.

If Servia is completely overthrown, Germany will have a free passage through Bulgaria to Turkey. This must be prevented, and Constantinople wrested from Turkish hands. The hardships to which, in view of this, the English and the French armies have been exposing themselves in Gallipoli are unparalleled; and there is no limit to life and money spent in this enterprise. If the German forces are allowed their way to that spot, the Turks gain in strength, and the Allies will be greatly delayed in reaching their goal. Nor is this all. Turkey has an eye on Egypt. Germany has been hatching plots to upset the peace of Persia, which the Persian Government is not strong enough to preserve. The progress of the Germans to the east may place in difficulties our brave armies in Mesapotamia, fan the fanatism of the Mussalmans and create complications in Asia and Africa.

The only means to avert all this is to oppose the transport of German forces and guns into Turkey by landing armies in Bulgaria and obstructing their passage. This the Allies must do at any cost. The duty of saving

* Received in the current week.

Servia devolves on the Allies, and there can be no peace for Asia, unless Constantinople is wrested from Turkey. These two duties, however arduous, are imperative on the part of the Allies, and it is gratifying to learn that the Allies have realised this and are taking steps to compass these ends.

II

The joining of Bulgaria with the enemy has changed the aspect of the war, and the Allies are confronted with a new problem. Have the English and the French to concentrate their strength on the western theatre, with a view to effect the deliverance of France and Belgium from the hands of the enemy relieving the pressure on Servia at the same time? Or are they to detach and send an expeditionary force for the relief of Servia? While, on the one hand, the adoption of the latter course may perhaps weaken the tension on the western theatre, its rejection, on the other, may allow a free passage for the enemy to Turkey through Bulgaria to the great disadvantage of our forces fighting with matchless heroism in Gallipoli. The enemy, not contented with this, may, perchance, think of leading an expedition to Egypt and India.

This is the problem that has been engaging the deep attention of the strategists of both England and France. It is an outcome of the indifference of Greece and Roumania. Even Italy does not seem to be inclined to send help to Servia. Russia is not in a position to do so in any considerable measure. So the responsibility has mostly devolved on England and France which have taken upon themselves this duty and have been in a great measure discharging it. Their forces have been exposed to untold hardships in Gallipoli since last April, but their efforts do not seem to be attended with adequate success owing to the extremely unhealthy climate and conditions of Gallipoli. Even Mr. Asquith admits that the results of the operations in Gallipoli are disappointing. Will it be, then, an advisable course to land forces in Servia or Bulgaria? A party in France is opposed to this measure, and M. Delcasse, a French Minister, resigned his office on account of his objection to this measure. But one point has to be noted; if the Allies neglect Servia, Germany and Bulgaria will soon accomplish their object in respect of Servia; further, they can, after making short work of the small forces of Servia, turn to the western theatre by the time that the pressure of the Allies makes itself felt on that front. So, no time is to be lost, and the transport of ammunitions from Germany to Turkey must be intercepted. No opportunity should be allowed for the enemy to fan the fanaticism of the Mussalmans in Africa and Asia. The expeditionary forces of the Allies must be by the side of Servia, before the enemy forces its way far into that country. Who can turn a deaf ear to the call of Servia in her distress? The Allies have considered all these circumstances and decided upon helping Servia, and such a decision on their part is righteous and just. Some forces already landed at Salonika and are fighting on the Bulgarian frontiers. Others are yet to land. The German papers say that forces will be landed in Bulgaria also. The plans of the Allies are still unrevealed, but we may rest assured that adequate measures will be taken.

III

There can be no doubt that the responsibility of England has increased on account of this Servian complication. England has to muster more forces. To keep up her fighting strength, she wants 35,000 fresh recruits a week. For some time past there seems to be some fall in the number of fresh recruits. There is no wonder in this when it is considered that about 80 lakhs are now actively at work in the various concerns relating to war. It is foolish to hold that this argues any slackening of enthusiasm among the English. England must rise up to her increased responsibility and muster more forces. Even such an advocate of freedom as Mr. Asquith has declared that he would have recourse to conscription, should a necessity arise. What England has done during the past fifteen months is most wonderful.

Her army has been raised from three lakhs to thirty. She has converted the oceans into high ways for the Allies. Her navy has transported 25 lakhs of forces from various places, 320,000 wounded to hospitals, 8 lakhs of Cavalry to their appointed places, and 25 lakhs of tons of ammunitions to the war front. It has bottled up the German fleet. England has been managing a fighting line of 50 miles in flanders; she has been fighting two lakhs of Turkish forces in Gallipoli. She has been preserving the peace of Egypt, and progressing in her operations in Mesapotamia. . . . . When one considers all this our confidence is strengthened in the triumph of England. Now and then we may meet with disappointments on account of some small reverses here and there; but what we have to mark in this terrible conflict is the final result; and the enemy cannot have success. so long as the British Empire is united, and so long as the Allies are of one mind.

The war.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras,* Nov. 10th, 1915.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th November, says:—From the speech of Mr. Asquith it will be evident that the affairs in the Southern theatre are not satisfactory. The reason is that the British, the French and the Russian soldiers do not find any shelter there. Soldiers and the necessary equipment should go there from distant parts. It is therefore not strange that satisfactory military arrangements could not be made there. The small State of Servia had here to encounter the combined armies of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. Greece, which once agreed to render assistance, is now silent. Relying on the words of Venezelos, the Minister of Greece, the Allies have made ready 150,000 soldiers to be sent there. The Servians with the little army of the Allies have to fight against great odds, surrounded on all sides by countries belonging to the enemies. The Allies are helping them, determined to do their duty at any sacrifice. If the Germans get possession of the railway between Nish and Constantinople, they will be enabled to help the Turks easily. Mr. Asquith has stated that the operations at the Dardanelles are not favourable for the Allies. But yet the Allies have had some advantages on account of those operations. The Turks were defeated in Asiatic Turkey. The Russians won a victory in the Caucasus. In Egypt and in the territory near the Suez Canal, the British armies are able to carry on their operations fearlessly. Considering all these things, it will be plain that although access was not gained to the Black Sea, yet the Russians and the British have, on the whole, been benefited. Even if the Germans reach Constantinople, there will be some fighting in Asiatic Turkey, in which the Allies bid fair to come out victorious. It is not possible that four or five lakhs of Germans will be able to create any commotion in Turkey in Asia. In the eastern and western theatres, where the Germans could reinforce their armies by lakhs, their prowess has been curbed. As fighting centres go on increasing, the strength of the Germans must naturally diminish.

The war.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras,* Nov. 10th, 1915.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th November, refers to the statement of the *Manchester Guardian* that, if it is intended to defend the British possessions in Asia, the British should necessarily send an army to the Balkan territory, and represents the *Nation* to have said, with reference to that statement, that the Allies should, instead of doing so, find out the vital part of Germany and strike at it. Napoleon has followed such a policy and met with success. If the Allies should dissipate their armies, they would simply be protracting the war unnecessarily.

The war.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur,* Nov. 5th, 1915.

In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Yogakshemam*, of the 5th November, points out that the attempt of the Austro-Germans to unite their forces with those of the Bulgarians has, to a certain extent, succeeded, and says:—Some of the generals of the Allies have already met in England to consider the measures that are to be adopted for helping Servia. It seems that by the time any help reaches her after all these considerations, Servia, much smaller in extent than Belgium, may be completely crushed. Germany will have little difficulty in subjugating that country.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

The German armies.

23. The *Desamata*, of the 3rd November, contains in Telugu an extract from an English article in the *American Review of Reviews* on the subject of the training of the new German forces, which says:—When you look at the young German soldiers, they will appear as if character and discipline are written on every feature of theirs. Their deportment will manifest their bravery and will be such as befits a warrior. Even the worst enemy of Germany will not fail to be impressed by their appearance. . . . . However long the war may continue, Germany hopes to put always into the battlefield an army of 5,000,000 soldiers.

The paper then makes the following remarks on the above statements:—These statements might have been made by one who is partial to the Germans. We hear reports of German soldiers not being able to withstand the new recruits of Lord Kitchener. However, in troublous times like these, the words of even our enemies should be heeded and every precaution taken. We, Indians, should help the British with men and money and secure success for them. We have to co-operate with our rulers with perseverence until German militarism is utterly crushed.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, Oct. 31st, 1915.

Servia.

24. The *Hitakarini*, of the 31st October, says:—However valiant the Servians may be, they will find it hard to encounter the German, the Austrian and the Bulgarian armies simultaneously. It will be well if the Allies go to their rescue at this juncture at any cost.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

The King and the war.

25. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 5th November, writes:—His Majesty has issued an edict headed "War" which goes to show that the Germans are a very clever people, that it would be extremely difficult to crush them, and that unless all the citizens of the Empire give their wholehearted and liberal support to the cause, the prestige of the British Government as also that of the Allies will be very much at stake. The Allies are actuated by righteous motives. They have no designs of self-aggrandisement. When we see how magnanimously they restored Bushire to the Persians promising them every protection if they lived peacefully it must be evident how truly righteous our rulers are. The interests of the whole world demand that such a nation should triumph. With the exception of India, all the nations of the world are steadily progressing. We alone are extremely backward. No attempt has as yet been made to make us self-reliant. We are passing through critical times. If the British win we too shall have won, and if they are vanquished, we too shall have been vanquished. We should, therefore, make every possible effort to help the success of the Allies. We sincerely trust that every Indian is mindful of this duty.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

The European situation.

26. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 11th November, writes:—The situation just at present shows that victory will ultimately be to the Allies. The speeches of His Majesty the King, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Asquith and other responsible members of the Cabinet however lead to the belief that there is still much to be feared from the enemy. The press reports are a mixture of facts and lies. It is for the better class of thinkers to sift these reports and arrive at the truth. The fighting seems to be going on at a uniform rate in all the theatres of war, and except in Russia, the Allies are everywhere able to check the enemy's progress. The result of the fighting in the Balkans is causing grave anxiety. Germany and Austria are moving their reserves towards Servia. Bulgaria and Turkey are attacking Servia on the east. The Allies are concerting measures to save Servia from this onslaught. Counting on the Allies' support Servia is making desperate attempts to withstand these attacks from four directions. Lord Lansdowne has expressed his anxiety as to what the situation might lead to if no timely support is given. It is feared in some quarters that if Servia should be vanquished, Roumania and Greece might join the enemy out of consternation and in that event there might be disturbances in Egypt too. There is however not much room for

these fears. The Allies are making gigantic efforts to crush the enemy. France, England, Russia and Italy are all making their best endeavours to protect Servia.

The Balkan war.

27. After stating that England has not, till now, suffered any material loss in the war, the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 6th November, points out that, if the Austro-German forces succeed in crushing Servia, and enter Turkey, it would be a danger, not only to the Allied forces in Gallipoli, but also to Egypt and the route to India, that Greece and Roumania would have joined the Allies but for the retreat of the Russians before the Austro-German forces, and that Bulgaria would not have cast in her lot with Germany, if the attempt of the English to capture the "Sari Beyar Hill", which would have made the forcing of the Dardanelles very easy, had not failed through the carelessness and stupidity of one of the English generals, and says:—Servia is powerless to resist the German advance. The Allies will not be able to attack the railway running north-east to the Rhodope Hills, though they can do so in the case of the railway running from Adrianople. Bulgaria is attacking Servia at the latter's eastern frontier. The English and the French have sent forces to check the former's advance. It is doubtful whether the Allies will be able to send sufficient forces in time to prevent the Austro-German advance into Turkey. Such though the circumstances be, it has to be borne in mind that three millions of new people have already joined the English army, and that there is no longer any scarcity of munitions in England. Hence England will send additional forces to the Balkan theatre, and France and Italy also will do the same. History tells us that the English are rather slow in the beginning, but that when they wake up, after a few reverses, they will employ all their strength and resources in fighting the enemy. As the British fleet is supreme in the Mediterranean Sea, the rush of the Germans to the south can be easily checked, and in this connection the defeat of Napoleon by Nelson at the battle of the Nile is worthy of being recalled to mind.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

The Balkan States.

28. After stating that, though it may be difficult for the enemies to capture Servia, it is now doubtful whether she will be able to prevent a union of the Austro-Germans with the Bulgarians, who, it is feared, may possibly reach Constantinople, the *Manorama*, of the 5th November, points out that, owing to the refusal of Greece to fulfil her treaty obligations, Servia stands in need of material help from England and France at this critical moment, doubts whether the Allies will be able to render timely assistance to her, and observes that, as the Aegean Coast of Bulgaria is in the hands of the English, and the Black Sea Coast, in those of Russia, the Allies, if it comes to the worst, can undoubtedly check the advance of the enemies into Constantinople, that the eastern theatre is soon likely to become an important centre of the war, that no stone should be left unturned to prevent the falling of Krushevatz, the arsenal of Servia, into the hands of the enemy, and that for this and other things Servia will require immediate help from the Allies.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

The recent accident to His Majesty.

29. All the Malayalam papers express deep regret at the recent accident to His Majesty the King-Emperor, but rejoice to hear that His Majesty is making satisfactory progress. The *Chakravarthi*, of November, adds that war horses being generally accustomed to the noice and bustle of the battle, it is surprising that His Majesty should have been offered one which would get excited at the cheering of the exultant soldiers.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, November 1915.

"A glance at Armenian affairs."

30. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 4th November, writes the Armenian problem popularly known as the Armenian atrocities, now finds a prominent place in the newspapers. All sorts of opinions are expressed but, for the moment, we will consider the views of a famous Englishman, Sir Edwin Pearn, given expression to by him in one of his able lectures. We

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1915.

know Sir Edwin is just and his new work "Social and Political questions in Turkey" which has just been published is now before us and we may review it later on. The heading of his interesting lecture is "Forty years in Constantinople." There is no doubt that he is one of those enlightened Englishmen who have carefully studied and understood Islam and the Khalifate of the Turk.

Sir Edwin is right in saying that it is a hopeful sign in Turkey that the "Ulemā" who are authorities on jurisprudence and the Kurān are displeased at these atrocities and have disapproved of the recent shocking occurrences.

After this the learned lecturer compares Abdul Hameed and Enver Pasha, with reference to the latter he says in his book, that Enver Pasha is not at all an able man, but that he is fanatically firm. The thing which has made him popular in Turkey was his retaking Adrianople from the Bulgarians in 1913, when his country had sounded the depths of despair. He threw in his lot with the Germans who forced Turkey into the war. The Turks do not like to fight against Great Britain as they realised that the English are just and know why we went to defend Belgium.

The editor proceeds to observe that nearly all the enlightened Englishmen think likewise and according to Sir Edwin it is really a thousand pities that France and Britain have generally saved the Armenians from the Turks. But in his long experience the Germans have never at any time done so. Generally every Mussalman thinks if Germany had saved the Armenians from the Turks she would have deserved a thousand thanks but she has apparently acted according to the saying

"What you disapprove for yourself
"Do not approve of for others."

Sir Edwin lets out a secret in his lecture that there was a Russian ambassador in Russia whose desire was to make Bulgaria a Russian Province, but that the Bulgarians did not like this. Russian diplomacy in Sofia was absolutely stupid. But fortunately it has undergone a change The Bulgarians like the Turks have also been involved in the war against their will, and their officers are not unanimously in favour of war. Even now it may be hoped that these people will soon realise their condition.

It is said that the Turks are now much towards peace and will conclude a separate peace. If such is the case the aspect of the theatre of war will soon be changed. Nothing is considered by us more hopeful and useful.

Verse.

O herd! How good is this desire of ours
Cause me to attain to this desire.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

Mr. Asquith's speech.

31. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 5th November, publishes a translation of Mr. Asquith's speech and says:—We can deduce from the Premier's speech that the brilliant achievements of our naval land forces in the past are an earnest of our victories in the future, that everywhere there has been a decrease in the power of the foe that our soldiers and sailors will have no stone unturned in their efforts to thoroughly crush the enemy and that we shall soon hear of the field being absolutely clear of the foe.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

The origin of Bulgarians.

32. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 6th November, in giving the history of the Bulgarians, remarks that it was the Russians who tried to deliver them from the troubles and hardships imposed upon them by the Turks and it was the British and French Governments that released them from the Turkish yoke.

In a word it is the self same Bulgarians who have to-day girded up their loins to oppose and wage war against their benefactors.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 7th, 1915.

"Mr. Asquith and the war."

33. The editor of the *Qaumi Report*, of the 7th November, publishes Mr. Asquith's speech on the war and says:—we believe that Mr. Asquith's plain and lucid

speech will remove the doubt from people's minds and dispel the black clouds known as conscription and volunteering that have been hanging over England.

It is not fitting on the part of some people to discuss the relative merits of the voluntary system and conscription at a time when things are beyond our control and the whole world is willy nilly looking at this bloodshed. Our own death is something over which we have no control. If such be the case how is it possible for us to expect that we will die on beds of ease? Then why should the wisemen of Europe indulge in hard splitting over the question of compulsion. Our principle is—

Verse.

Since thou hast plunged thy heart in the ocean of love;
I rely upon God, exalted be He.

Germany and peace.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras,* Nov. 8th, 1915.

34. The editor of the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 8th November, in commenting on the rumours of peace rife ever since the beginning of the war, says "we believe that the Allies will never agree to the conclusion of peace until they completely crushed the Militarism of the enemy for their desire is that there should be a lasting peace.

The editor thinks that peace should be concluded on the lines indicated by the Allies so that civilization may not be interfered with and that peace may prevail the world over and no European nation especially Germany may not get a chance of causing such a conflagration again.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Police.*

Murders of Police officers in Bengal.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut,* Nov. 3rd, 1915.

35. Referring to the cruel murders of the Police officers in Bengal, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd November, points out in a note that these murders must undoubtedly be the results of private grudge, and observes that, though the whole province cannot be condemned on account of these atrocities, it is needless to say that it is the duty of the people to render every assistance in detecting the criminals who commit such cruel deeds.

Cowardly police officers.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut,* Nov. 10th, 1915.

36. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th November, observes that it reflects little credit on the police department that at the time, when a youth shot Sub-Inspector Gierindra Nath Banerjea, another Inspector and three Sub-Inspectors, who were with him, should have run away, instead of trying to sieze the murderer.

The Madras Police.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut,* Nov. 10th, 1915.

37. In reviewing the report on the administration of the Madras Police Department for the year 1914, the *Kerala Sanchari* of the 10th November, points out that, inasmuch as it is thought that there are comparatively more police stations in this Presidency, there is no reason either for complaining against the reduction in the number of police stations or for urging the establishment of the *same* in places where they are badly wanted, and that it would be greatly encouraging to the low-paid constables and head constables, if such of them, as are capable and otherwise qualified, are duly promoted, when vacancies, which are few and far between, arise, and hopes that the question of raising their pay, about which correspondence is now going on, will soon meet with the approval of the Government of India. It agrees with the Government in thinking that the Circle Inspectors should give advice to Sub-Inspectors as to how they should conduct themselves when engaged in the work of detecting crimes and that the latter's period of probation should be extended so as to give them more training in station duties, points out that there should be happier relations between the

Circle Inspectors and the Sub-Inspectors, calls upon the District Magistrates to see that the work of the police is not unnecessarily increased by Sub-Magistrates, who sometimes send cases for police enquiry, without recording them, and observes that, though the police can charge any one, when there is a *primâ facie* case against him, leaving it to the court to find out whether he is guilty or innocent, they should do so only when the case they charge is likely to end in conviction.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th November, points out that at present it is the Sub-Inspectors that are engaged in the work of detecting crimes, that Circle Inspectors, whose work and responsibility have been very much reduced by the reorganisation of the department, do that kind of work, only when they can make a name thereby, and that even in such cases most of the work is done by the Sub-Inspectors, for which the credit, if any, goes to the former, and the discredit to the latter, thinks that there are some Circle Inspectors, who, instead of giving advice to the Sub-Inspectors, even try to spoil them, and that there are many Circle Inspectors who are not able enough to give advice to the Sub-Inspectors, some of whom are far more honest and capable than the former, and concludes by saying that, if the work of enquiring into and detecting crimes be largely undertaken by Circle Inspectors, the Sub-Inspectors who are their subordinates will be enabled to learn the work by watching how such enquiries are conducted by their superiors.

(*b*) *Courts.*

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

Punishing old offenders.

38. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 3rd November, writes:—Two old offenders have been convicted again in the present sessions of the Madras High Court. One of them was convicted for having stolen Rs. 9-14-0. Mr. Justice Phillips thought that, as the accused had gone to jail for 31 years within the last 36 years and yet had not given up his thieving habit, there was no use in keeping him in jail for a long time and therefore sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six months, and directed that he should be under the surveillance of the Police for five years after his release. The learned Judge should have evidently expected that this would make the accused turn over a new leaf. But it is doubtful whether a man who was in jail for 31 years will give up his thieving habit merely by being kept under Police surveillance for five years. He may perhaps change for the better, if the Salvation Army or any society, started with the object of reforming prisoners, should teach him any industry by means of which he can eke out a livelihood. If, on the other hand, he is watched by the Police for five years, the very consciousness that he cannot move about freely will make him take to his old ways again. In the other case, an old offender was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years for having stolen As. 3 from a peon in a newspaper office. Such a severe punishment for a comparatively trifling offence may have the effect of hardening his criminal tendency and making him commit bigger thefts after his release.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

Juries.

39. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th November, remarks that the District Judge of North Arcot who condemns the system of trial by jury is quite ignorant of the history of India, and trusts that the Government will develop the system.

(*d*) *Education.*

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

Progress of education in India.

40. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 9th November, reports the *Modern Review* to have written as follows:—It is only 3 per cent. of the total population of British India that are having education. This is far less than the percentage of educated men in every other country in the world and yet several Englishmen complain that India has had too much of education and that this has led to the commission of anarchical crimes. The present pitiable plight of the

Indians does not reflect much credit on the English Government, which has been ruling over us for centuries. How long are we to be begging for what we want? "Even a trodden worm will be provoked at times" goes the English adage. Can our loyalty be suspected even after the sacrifices we have made for our rulers in this war? Let us hope that, hereafter at least, our rulers will grant us the rights which we deserve and allow us to have education on a liberal scale.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

Vizagapatam Medical School.

41. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd November, learns that the Vizagapatam Medical School will be continued only for a year and a half more, and says that, if the school be discontinued, it will involve a great hardship to those students in the Telugu districts who wish to qualify themselves for the medical profession, for they will then be required to go to Madras, where living is very costly. It hopes that the authorities will consider this and continue the school.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

On what principles should the Muslim University be established?

42. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd November, says that since the passing of the Hindu University Bill by the Imperial Council the idea has been created in the minds of some Muhammadans that they should make supreme effort to establish a Muslim University on the same lines as the Hindu University. This problem is being thoroughly discussed by well-known sympathetic leaders of the community.

Our contemporary the *Hablul Mathin* refrains from expressing his concurrence in the proposal as all the Muhammadans of India are not agreed that a Muslim University should be established on the same principles as those upon which the Hindu University has been founded and remarks that at the meetings held at Aligarh and Cawnpore a large number of Muhammadans disapproved of the proposal to establish the Muslim University on a basis similar to that of the Hindu University and mostly all Muhammadans are opposed to the proposal. The foundation committee should give the matter more consideration. For if any action be taken against the judgment of a large section of Muhammadans instead of establishing a University there is the apprehension of their being confronted with the problem of controlling the community itself.

From the very beginning the seeds of dissension and discord have been sown among us. Conflicting opinions have caused an estrangement between both sections and now this will be an additional reason for our being made the object of the reproach of other communities.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd November, adds that when a meeting was held at Aligarh in connection with the Muslim University, Moulana Abdul Kalam Aāzad, ex-editor of the *Alhilal*, a representative from Calcutta, discussed this question from every point of view and performed his duty loyally. If the foundation committee should persist in going against the voice of the Muslim public in establishing a University on the basis of the Hindu University, we (*Hablul Mathin*) consider that such a basis will not prove beneficial to our community.

It is advisable that the question should be postponed till the annual meeting of All India Muslim Educational Conference which is to be held this year at Poona under the presidency of the learned Judge, the pride of the community, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim Sahib Bahadur, during the vacation. In the meantime we may hold meetings at all Muslim centres with a view to ascertaining the views of the public with regard to the principles on which the University should be founded, and make use of any useful suggestions which may be put forward.

The *Hablul Mathin* proceeds to observe that our co-religionists are opposed to the idea of establishing a Muslim University on principles similar to those on which the Hindu University has been founded and earnestly hopes that our benign Government will take into consideration the aspirations of our community and assist us in realising our aims.

The editor of the *Jaridah* concurs and hopes the foundation committee will not act rashly in the matter; for anything done with common consent

commends itself to the approval of the Government also therefore the foundation committee should act in accordance with the Muslim public opinion wherein, as a matter of fact, lies success.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Oct. 24th, 1915.

Wastage of pipe water in Madras.

43. The *Vijayavikatan*,* of the 24th October, comments on this subject in the same strain as the *Swadesamitran* of the 22nd October, whose remarks are abstracted in paragraph 25 on page 1855 of Report No. 44 of 1915.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 8th, 1915.

Water-supply in the Bezwada Municipality.

44. Referring to the proposal to meter every water service in order to prevent waste of water in the Municipality of Bezwada, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th November, while appreciating the good intention of the authorities in taking steps to check the misuse of pipe water, remarks as follows:—India is not a cold country, where people are satisfied with one bath a week, and where they use knives, spoons, and forks while eating instead of hands. To forget this fact and arrange to provide a limited supply of water to the people is to violate the traditions of Indian civilization. The Chairman of the Bezwada Municipality is right in proposing to make a special reference to the Government on this matter. Every Municipality must represent to Government its opinion on this question and help to solve it.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th November, says that inasmuch as under the chairmanship of Mr. Hanumanta Rao, the Municipality of Bezwada has shown considerable progress, and his term of office has expired on the 4th of November, the Bezwada public have petitioned the Government to reappoint him as Chairman. It prays that the Government will comply with their request.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

Municipal Health Officers.

45. Referring to the Government order relating to the appointment of Health Officers, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd November, writes in a strain more or less similar to that of the *Kerala Patrika* reported on page 1893 of the weekly report No. 45, and adds that, considering the present state of affairs in the Calicut Municipality, the appointment of these officers should be made at as early a date as possible.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

The Palghat Municipality.

46. In commenting upon the report on the administration of the Palghat Municipality, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd November, points out that it does not show whether the two elections that took place last year were contested or not, and that the municipal collections during the year under report were satisfactory, endorses the remarks contained in the report of the council, as well as in that of the Sub-Collector, about Rao Bahadur Krishnan Avargal and his work in the hospital, and congratulates the chairman, the council and the manager on the efficient management of the affairs of the municipality.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

The Calcutta Corporation and the death of Sir Henry Cotton.

47. Referring to the refusal of Mr. Bompass, the European President of the Calcutta Corporation, to close the Corporation office as a mark of respect to the late Sir Henry Cotton, an ex-President thereof, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 3rd November, asks in a note whether his Indian sympathies were the cause of this refusal.

(f) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SWDESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

Taxation without representation.

48. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd November, observes:—In every country in which the Government is conducted according to the wishes of the people, the imposition of any tax by the Government without the consent of the popular representatives is prohibited. The taxes

* Received in the current week.

paid by the people are spent by those conducting the Government on purposes which are necessary for the administration of the country. So when those conducting the Government are different from those who pay the taxes, it is tantamount to one man receiving and spending the money of another. If I take your money and spend it, it will never be possible for me to do so as you would like it and as would be convenient for you. So when people pay money as taxes, they should have the right to control its expenditure As it may not be possible for all people to meet in one place and come to a decision, they should make their representatives do this business. This is what is being done in Britain. The fundamental rule of every good Government that there should be no taxation without representation was laid down in England in the very beginning and it is now being followed in every civilised country. Let us see how far it is followed in India. Excepting the assessment on land, every tax is levied in India, only after it is legally sanctioned by the Imperial Legislative Council. So every new tax is levied only with the consent of the Legislative Council. But in these Councils, the popular representatives are not in the majority and they do not enjoy the exclusive privilege of levying the taxes. If the Government likes, it can introduce any new tax by means of legislation. Even in the matter of spending the money collected as taxes, the popular representatives have no voice. Though it is usual for the Government to bring the budget for discussion before the Legislative Council, the members of this Council can only express their opinion and do no more. Even this imperfect rule is not applied in the case of the assessment on land. This tax is levied by the Government, as a matter of right, without the Legislative Council being even consulted about it. The assessment on land is increased 12 or 20 per cent. once every thirty years during the resettlement. This increase depends upon the will of the Settlement officer and the members of Government sanction the increase proposed by him. As stated by Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji once, the assessment on land, like any other tax, comes only from the pockets of the people and does not fall from the heavens. Still the people paying this tax are never consulted in the matter of increasing it. The subject is not even discussed by the Legislative Council. A tax which brings in nearly three-fourths of the amount required for the expenditure of the Government of India is levied by a few officials, without any reference to the necessities or consent of the people. Where has the fundamental rule that there should be no taxation without representation gone?

(h) Railways.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

Indian passengers.

49. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 10th November, writes:—A correspondent observes that the Railway authorities as also European passengers treat Indian passengers by railway with great contempt. This grievance can be remedied only when the Indians like Englishmen come to regard self-respect as no less valuable than their own life and are ready to fight whenever their honour is at stake. If, on the other hand, they follow the advice of Christ and offer the left cheek to the man who gives a blow on the right, nobody will ever treat us with respect.

(k) General.

DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Oct. 30th, 1915.

The Indian industries.

50. The * *Desabhimani*, of the 30th October, reproduces the comments of the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 27th October, on this subject, referred to in paragraph 34 on page 1893 of the report No. 45 of 1915.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 5th November, observes:—Sir S. Subrahmaniya Ayyar recently states, in the course of a speech deliverd by him in the Anderson Hall, that if the people of India catch hold of the Indian purse, everything will be set right of its own accord. There is nothing new in this. It is because India is a subject country that the control of her treasury is in the hands of her rulers. This state of affairs seriously affects the industrial

* Received in the current week.

and economical advancement of the country. Several attempts have been made to induce the Government to improve the industries of India. The present war has stopped the importation of articles from inimical countries, and it was believed that the Government will avail itself of this rare opportunity to help the growth of our industries. But the expectation of the people in this matter has not been fulfilled. Japan and America have already entered the Indian market. It cannot be denied that, if we had the control of the treasury of our country, we could have made the necessary arrangements and safeguarded the interests of our industries. There is no doubt that, whenever the representative Members in the Legislative Councils suggested that the good opportunity offered by this war should be availed of to improve the industries of the country, the Government gave a very sympathetic reply. But no industry has yet been started by the Government, nor has it given its liberal support to any private industry. This subject was brought up for discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council in February last by the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh, who pointed out that, unless the Government took prompt steps to foster the Indian industries, Japan, America and other countries would get hold of the major portion of the Indian trade and that, if the Government now adopts liberal measures in this matter, it can remove the impression that the Government is always doing things with the object of helping the British artisans. The reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke on this occasion tended only to confirm this impression, as he stated plainly that as long as England is able to manufacture the things required by us, it is unnecessary for us to manufacture them ourselves. We regret very much that none of the Indian members took exception to this statement then. It clearly shows that the Honourable Member is of opinion that India should only rely upon England for all articles manufactured by the latter. While this is the view of the Government of India, our Local Government has left everything connected with the improvement of industries in this Presidency to the Director of Industries, and we know what amount of work he has been turning out in this direction. On the whole, we regret we are not in a position to say that the Government is taking an active interest in improving the industries of the country.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 4th, 1916.

Irrigation Boards in the Nellore district.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th November, says:—These Boards, though constituted by the agriculturists themselves, have come into existence by the active support and advice of the District Collector, Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, and the good work done by them in the matter of regulating irrigation in the district, without any quarrels, has been appreciated both by the Revenue Board and the Government. Considering the satisfactory work turned out by these Boards, a proposal was sent up to Government by the Collector of this district that they should be recognised legally and that their powers should be enlarged. This proposal, however, was not viewed with favour by the Revenue Board, which thought that the time had not yet come to give a legal status to these Boards and the Government has approved of this opinion. We are at a loss to know what suspicion or fear the Government and the Board have in conferring legal powers on these panchayat boards. If the Government is afraid to grant legal powers to the people even in trifling matters like this, how can it be said to take a real interest in the advancement of local self-government in the country? The Government has also done another thing. It has asked the Revenue Board to instruct the Collectors in other districts to encourage the system of administration by panchayats wherever there are proper facilities for doing so and wherever the landlords agree generally to supervise irrigation. "Wherever there are proper facilities" and "wherever the landlords agree" are meaningless clauses. It is quite natural for some Collectors to say that there are no facilities in places where there are facilities and that the people do not agree in places where they do. In these circumstances, we need not say how far the Government will support the Irrigation Panchayat Bill of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.

for the advice which he gave to the Civil Servants of India. But it is a matter for regret that while the Indians are manifesting their loyalty to the British throne by shedding their blood in the war front on behalf of their Emperor, His Excellency has stated that it will yet take a long time for the Indians obtaining self-government. The administration of the country will doubtless be more satisfactory than at present if the Civilians follow His Excellency's advice. We hope that we could realise our aims in a large measure if England should send statesmen of the type of Lord Hardinge for some time more.

The Kurnool District Conference.

ANDHRACHANDRIKA, *Proddatur*, Nov. 4th, 1915.

62. The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 4th November, says:—The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Kurnool District Conference has stated that our industries have not progressed because the Indians now lack industrial skill and also because they have no confidence that the Government will protect the industries in their infant stage. We are in full agreement with him in this view. Our praises are due to the Collector of Kurnool, who adorned the conference with his presence and listened to the various resolutions. We hope that the Government will consider the resolutions.

Civil Service Examinations.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

63. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd November, refers to the temporary abolition of the Civil Service Examinations, and says that the reason why the authorities have done so is that if these examinations, which are now out of question in England on account of the war, be held in India, Indian candidates, in the opinion of some, will not allow the European candidates to come above them in the list of successful candidates.

The State of Jath.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

64. Referring to the great progress that has been made in the administration of the small State of Jath, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th November, says that, if the Government vests the zamindars of vaster territories like Vizianagram, Venkatagiri, etc., in the Madras Presidency, with powers similar to those enjoyed by the Raja of Jath, these zamindars will be afforded an opportunity to give free and compulsory elementary education to the people under their care, establish municipalities with full powers, and improve industries.

Government service.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

65. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 6th November, refers to the case in which an Assistant Commissioner of the Salt and Abkāri Department is alleged to have borne a grudge against a Salt Sub-Inspector at Tirukkoyilur and dismissed him, and urges that the Government should act as guardians to their subordinate officers and see that such cases do not recur in future.

Village panchayats.

SUVARNALEKHA, *Tanuku*, Nov. 2nd, 1915.

66. Referring to the proposed establishment of the village panchayats, the *Suvarnalekha*, of the 2nd November, says:—The appointment of members of the panchayats must not be made on the recommendation of Government officials such as the Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Police Inspectors, who may, more often than not, recommend only such men as will be at their beck and call. Such men, therefore, cannot be expected to discharge their duties disinterestedly. On the other hand, they will bring discredit to the system and make it a failure, so that the Government may be obliged to put an end to it. We hope, therefore, that the Government will leave the choice of electing members of the panchayats to the people themselves for they will always elect the best men seeing that the continuation of the system depends entirely upon the efficiency of their choice.

India and Home Rule.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

67. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 6th November, writes:—Mr. Keir Hardie, who died on the 25th of September last, had observed that the time has arrived when the masses in India understand their rights and duties and would fight for them, and that unless India is granted *Swarij* she will prove another extraordinary Ireland. Now Mrs. Besant and others are championing the cause of Home Rule for India. It looks probable that Keir Hardie's expectations will be fulfilled.

VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The late Sir P. M. Mehta.

68. Referring to the death of Sir P. M. Mehta, the *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 10th November, in a brief sketch of his career, observes :—He was a great scholar and an excellent orator. Ever an ardent patriot his services to the country won him a high place not only in the estimation of the citizens of Bombay but of all Indians throughout the country. He had an unbounded regard for, and confidence in, the British administration. The death of this illustrious leader is bound to cause profound sorrow in every corner of the country.

MALABAR ISLAM, *Cochin*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

The Defence of India Act in Bengal.

69. Under the heading "The Defence of India Act in Bengal", the *Malabar Islam*, of the 5th November, gives the translation of an article, which appeared in the *Hub-lul-Mateen* of Calcutta, criticising the rigorous application of the provisions of the Act in Bengal, which has produced considerable dissatisfaction among the people there, and expressing the hope that the Act would be enforced in India, as in England, with care and wisdom.

MALABAR ISLAM, *Cochin*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

Vijayachitinyam.

70. The *Malabar Islam*, of the 5th November, also gives the translation of an article under the heading* "Vijayachaitanyam", which appeared in the *Islamic Review*, pointing out that while His Holiness the Pope was now making strenuous efforts for peace, this Vicar of God on earth, and the other Powers of Europe, allowed their consciences to sleep comfortably, and observed studious silence, when the Balkan War caused Muhammadan blood to turn the rivers of those regions red, as well as when the Asiatics fought against the Europeans, with a view to freeing themselves from them who were imbued with a murderous and bloodsucking commercial spirit, and that while according to Christians and Jews, only those, who believe in their respective faiths, can obtain salvation, and are cared for by God, in the eyes of Allah all people, western or eastern, white or coloured, are alike.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

A District Association for Malabar.

71. The *Manorama*, of the 5th November, also congratulates Mr. E. Narayanan Nayar on his endeavours to establish a district association in Malabar, dissents from the opinion of some people, who think that it would be better to improve the District Congress Committee than start a new association, and observes that the starting of a district association, which can deal with all matters relating to the progress and welfare of the people, cannot injuriously affect the District Congress Committee, which only handles political questions.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

The administration of the Zamorin's estates by the Court of Wards.

72. In continuation of his article reported on page 1788, paragraph 50, of the Weekly Report No. 42, a correspondent in the *Manorama*, of the 5th November, repeats that there was no necessity to appoint a highly-paid civilian as the Estate Collector, points out, however, that, inasmuch as this high official, who will gain sufficient knowledge of the various tenures and the many *jenmam* rights, obtaining in Malabar, during the twelve years of his administration of the Zamorin's estates, will be of great help to the Government in the settlement of the several disputes between the landlords and the tenants, and in the next re-settlement of the district, it is only just and proper that Mr. Thorne's salary should be paid from the general revenues, in case he be confirmed as Estate Collector, or that the administration should, as was done on a former occasion in the case of two other estates in Malabar, be allowed to be carried on by a manager working under the Collector. He then examines the contention that the Collector will not find time to supervise the management, and gives reasons to show that it is not sustainable. In his opinion, the Collector of Malabar should be appointed as the agent of the Court of Wards in the administration of the Zamorin's estates.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

The Pandalur riots.

73. Referring to the murder, dacoity and house-burning, committed by three Mappillahs at Pandalur in Ernad, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th November, thinks

* It may mean either "a spirit of victory" or "determination to win".

that it is meaningless to call it a riot, and that such crimes will not be repeated in future, if the offenders, instead of being fired at and killed, are caught alive and dealt with according to the provisions of the Penal Code, praises the District Magistrate for his efforts to capture them alive on the present occasion, points out that many of these criminals, who are ignorant men, without any means of livelihood, commit such crimes at the instigation of some leaders or those who profess to be such, and that, if these are traced out and properly punished, there will be no repetition of such crimes in future, and concludes by remarking that no kindness should be shown to these ignorant criminals, who, setting it down to weakness, will thereby be only all the more encouraged to commit such crimes.

The *Yogakshemam*, of the 5th November, says that the recent dacoity at Pandalur in Ernad shows that it was a mistake to suppose that the disturbances therein were at an end. — YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 5th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 9th November, observes that there is no other way to put down these Mappillahs, who are always a terror to the people of Ernad, than to take security for good behaviour from most of their leaders. — KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

Mr. Gandhi and the indentured labourers.

74. In speaking of the establishment of an association in Bombay with the object of mitigating the hardships of the indentured labourers, whose condition is in no way better than that of slaves, the *Keralodayam*, of the 9th November, in a note pays a high tribute to Mr. Gandhi for his work in that direction, and prays that his new efforts may be crowned with success. — KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

House-sites for high officials in Madras.

75. Referring to the intention of the Madras Government to purchase house-sites on the banks of the Adyar for the residence of high officials, the *Keralodayam*, of the 9th November, questions the propriety of their incurring this unnecessary expenditure at a time when the watch word of all is *economy*, and says:—Most of the high officials are Europeans, who spend the whole of the summer at Ootacamund or Coonoor. They will have no difficulty in procuring houses in Madras. During the last hundred years such a necessity never arose. Where is the necessity for it now? What can be the reply of the Government to this and other questions? — KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

The *Keralodayam*, of the 9th November, refers to the new conspiracy case in the Punjab, in which ninety persons figure as accused, and observes that, if the offence be proved against them, no one will be sorry for the severe punishment that may be inflicted on them. — KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Irrigation Panchayat Bill.

76. After expressing its approval of the Irrigation Panchayat Bill, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 6th November, thinks that the publication of the Bill in *Malayalam* as well as in the other vernaculars may be taken as an indication that the irrigation system may be introduced in Malabar too in future, refutes the contention of some people who consider that Malabar, where there is an abundant supply of water, does not require it, points out that in Palghat and some other parts of Malabar where, owing to the failure of rains, the crops often suffer much, the introduction of this system cannot but be beneficial, and hopes that, when the Bill comes up for consideration before the Council, the Malabar members thereof will not fail to plead earnestly for its introduction in Malabar. — KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 6th, 1915.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

77. The *Vokkaligara Patrike*, of the 10th November, in a leading article observes:—It is extremely unfortunate that the prayer of the Mysore Representative Assembly to be granted the privilege of holding a second session every year did not commend itself to the Diwan. — VOKKALIGARA PATRIKE, *Bangalore*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

Apart from the fact that the grant of this prayer will serve to effect a closer link between the authorities and the public and lead to a larger measure of mutual co-operation, the opportunities that will thereby be afforded to the members of this body of criticising the financial statement will have the incalculable advantage of acquainting the responsible leaders of the public with the details of the financial condition of the State and of thus preventing them from urging measures which entail unreasonable demands on the coffers of the State, and further of stimulating thought and enterprise among them as to the best means of improving the economic condition of the province. We, therefore, earnestly hope that the Diwan will before long devise some means of helping the Assembly to devise the full benefit of the privilege accorded to them by His Highness of criticising the budget.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Nov. 7th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject the *Mysore Star*, of the 7th November, objects to the proposal to organise district assemblies to discuss matters of local interests so as to lessen the volume of work at the annual meeting. The paper remarks that these district assemblies like the informal Zilla Darbars held by Collectors can never obtain the necessary status to be able to give an authoritative decision on controversial points, and that it would be better therefore to abandon the idea of district assemblies and to continue, in fact, the rights and privileges hitherto exercised by the Representative Assembly arranging, if necessary, to effect a more summary disposal of matters once discussed and reserving for a future session topics which could not be taken up at any particular sitting.

SHIMOGA VRITTANTA, *Shimoga*, Nov. 3rd, 1915

Writing on the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, the *Shimoga Vrittanta*, of the 3rd November, congratulates the Government on the highly progressive nature of the present administration of the province.

MALAYALI, *Quilon*, Nov. 3rd, 1915.

The Travancore Legislative Council.

78 In a leader the *Malayali*, of the 3rd November, dwells upon the necessity of reforming the Travancore Legislative Council, and giving it the privilege of discussing the budget, as has recently been done in Mysore.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

Formation of a force in Bharatpur.

79. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 10th November, rejoices that His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur is getting ready a force, which, however, is limited in number, with a view to help Great Britain, and hopes that, inasmuch as the British Government are assisting their Allies both with men and money, the rulers of India, whose duty it is to render all possible help to their suzerain, will do well to follow in the footsteps of the Maharaja of Bharatpur.

ERRATA.

Report No. 45.

Page 1889, paragraph 16, *for* "Dr. C. A. Owar" *read* "Dr. C. A. Owen".
" 1889, paragraph 18, line 27, *substitute* "Guildhall" *for* "Guild Hall".
" 1889, paragraph 18, line 41, *read* "vortex" *for* "vertex".
" 1890 " 20 " 2, *read* "Brian" *for* Bran".
" 1890 " 23, *read* "Ferdinand" *for* "Ferdinend".
" 1891, paragraph 25, last line, *for* "trying" *read* "crying".
" 1891, line 3, *substitute* "rôle" *for* "side".
" 1899, paragraph 56, *for* "Viceroys" *read* "Viceroy".
" 1899, paragraph 59, line 10, *read* "lip-loyalty" *for* "lips-loyalty".
" 1900, line 14, *omit* "*s*" in "accidents".
" 1900, line 18, *substitute* "I" *for* "i" in "immortals".
" 1900, line 26, *substitute* "are" *for* "is".
" 1900, line 31, *insert* "a" between "not" and "Jewish".
Paragraph 26, marginal note, *for* "Trichur" *read* "Calicut".

Issued 16th November 1915.]

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 47 of 1915.

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REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 20th November 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattābhirāma Sāstri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Nārāyanaswāmi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Parthasārathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zeheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	30
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	50
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	25
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	20
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntûr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	50
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,00
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	20
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Aksharaatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	55
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,70
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,8
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,7
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,0
37	Baliyar Neesn *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,5
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years ..	2
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	22
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	40
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	1
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	40
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	20
44	**Bharati**, formerly the *Indraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,[illegible]
45	Bhára'i Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	3
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Godávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,0
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,2
49	Bódhaka Bódhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	2
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	2
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,2
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	3
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Suss, European ..	4
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	8
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	2
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	2
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	4

* Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.***	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntûr ..	Do. ..	D. Sésháchalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaisar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 58 years.	220
76	**Dharma Poshini** §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	820
77	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
78	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
79	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
80	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Rāo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
81	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
82	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	600
83	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
84	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
85	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntûr.	Do ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 40 years.	350
86	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
87	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
88	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
89	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
90	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 yrs	500
91	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
92	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.

§ Started, 17th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500
94	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Do.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
95	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
96	Do.	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
97	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
98	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
99	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
100	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
101	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly ..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
102	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
103	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
105	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
106	**Indian Emigrant** .	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
107	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	606
108	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
109	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
110	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
111	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
112	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
113	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
114	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
115	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
116	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
117	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.E., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
119	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
120	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
121	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	800
122	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
123	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.   † Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 45 years.	350
125	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar**	Urdu	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
126	**Jnana Bhanu**	Tamil	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
127	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
130	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
131	Jyotis Sastra Payonidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore	Monthly	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu Brahman, 32 years.	400
132	Kadambari Sangraha	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore	Do.	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
133	**Kalai Magal**	Tamil	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do.	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years	400
134	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do.	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
135	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
136	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
137	Karnátaka Chandrike	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
138	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
139	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore	Do.	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
140	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do.	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	250
141	**Kerala Deepika**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
142	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Thachan), 36 years.	1,000
143	**Keralakesari**	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
144	**Kerala Patrika**	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
145	**Kerala Sanchari**	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
146	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly	H. Kunher, German, 41 years	450
147	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
148	**Keralodayam**	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do.	K. Narayana Menon, 58 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
149	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
150	**Kistnapatrika**	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do.	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
152	**Konkani Dirven**	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
153	La Gerbe du Maduré	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do.	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
156	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
157	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
158	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
159	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
160	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 58 years.	1,600
161	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus Brahmans.	150
162	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
163	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
164	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
165	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
166	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Hindu, Brahman.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
172	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
174	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. E. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	500

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915. † Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180	**Mahjaana Mitran** *	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
181	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
182	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
183	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
184	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
185	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 25 years.	1,000
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
188	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
189	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
190	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
191	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
192	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
193	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
194	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparapparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
195	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
196	**Mari Rani** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
197	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
198	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
199	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 63 years.	3,800
200	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
201	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
202	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiravéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
203	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,500
204	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American, 50 years.	600
205	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
206	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
207	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
208	**Modern World** ‡ ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
209	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
210	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, F.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
211	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
212	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjuna Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
213	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
214	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started, 25th January 1915. † Discontinued, February 1914. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Muslim Dutan** *	Tamil	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan 40 years.	Not known.
216	**Muslim Mitran** †	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do.	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
217	**Mysore Patriot**	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do.	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
218	**Mysore Star**	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do.	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
219	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do.	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
220	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do.	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
221	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do.	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
222	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem	Do.	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
223	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do.	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
224	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
225	Neethi *or* Justice	Tamil	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
226	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
227	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
228	**New Reformer**	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
229	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil	Published at Kilpauk, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
230	Northwick Observer	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
231	**Nyayabhimani**	Tamil	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
232	**Pandia Nesan**	Do.	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do.	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
233	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 50 years.	300
234	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do.	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
235	**People's Weekly**	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
236	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do.	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
237	Popular Magazine	Tamil	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
238	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do.	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
239	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do.	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
240	**Prabodhini**	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do.	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
241	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
242	Prajanukulan	Tamil	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
243	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do.	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
244	Prayer Circular	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
245	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
246	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
247	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
248	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
249	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
250	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
251	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
252	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 33 years.	500
253	Risāla-i-Albadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
254	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránia.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
255	Risala-i-Málguzári ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
256	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdal Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansarí Wafi, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
257	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
258	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
259	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
260	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
261	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
262	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
263*	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	950
264	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
265	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
266	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
267	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
268	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakkam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
269	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
270	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	500

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
271	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly ..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
272	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
273	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
274	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
275	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 58 years.	800
276	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
277	**Satya Dutan** or **Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
278	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
279	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
280	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
281	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
282	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
283	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
284	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
285	**Shams-ul-Akhbar** †	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
286	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
287	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
288	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
289	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
290	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vagbadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
291	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thambu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
292	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
293	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
294	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years ..	200
295	**South Indian Trade Journal** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
296	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
297	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
298	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
299	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
300	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

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No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
301	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
302	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
303	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
304	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the Keraleeyabhimani Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Monthly..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	700
305	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
306	**Sri Savitri**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godāvari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
307	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
308	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
309	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 46 years.	600
310	**Students' Own Magazine.** *	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
311	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
312	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	650
313	**Sadarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godāvari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
314	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
315	**Sujanamitran** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
316	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
317	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
318	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
319	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntūr, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
320	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
321	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
322	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
323	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
324	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
325	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
326	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly..	Rev. R. E Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
327	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
328	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
329	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
330	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
331	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
332	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
333	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zcheme, German; 50 years.	450
334	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
335	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
336	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
337	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
338	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
339	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
340	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
341	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
342	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondaliyyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
343	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
344	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
345	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakōttai, Ramnád district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
346	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
347	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
348	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
349	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
350	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
351	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
352	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
353	Vidyádáyini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915. † Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
354	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
355	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
356	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Royapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
357	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
358	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
359	Virasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. B. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
360	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
361	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
362	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
363	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
364	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
365	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
366	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
367	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
368	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
369	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
370	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
371	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
372	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
373	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
374	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
375	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
376	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
377	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
378	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
379	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
380	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
381	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
382	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
383	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
384	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
385	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
386	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. S. Anantha Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	1 200
387	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
388	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
389	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

The Governor of Ceylon.

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

1. The *Hindu*, of the 19th November, writes:—"The people of Ceylon should have received the news of the forthcoming departure of their Governor, Sir Robert Chalmers, with considerable relief, not unmingled with some sorrow. . . . . Under ordinary circumstances his sudden departure for the reason mentioned above should not have excited any interest. But recent events in Ceylon, the great unpopularity which they have brought to Sir Robert, the questions in Parliament on the doings of Government and the departure of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanathan for England, all suggest that something more should have induced Mr. Asquith to summon Sir Robért to England than the help which the latter is undoubtedly in a position to give the Cabinet in regard to financial matters. . . . . The un-British methods adopted by Sir Robert's Government have excited not a little surprise and indignation, but they show how easily His Excellency, with only a limited knowledge of the East, was led into the serious mistake of believing that the Singhalese Buddhists, who number more than two millions and a half in the Colony, were actuated by disloyalty—a situation which, he was told by interested persons, needed, at a time of panic like this, to be met with a strong hand."

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

The Madras Police in 1914.

West Coast Spectator, *Calicut*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

2. In commenting on the Administration Report on the Madras Police for the year 1914, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 13th November, observes:—"The Police have no doubt a difficult task to tackle; they have to contend against very many obstacles, and the Evidence Act and the other trammels of law have to be reckoned with. Taken all in all, making allowance for drawbacks we are bound to say that the police have rendered a tolerably good account of themselves. . . . . Can the Ethopian change his skin, the leopard his spot and the Indian constable his character asked an ardent Congressman once? Of course, these are impossibilities, but some paint and a brush can effect a change; and the Indian constable's instincts for corruption can, of course, be brought under effective control, though not entirely obliterated."

Lawlessness in Malabar.

Cochin Argus, *British Cochin*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

3. The *Cochin Argus*, for the week ending 13th November, remarks:—"Two or three despicable Mappillah criminals of the pestiferous Pandalur country started out to slay a man towards whom they bore a grudge. They added variety to their programme by burning a few houses and looting a few others. Somebody magnified this into the opening chapter of a formidable fanatical uprising, and very quickly Ernad was transformed into an armed camp and its population became almost panic-stricken. Imposing bodies of Special and Reserve Police appeared everywhere, and, to add to the general excitement and nervousness, officers of high rank and station raced up and down the usually quiet country roads, scaring the country kine and carrying consternation among the village pyes (dogs). Blood-curdling accounts were wired to a press, which seems to have permanently abandoned wholesome journalism for the intoxicating delights of sensation-mongering, and, for aught we know Berlin and Vienna were promptly advised of a general Moslem uprising in India."

WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

The Police constable.

4. In a leader under this heading, the *Western Star*, of the 18th November, says:—"We have reason to believe that the tenement system of housing is by no means appreciated by the Hindu constabulary on the West Coast, more especially by men recruited from the higher castes, who, for centuries, have been accustomed to living in detached houses, built amid shady palm, jack and mango groves. These men hardly came to accommodate their families in tenement blocks, where privacy is almost out of the question. There are doubtless several reasons why employment in the rank and file of the Police is becoming less and less popular, but so far as the West Coast is concerned, the housing arrangements are probably one of the reasons, and the matter is worth looking into, and we may add that it is a matter which might engage the attention of our authorities in Travancore also. . . . . . There are several reasons to account for the calling of the Police constable having become unattractive, but the very poor scale of pay is without doubt one of the main reasons, and, at the same time, we confess that we are not hopeful of recruitments becoming very much easier by simply raising the scale of pay by a couple of rupees or so. Doubtless an increase of pay to this extent would bring it more recruits, but we doubt whether the recruits would come from a really desirable class. If this end is to be attained, the scale of pay would have to be very much more substantially raised. At the same time, increasing the pay by even a matter of two or three rupees is certainly to be desired for the very good reason that it is not in keeping with the dignity and prestige of the Government that it should pay a responsible class of public servants what, as the higher Police authorities themselves admit, is nothing better than a starvation wage."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

The Police and the Magistracy.

5. The *New India*, of the 20th November, states:—"We published yesterday the strictures which Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastri found it necessary to make, in an instructive police case, on the conduct of a Deputy Superintendent of Police and a Sub-Magistrate. . . . . Incidents of this nature are bound to occur so long as the Executive officers wield also judicial functions. The position of the Sub-Magistrate was not in this case, as in others, quite precarious. He dared not wound the susceptibilities of the Police, who have always considerable influence with the Collector, on whose attitude depends the fate of the Sub-Magistrate. This incident will, we hope, be taken note of in the debate at the next session of the Legislative Council, on the subject of increasing the number of Sub-Magistrates without executive powers."

(*b*) *Courts*.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

A fatal assault on an Indian.

6. The *New India*, of the 16th November, has the following:—"A head foreman, in the North-Western Railway Loco Department, kicks a porter, ruptures his spleen, and the man dies. . . . . There is no doubt that he caused the porter's death. Is Rs. 50 a proper punishment for violence, mayavic or otherwise, which extinguishes a human life? If Eurasians as well as Englishmen may kick Indians out of this world so cheaply, there is the more need that Indians should manage their own affairs."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

The Lahore conspiracy case.

7. The *New India*, of the 16th November, writes:—"His Excellency the Viceroy has performed a great act in commuting the death penalty of 16 out of the 23 men condemned to death in the Lahore Conspiracy case. He knows that he will be assailed by the Anglo-Indian press, which has sought to prove its loyalty by blood-thirstiness, but he will be thanked by all India. The sentence of transportation for life is a terrible one, and there seems reason to believe that political prisoners are treated worse than ordinary criminals in India; but still, 'while there is life, there is hope,' and that is peculiarly true as regards political prisoners. India has one more thing to thank the Viceroy for."

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th November, says:—"We consider it a danger that a class of Anglo-Indian papers should be permitted to vilify English character. . . . . Here are organs associated with British opinion in India, which cry against His Excellency Lord Hardinge for displaying the large heart that does credit to British character. The whole of India is jublilant to-day, not because of any great interest in the misguided young men who have been proved to have acted against the interests of the British Empire; if the Viceroy had declined to interfere, they would have been hanged, and the public would not have cast a second thought upon them. . . . . When, therefore, such a Viceroy came in contact with public opinion over the judgment of the Lahore conspiracy case, he could not help acting. India had read about the South African rebellion: India had watched with concern the course of events there: and India received with acclamation that rang all over the Empire, when the rebels were captured and the rebellions were nipped in the bud. What then? Were the rebels impaled in a line and beheaded! . . . . Why should not British justice in India be anything different? That was the question asked as the last word of the judgment in the Lahore conspiracy case fell down from the Judge's mouth. . . . . This perpetual opposition of the Anglo-Indian press to Indian opinion, even in such affairs, is really a menace to the growing good feeling between the rulers and the ruled. That at a time when controversy is to be hushed, we should create a controversy over the hanging of Indian youths is disgraceful. England ought to be ashamed of those who could write as some Anglo-Indian papers have written. If these organs had the same influence in the mutiny days, what would they not have recommended?" INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 19th November, states:—"His Excellency the Viceroy's generosity has displeased the Anglo-Indian press, which is again attacking the noble Viceory in a manner that no Indian paper journalist can afford to adopt for more reasonable causes without endangering his press, paper and person. Perhaps Lord Hardinge will give a finishing touch to his great career by dealing with some of these papers as many of the less harmful Indian papers have been dealt with" WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

The *Hindu*, of the 20th November, observes:—"The malignant clamour of a section of the Anglo-Indian press in regard to the commutation of sentence from that of death to transportation for life, on sixteen out of twenty-three persons convicted in the Lahore conspiracy case, has had one important result in the issuing of a Press *Communiqué* by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council. . . . . The ends of justice required the Government of India to take the step which they did, and the sixteen prisoners were entitled to the same. We are glad of this pronouncement in the Press *Communiqué*. It is a slap in the face to the Anglo-Indian organs which have been heaping vituperation, ridicule and slander upon Lord Hardinge for his just action. Even these critics cannot now say that the accused persons were to be more severely dealt with than the evidence against them warrants. It is also now clear what great injustice the provisions of the Special Act passed this year are calculated to cause. . . . . The only safeguard which was reserved in the Act and which does not go far enough was the power of the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government to make orders under section 401 or 402 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. When this power is exercised by the Viceroy in Council, he is subjected to a torrent of abuse and vilification by a large section of Anglo-Indian opinion. It is, indeed, only a Viceroy whose ideal of duty is high and unflinching that will strive to do it under such debilitating conditions. The deprivation of the right of appeal from those condemned to the death penalty by the Special Tribunal is a serious injustice." HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

The *New India*, of the 20th November, remarks:—"The Press *Communiqué* issued by the Government of India on the Lahore commutations is of importance chiefly because of the tale it relates of the importance still attached to the Anglo-Indian press in this country. . . . . Let it not be supposed NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 20, 1915.

that we do not wish the Government to issue such *communiqués* in response to public criticism. All that we are anxious to emphasise is that exaggerated importance should not be attached to the writings of a section of the press, specially where that section cannot reasonably lay claim to voice the feelings of the people. The Government should try to win the approval of the Indians and their representatives rather than of foreigners or their organs. We should not have found fault with the Government if such explanations had not been rare—a compliment from which the Anglo-Indian press is likely to derive a very bad inference."

(d) Education.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

The Madras College for Women.

8. The *New India*, of the 18th November, writes:—"The opening of the new buildings of the Government College for Women is, from one standpoint, a matter for congratulation, and from another for regret. Congratulation, because the higher education of women is of vital importance to the Indian nation; regret, because it is under Government instead of under national control. . . . . A strong governing body of Indians should control every school and college to which non-Christian Indian girls are sent; the co-operation of Indianised foreigners is useful, but they should only form a small minority, so that all decisions may rest with the Indians themselves. . . . . A Government College is, of course, immeasurably better than a Missionary one, and there are two matters in connection with the Madras College which are admirable. First, the constitution of an Advisory Council—why not a Managing Committee?—consisting of seven Indian gentlemen and five ladies, of whom, unhappily, only one is an Indian. If this Council were reformed as to the ladies on it, and the proportion of Indians and Anglo-Indians reversed, and if the management of the college were placed in their hands, the whole situation would be immensely improved."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Reform of Indian Universities.

9. In a leader under this heading, the *Hindu*, of the 20th November, observes:—"The existing arrangements by which only one-fifth of the total number of Fellows is permitted to be elected, leaving the remaining eighty to be nominated by the Chancellor, has led to most disastrous results especially in Madras where, in the exercise of the power of nomination, room has been found for the youngest recruit to the Indian Educational Service or to the Missionary Colleges, in preference to members of the Provincial Service or of the staff of indigenous institutions of wide scholarship and large experience. . . . . One direct result of this one-sided exercise of the power of nomination is that the Syndicate, which is vested with the executive administration of the Madras University, has only got two Indians on it, and it may almost be said that they are there by sufferance, for we believe it is quite possible under the existing circumstances, by European Fellows voting in a particular way, to keep out Indians altogether from the Syndicate. . . . . Another most objectionable practice that is followed in Madras and which is to be found nowhere else, is that of the nomination of a Fellow by the Syndicate for election to this body whenever a vacancy occurs, a mischievous procedure which is calculated to and does prejudice the minds of Fellows some of whom, by reason of the powers of patronage as regards examinerships vested in the Syndicate, may vote for the Syndicate's nominee even against their wishes. Such an obstacle placed on the free choice of representatives robs the elective principle of all its value, though the Madras Senate has refused, when the abolition of this privilege of the Syndicate was suggested, to see anything wrong in that system. . . . . It is not only in the exercise of the function of nomination that the Local Government have laid themselves open to the charge of partiality. Madras, except for a brief spell of a few months, in 1904, when Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar was appointed in the place of Sir Arnold White has not had an Indian at the head of its University as Vice-Chancellor, while every other University has enjoyed that privilege for quite a number of

years. A Vice-Chancellor, by virtue of his position, exercises a profound influence on the affairs of the University and the way in which the Chancellors of the Madras University have almost made the Vice-Chancellor's post a monopoly of the European occupants of the Bench of the High Court, since the Act was passed in 1904, even when Indians of far greater experience and ability have been available, has had a most deleterious consequence."

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

The Bombay Improvement Trust.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

10. The *New India*, of the 15th November, states:—"The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla made an important statement recently in closing a debate in the Bombay Improvement Trust Board. He appealed to the Government to consider what it meant that the European majority in it should refuse to accept the view of unanimous Indian representative opinion in the Bombay Corporation or the Board on the simple question whether a large sum of money should be diverted to increase the width of a road to 120 feet when the people are satisfied with that of 80 feet. . . . . The incident emphatically supports the present claim for Home Rule. For unless Indians have a controlling voice in the administration, such humiliating experiences cannot be avoided. And we do not think the people are in a mood to tolerate them much longer. It is revolting to the sense of self-respect of any human being that a body of persons, foreign in nationality and not deriving their power even remotely from the people, should persist in wasting lakhs of rupees belonging to the latter, in spite of very vehement and unanimous opposition from their representatives; and that on so simple a matter as the necessary width of a road."

(k) *General.*

Mr. Horatio Bottomley and the war.

COMMONWEAL, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

11. The *Commonweal*, for the week ending 12th November, observes:—"Mr. Horatio Bottomley's proposal to enlist a million Zulus, Basutos, and other Africans and to throw them into Germany is an abominable one. These tribes, gallant fighters as they are, are savages, and know nothing of military discipline. War to them is war as the Germans make it, murder, rapine, the spreading of desolation, and Great Britain cannot descend to the Hun level, and treat Germany as Germany treats Belgium. It is an insult to say that savages should fight 'side by side with the splendid men of our Indian Empire'—men of an ancient civilisation, accustomed to observe the chivalry of the Indian traditions. Probably Mr. Bottomley, like so many ignorant Englishmen, lumps all coloured men together as 'savages'. He further makes the astounding statement that 'we are fighting for these races'! We are under the delusion over here that the Indians are fighting for the safety of Great Britain and the Empire. Moreover, the Indians are fighting for the freedom that Britain represents, and the righteousness embodied in her and the Allies in this stupendous war between good and evil. That the English are fighting for the Indian and 'these races' is quite a new idea."

Indentured emigration.

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

12. The *Hindu*, of the 15th November, writes:—"His Excellency Lord Hardinge's name will be associated with five great measures, initiated by the Government of India in recent years, which are calculated to sensibly raise the position of India among the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire. The first was the bold support extended to the cause of British Indians in South Africa, culminating in a satisfactory solution, so far at least as the more important disabilities were concerned, of a long-standing question which had been complicated by a series of most oppressive acts perpetrated by a selfish white population drunk with race hatred. Almost simultaneously with this high-minded interference, the Viceroy announced his desire to compose the differences between India and the other parts of the Empire in respect of

the treatment of Indian settlers, on the basis of a reciprocity, which, though its elements have evoked an almost unanimous disapproval in India, yet has been the outcome of a genuine and statesmanlike desire to uphold the dignity and self-respect of Indians, in relation to the other British subjects of the Empire. . . . . The last and the latest act is the despatch to the Secretary of State which is stated to have been now forwarded recommending the abolition of the system of recruiting Indian labour by contract of indenture, and it is particularly auspicious for the ending of a most abominable practice which replaced slavery and to which even the Negroes refused to submit, that the decision embodied in that despatch is reported to have had the unanimous approval of the Viceroy's Executive Council. . . . . Lord Sanderson's Committee appointed by Lord Crewe in 1909, preferred to look at the problem from a purely economic point of view and in favouring such emigration, did not pay any heed to the unspeakable horrors that had been perpetrated, the frightful immorality that had resulted and the serious damage that had been inflicted on national honour and pride from the working of a system which is not far removed from slavery. The Government had become, however, conscious of the indignities and sufferings to which labourers were subjected in the Colonies, and they had already discontinued the system in respect of several French Colonies and, as a measure of retaliation, Natal was deprived of the benefits of the system in the year 1911. . . . . Mr. Gokhale's resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1912 sounded the deathknell of an iniquitous system which consigned Indian labourers to work amidst strange surroundings and get punished for the most trifling acts. The report of 1913 practically demolished the case for the perpetuation of an inhuman practice which has given rise to incredible immorality and affected the prestige of the Indian people."

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL,
Madura,
Nov. 15th, 1915.

The Madras Medical Council.

13. The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 15th November, writes:—"It is simply ridiculous that the Madras Medical Council have embarked on an unrighteous and insolent procedure in having suspended Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar for the patronage he extended to an Ayurvedic dispensary at Triplicane."

NEW INDIA,
Madras,
Nov. 16th, 1915.

The *New India*, of the 16th November, states:—"The belated explanation of the Registrar of the Medical Council on the temporary suspension of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar does not in the least improve the situation. It only makes it plain that the Doctor was not even heard, and that his reply, delayed in the post, was received only after the unfortunate decision was taken. We are, therefore, glad that two members of the local Legislative Council have given notice to end or mend the pernicious Act. We do not know whether it can be mended sufficiently to make it harmless; there is more to be said in favour of the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar's proposal that the Act be suspended for fifteen years. By that time we shall know how it has worked in other Provinces, and it is fairly certain that the indigenous systems will be able to give a better account of their worth during the interval, to say nothing of our having Home Rule by that time."

INDIAN PATRIOT,
Madras,
Nov. 17th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th November, says:—"The letter from Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar shows beyond doubt that the Medical Council, composed of men of distinction, have blundered badly not only in their decision, but in the manner in which they arrived at their decision. They ought to have at least read the Act carefully before they took action upon it. But they were apparently in haste to use the powers which they have been armed with; and the result is a decision which is wholly illegal under the Act and inexpedient and impolitic otherwise. . . . . They are utterly wrong in thinking that they can with impunity offend against the sentiment and sense, of the whole country, of every section of the Indian community. If they are to boycott Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar for his countenancing Ayurvedic medicine, they have to boycott the Government itself which countenances it by conferring titles of distinction on Ayurvedic and Unani physicians. . . . . If the decision of the Madras Medical

Council is to stand, the Government must forthwith cease to confer titles on Ayurvedic and Unani physicians. The Medical Council has driven the Government into a dilemma. The Medical Council has every inducement to damn Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine as 'infamous,' but a thing which Government 'countenances' cannot be 'infamous.' . . . . The handful of western medical practitioners have all their own way. They insult the hoary civilization of India by casting infamy on its medical science."

14. The following appears in the *New India* of the 16th November:— NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

The navigation of the Ganges.

"We print elsewhere an article on 'Ganga to serve better,' because we suppose every man should have his say. But Professor Jevons' picture of the glorious stream 'humming with traffic' is to us entirely detestable. Are there to be no quiet spots left in the world, no hallowed traditions which are not to be trodden under the hoof of the moneymaker? . . . . . And to turn Gangamai—the stream consecrated by Rishis, sanctified by the love of tens of thousands of years, whose water bedews our dead and blesses our living—to turn her into 'the great artery of trade' is a detestable idea. Nations that care only for money, that have no reverence for their past, no love for the sacred spots of their history, become vulgar, sordid and ugly. We thank the high gods that the scheme is too costly to be carried out."

15. Referring to the comments of the *Herald* (London) on this subject, the *New India*, of the 16th November, says:— NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

The Indian Home Rule League.

"The sons of the English workers do not come here as army officers or civil servants; India is not to them a preserve of offices; and so in them the old English love of freedom shines out, undimmed by self-interest. As it is they who make the House of Commons, it is their suffrages which it is necessary to win, and for this we must place before them the facts as to Indian conditions which make Home Rule necessary, not only for the sake of India, but for the sake of England and the Empire . . . The distrust and suspicion of the bureaucracy have kept India disarmed, and have forbidden volunteering to all 'Indians of pure descent,' except Indian Christians. . . . . When the English Democracy knows the facts about India, it will swiftly give Home Rule. The mistake in the Indian appeal to England is that it has always been made to 'influential men,' to the upper and middle classes, who regard India as a field for money-making, and whose interests lie in keeping her as a dependency. . . . . It was the British Democracy which supported Home Rule for Ireland, and it will be the British Democracy that will win in Great Britain Home Rule for India. It is that Democracy to which we must make appeal, and they will never be moved by the question of gaining a few more seats on Councils, a few more offices under Government. They will never believe that India is in earnest, or that she cares for freedom, while she asks only for gradual changes and not for Home Rule. The demand for Home Rule will be understood by the Democracy of Great Britain; but as long as India does not ask for it, and tries to lighten, instead of to break, the yoke of autocracy, so long will the British Democracy be indifferent and somewhat contemptuous of a nation of 300 millions that submits to remain in thrall. The fighting qualities of the Indian soldiers have aroused the British Democracy to the realisation that India is a Nation of men, not of sheep, and that the people regarded as metaphysical dreamers or 'dumb driven cattle' are a people with courage, grit and endurance equal to their own."

The *New Reformer*, for October,* writes:—"The announcement that a Home Rule League for India is to be shortly established is very surprising. An agitation set up to embarass the authorities at a time when the Empire is engaged in a devastating world-wide war does not show loyalty which like love can expect no reward. It is therefore scarcely fair that when all the differences within the Empire have been forgotten just now in its interest, a NEW REFORMER, *Madras*, October 1915.

* Received, 19th November 1915.

few people should startle the world with their claims for privileges for which India is not fit.

"Colonial self-government is an ideal that is utterly impossible to be introduced in a country like India where the conditions prevailing are quite different from those obtaining in any self-governing colony. . . . . The Nation does not want it. It is only a small part of the educated classes that clamour for it in their own interests. The peasant, the small yeoman and the country gentleman, making up a great part of the population recognize the evenhanded justice which the British Government deal from man to man and are quite contented with the peace, security and freedom they enjoy under that Government. . . . . Unity and love which are necessary to all self-government cannot be found in this India of many castes, creeds and classes of opposing interests, which hate each other.

"It is idle to suppose that without the help of Britain, India would be able to prevent internecine quarrels and stem the tide of foreign aggression that will unavoidably follow. It is, therefore, clear that until India could protect herself from attack not only by land but also by sea, all talk of independence is absurd."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

The Judicial Secretaryship.

16. In commenting on the remarks by the *Madras Mail* on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 16th November, observes:—"We hope that the Government would decide on retaining Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar as Judicial Secretary rather than sending him to that position of 'well-paid inactivity', viz., the official representative of the Madras Presidency in the Imperial Legislative Council, for which a European is the more fitting nominee. A Secretaryship in the Madras Government has after so many years been thrown open to an Indian. The Local Government did not support the proposal and the appointment was a gift to us from the powers above. Its value has been already diminished by the Local Government not filling up the period of leave of Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar by the appointment of another Indian in his place. If Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar is, on his return from leave, to be drafted away as an Official Member in the Imperial Legislative Council, it can only be with the object of making room in the Secretariat for a European Member of the Indian Civil Service, and the Indian public will lose the benefit of having an Indian Secretary in the Madras Secretariat. We hope that His Excellency Lord Pentland will not allow this to happen."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

The Department of Industries.

17. The *Hindu*, of the 16th November, writes:—"The report for the year 1914-15 on the administration of the Department of Industries has just been issued. . . . . We have had occasion to express our disappointment at the inactivity of the department, and we are afraid the report only confirms our opinion. So far as we are aware there is nothing new in the report except perhaps an account of the working of what are rather bombastically called Technological Institutions. The public are pretty familiar with the views of our industrial experts—Mr. Tressler, Dr. Marsden, and Mr. Guthrie; and a bulk of the report is devoted to the disappointing results of investigation by this Board of experts into the possibility of capturing enemy trade, already made known to the public from time to time by the 'Notes' issued by them. Attempts were made to manufacture pencils, glass and paper, and the department, as the Southern India Chamber of Commerce remarked the other day, was able to make only bottles that burst and pencils that refused to write. Mr. Tressler somewhat sneeringly refers to the old pencil factory as the 'relics of former swadeshi enthusiasm.' We do not know what relics his official enthusiasm will leave behind, but from what we have so far noticed we doubt if they would be any the better. . . . . The educated public asked for the creation of a Department of Industries not to be talked of as apathetic, but to develope a zeal for industrial pursuits in the masses, not by costly failures, but by practical economic success. If the department does not realise this supreme function of it, it is time that we replaced it by some better agency."

Writing on this subject, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 16th November, says:—"The public have not a very high regard for the activities of the Industrial Department of the Government of Madras, especially after the recent disclosures of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and the sorry confession of the Director of Industries that since export facilities have begun between India and Marseilles our oil industry need no further consideration. The administration report of the department, now issued, has nothing to rally a suspicious public to the side of Mr. Tressler and his band of experts. . . . . Mr. Tressler, who has been handled with none too much tenderness by the public for his breaking soda water bottles and his pencils that refused to write, thus flings his vengeance on the public. 'It is a striking commentary on the attitude of the public towards industry that it should not have been possible to obtain a sufficient number of proper applications for an offer of this kind'. . . . . . The Leather expert is violently experimenting on oils and soaps; but he was inconvenienced at every step. He had no accommodation to carry on experiments; he had no appliances for experiments; and when he had both, he found that the subject required 'a good deal more investigation since the data at present available do not make it possible to decide.' The Tinctorial expert is experiencing the same difficulties—he has had no suitable accommodation for the Madura Technical Institute, and so he could not start work. Having nothing to do, he went out on tours, inspecting the state of the carpet industry, certifying the Vellore jail arrangements as very good, and sounding an ominous note about the future of the Madras carpet 'unless efficient management and control' could be vouchsafed." INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

The boycotting of Indians by Anglo-Indians.

18. The *New India*, of the 17th November, remarks:—"The boycotting of great Indians by Anglo-Indians, if persisted on, is likely to produce considerable social friction. . . . . This policy is a very unwise one; Indians are expected to show courtesy to great Englishmen, and similar respect should be shown by Englishmen to great Indians. Otherwise a tension will be produced similar to that between Austrians and Italians, while Austria still held Venice." NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

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The growth of public expenditure.

19. Referring to the apprehensions raised by a recent forecast made by Sir William Meyer regarding the heavy deficit anticipated in the year's finances, the *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 17th November, remarks:—"Now that the Government of India feel the need for extra traxation, is it too much to ask them to appoint a committee at least now to go into the question of public expenditure thoroughly and make the necessary recommendations with a view to bring the expenditure down to reasonable limits? The Government of India have not been in the habit of reducing expenditure whenever the necessity arose, rather they put on additional taxation to restore financial equilibrium. It has become with them more or less a disease. . . . . The better solution will be to cut down expenditure and not to increase taxation. We would, therefore, press upon the attention of the Government the desirability of appointing a committee to enquire into the question of Indian finance with a view to effecting economies which seem to be so urgently called for. . . . . It will be unwise on their part to ignore popular feeling entirely and spring upon the public extra taxation without first obtaining the consent of such at least as are in a position to advise them in these matters." WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

The Bishop of Madras and India.

20. The *New India*, of the 18th November, writes:—"Unless the Bishop of Madras was grossly libelled—a not undeserved nemesis—he offered a very uncalled for and cruel insult to Indians. . . . . We have often enough pleaded the cause of the submerged classes, not only in India but also in England, and to turn a deaf ear to their miseries is a sadly selfish act. But to say that such selfishness is comparable with Germany's wholesale and unspeakable brutality in Belgium, with her NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

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murders, and ravishings, and mutilations of children, and burnings of houses with their families inside, and the countless other horrors which have made her name a scandal to the civilised world, is an insult. . . . . Such utter injustice and exaggeration are most discreditable, and will not draw Indians nearer to the Church the Bishop represents. It would have been juster and more useful, if the Bishop had pointed out that England could not condemn German breaches of faith, and then turn a deaf ear to India's demand that she should fulfil her own oft-repeated promises of freedom."

UNITED INDIA AND NATIVE STATES, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

Malabar and the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

21. The *United India and Native States*, for the week ending 18th November, has the following:—"Mr. Windle, District Superintendent of Police, North Malabar, presided at a meeting of condolence held at Cannanore to express regret at the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and this kindly act on the part of a European and an official is much appreciated by the educated community of the Presidency. European officials in India, as a rule, refrain from taking part in movements intended to do honour to Indian worthies, and on this account we specially value Mr. Windle's association with the Indians in a movement in which they are interested."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

Patriotism.

22. In a leader on this subject, the *New India*, of the 19th November, says:—"Is not India a motherland to be proud of? Is not India a country to live for, to die for? Is not patriotism in India woven, warp and woof, in the tapestried glories of her past? The tragedy of modern India begins only with the eighteenth century. She was so rich; she is now so poor. She scattered largesse of yore like a Monarch; and the other day her Congress, in a terrible resolution, thanked the nations of the West that in her starvation, of their charity, they gave her bread.

"Now, in India, the virtue of patriotism so cherished in other Nations, is a dangerous one, for it is so easily mistaken for sedition. If the wealth of the past, the civilisation, the culture, the literature, are described, do not these stir up discontent in the face of the present? If we read a passage from Megasthenes, on the admirable irrigation and the rich crops of the peasants, what of the 40 millions, described by Sir William Hunter, always on the edge of starvation, of the myriads that 'never have a full meal' of Sir Charles Elliot? If we speak of over-assessment, of the indebtedness of the peasantry, of the short life of the people, and urge remedies for them, is it patriotism, or is it sedition? If we say that a nation should not be ruled by a foreign nation but by its own sons, is that patriotism or sedition? If we point to the necessity of Home rule to remedy grievances over which the Congress has cried itself hoarse for thirty years in vain, is that patriotism or sedition? It is a shrewd question. In free countries a patriot accused of sedition is tried by his peers, and hard commonsense decides. Here a patriot is tried by those whose tyranny he rebukes, and who are prosecutors, jury and judges, rolled into one. Under such conditions, is not the patriotism, which in England would be a virtue, likely to be called sedition and adjudged a crime?"

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

The need for separate provinces.

23. In an article under this heading, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th November, remarks:—"There is much to learn from the development of Behar, the sudden glow of public spirit, the intense local patriotism, and, above all, the steady resolution to advance in all directions, which takes possession of a people who demand a separate existence for themselves for that express purpose. We have in Madras the Uriyas and the Telugus, both smarting under an unequal connection. Without a railway to connect them with Madras, the centre of education, the Telugus had been easily beaten in the race, and to-day, in spite of strenuous efforts, they are not able to fill the space that they think they ought to fill. . . . . Backward Behar has been able to show, in a very short period indeed, that its separate existence has been for its good. The development of Behar will be a constant reminder

to the Uriyas and the Telugus that the secret of progress is kept away from them. More acute than the Telugu problem is the Uriya problem—they have no scope for improvement at all, and theirs is a sorry predicament. It is cruel to keep the Uriya-speaking zone of the Madras Presidency as it is."

Public mind in Madras.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

24. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th November, states :—" Public life in Madras has, unfortunately, been much stirred by the decision of the Medical Council and by the sensational behaviour of Mr. Vibert, Collector of Trichinopoly. . . . . The western medical practitioners should not think that this country is peopled with fools who will look upon the murder of two of the most famous systems of medicines, on which millions depend upon for medical relief. They pass an Act purporting to place their house in order, and, to silence public opposition, swear that it has nothing to do with the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems; in fact they even throw down a word or two of appreciation and respect for the indigenous systems, but they are sorry that it is not organised and, in fact, is not reduced to a science. . . . . If Rao Sahib Cannan Chetti and Rao Sahib Ramanujam Chetti are to be held responsible for infamous conduct in starting Ayurvedic hospitals, and Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar in managing them, how can any rich man and an educated man come forward to do anything for the development of indigenous systems? And there will be no other alteration for the indigenous systems than to die. That is the situation. The people have grasped it, and the commotion to-day is the voice of India against the cruel extinction of famous sciences. . . . . India will spurn with contempt any attempt at intellectual conquest by a handful of medical practitioners. The issues for which we fight do not concern Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar—it concerns the cause for which Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar has been punished by an irresponsible and thoughtless council which do not know and do not care to observe the rules. The other sensation comes from Trichinopoly where a Collector and a District Judge have behaved in a manner unworthy of their race. An innocent man has been dragged for doing his duty with the violence which must remind us to-day of the German despots stalking over Belgian soil. . . . . The Indian public have too much self-respect to put up with such despotism. Every one who belongs to the British Empire ought to be ashamed of the action of one of them who uses his power in such a way. It is for the Government to grasp the real force of public feeling over these two unfortunate incidents. This is not the day when doctors whose place is by the patient should be allowed to handle a public question of vast magnitude. And if Collector Vibert would appear as a hero before the women round a dining table, he should not use his powers against a toll-gate keeper who does his duty."

The Legislative Council.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

25. Referring to the notice of Bills to amend the Medical Registration Act, 1914, in the forthcoming meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the *New India*, of the 20th November, says :—" The Medical Registration Act was a mischievous piece of partisan legislation, peculiarly offensive to Indian feeling, and strong protest was raised against it before it was passed. But its supporters rode roughshod over Indian public opinion and the Bill became an Act, its passage being aided by various statements and promises which have proved to be misleading. The habit of steering objectionable measures through the Legislative Councils by making promises which are not carried out has been too frequent in our law-making assemblies, and Indian members should be careful, with this experience behind them, to vote for nothing which is not desirable exactly as it stands . . . . . . We do not think the Government requires any further proof of the obvious folly of the Medical Council's performance, and if the Government should be sympathetic, the controversy may be turned to very good account. We are also glad that the attention of the Government has been prominently drawn to the reflection thrown, by the Medical Council's conduct, on the efficiency of the indigenous system, and the Government should consider whether, in view of the public indignation, they should not express their clear disagreement from the attitude of

the Medical Council. Nothing will pain the people more than a declaration that the Government too are of opinion that assisting an Ayurvedic dispensary constitutes a guilty action in the eyes of one of *their* legislative enactments."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

His Excellency the Viceroy's successor.

26. The following appears in the *New India* of the 20th November :—"The *Pioneer* publishes a sorely unpleasant rumour that Lord Kitchener is likely to come here as Viceroy. All Good Powers forefend! In the War Office he is in the right place, but nothing more disastrous than his coming to India could be imagined. We should have a repetition of Lord Curzen, frontier wars, forward policy, expanding military expenditure, and terrorism at home. We should have a King Stork with a vengeance."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Christians in the army.

27. The *New India*, of the 20th November, writes:—"It is distressing to see that the Government is making Christianity a separative qualification in enlistment; the Bishop of Lahore, on his tour, found in various villages from 20 to 40 youths drawn up for his inspection, with a request that he would speak for them to the Government. Companies of 'Punjabi Christians' have been thus formed. We do not see Roman Catholic and Protestant Regiments in Britain; why should this sectarian principle be introduced here? It is not of course offensive in the same way as granting the privilege of volunteering to Christians only, as in Madras, which is pure religious favouritism, but it is undesirable."

New India, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Finding India's Unifier.

28. Referring to the issue of the *Arya* for November, the *New India*, of the 20th November, observes:—"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war; and, to the true patriot, honest exile has its aspirations no less active than freedom, and probably more. The powers that be may, after the fashion of western civilisation, put the too plain spoken reformer under lock and key, or declare his banishment; but when the reformer has his or her feet firmly planted, not on a passing craze, but on a great ideal which is ratified by philosophical thought, the act of repression does no more than compress a spring, and thus make its tension all the more effective.

"This is the subtle point that eludes the western official mind on the whole in its dealings with eastern peoples. . . . . Thus Sri Arabindo Ghose retired under compulsion from the work of awakening the national consciousness of his countrymen to the less obvious, but in essence more dangerous, work of unveiling to the world the soul of India in her sacred and unapproachable literature, as he is now doing in his philosophical review, *Arya*, from Pondicherry.

"In the outer sphere of human activity, the political and social reformer has to find the path of least resistance to the goal through a series of compromises among conflicting interests. It has ever been the method of the alien conqueror to intensify these separate interests, and to set them in opposition to one another. But the reformer who gets down through and beneath the emotions and prejudices of groups of human beings to the great though obscured spiritual impulse that is the motive power of all life, finds the supreme unifier of the superficially diverse.

"That is the work which Sri Arabindo Ghose is now doing. . . . . The process is slower than a frontal attack on grievances, or the holding up of more immediate but ultimately transient ideals; but its results are sure, for there is nothing more certain than that the finding of spiritual unity will make for unity of thought, and through it for unity of action. This is not only a desirable but an essential auxiliary of the political movement for which *New India* stands."

III.—Legislation.

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

The Bogus Medical Degrees Bill.

29. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 19th November, observes:—"So far as the Bogus Medical Degrees Bill is intended to prevent men assuming titles to which they are

not entitled, no objection can reasonably be raised against it. The word 'bogus' is justly applicable to such a practice. But the Bill goes beyond this. It assumes that any degree or diploma granted by a body or institution, which is not under Government control or which is not already recognised by Government, is bogus. . . . . The Bill has the effect of discouraging and suppressing certain institutions managed by highly qualified medical men, which conduct examinations and confer degrees or diplomas. These institutions have sprung up, because there is need for them. Government do not maintain a sufficient number of Medical Colleges and institutions; and private enterprise has therefore taken this place. That is the crux of the matter. We can afford to tolerate the existence of men with bogus medical degrees from Europe or America; but we cannot afford to allow the disappearance of institutions which supplement the number of medical practitioners. . . . . The interests of a small number of British medical men are alone sought to be safeguarded; the interests of the public are of no consequence. Any legislation which has this object is indefensible, and the Bill introduced by Sir Padrey Lukis has no higher object than this. . . . . The inconvenience felt by British medical men by competition with successful practitioners is to be removed by placing a ban on all who are not of their class. . . . . The bogus Degree Bill is intended to strike at the efforts made by Indians themselves to supplement the supply of qualified men under the western system. The Indian Medical Service men will be supreme in any organisation created under the authority of the Government. They will have everything in their own way and to their advantage. They are not concerned with medical aid to the people. They are more concerned with their own interests. . . . . With the passing of the Bill, those colleges or schools which have been established in Calcutta, and are under the supervision and control of men with eminent qualifications, should cease to exist; and if these men continue their connection with them, after the Bill is passed, they will be treated in the same manner as Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar has been treated, their connection with them constituting 'infamous conduct.' The word 'infamous,' as applied to Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, certainly conveys a novel significance to the Indian public. They have been for the first time made aware of the fact that they have been living in infamy which was not formally condemned simply because the Medical Registration Act had not been passed before. We live and learn."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The war in Europe.

30. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 10th November, writes:—The telegrams received to-day say that Lord Kitchener has gone to the far East. We presume that he will go to the Balkan theatre, the Dardanelles and Egypt. As he has left for the East after consulting the French Government, he may suggest several new plans and devices. The Allies continue to be bold and persevering. The fact that some merchant vessels have been sunk in the Mediterranean Sea shows that the enemy's submarines are plying in this region. But the enemy cannot hope to gain any material advantage by this step.

Islamia Prasanga Nesan, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

The *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*, of the 11th November, says:—In October we were told that the Allies had taken the offensive in the Western theatre and they were stated to have captured the first line of the German trenches. But the telegrams received now speak of the Germans attacking the Allies and of these attacks being repulsed. This shows that the activity of the Allied troops in October has abated on account of the German army having been reinforced from the Eastern theatre. The same is the case even with the Italians in the Southern theatre, where their army, which was stated to have captured the third and fourth lines of the Austrian trenches, is now said to be repulsing the attacks of the enemy. This shows that the Austrians have also received reinforcements from the Russian theatre. It is really regrettable that the Italians had to give up, on account of the reinforcement of the Austrian army, certain positions to gain which they had to incur heavy losses.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

In commenting upon the progress of the war, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th November, observes:—The region around Servia has now come to be the most important of the several theatres of war. The idea of Germany was that, if she could defeat Russia in the east, she could then use her forces to defeat France in the west, and it is with this object that she is now carrying on the war vigorously in Russia. Germany wants to attack England, after she has done with Russia and France, and there is no doubt that she has a bitter hatred for England. But she cannot attack England directly, as the latter is surrounded by the sea, and it is not possible for any one to conquer the English fleet. So she has to attack England in different places, such as Egypt, Persia and India. It is this idea that Germany is working out now. She wants to enter Austria-Hungary, destroy Servia and, passing through Turkey along the Bagdad Railway to get a hold on Persia and other places. It is with this object that she has induced Bulgaria to join the war. Bulgaria has an old grudge against Servia and so has Austria. Therefore Bulgaria has joined Austria and Germany in trying to crush Servia. Servia is a small country and her strength is nothing when compared with that of Austria and Germany. So she is sure to be crushed, unless England, France and Russia send sufficient forces to protect her. In the course of a speech delivered by one Mr. R. W. Seton-Weston in England some days back, he described as follows what would happen if Servia was crushed:

"If Germany is able to enter Servia, it will be possible for her to reach Constantinople, where there are nearly 700,000 Turks, who have not joined the war for want of arms. The Germans will try to supply them with arms and make them take the field. Germany may also try her best to extend her sway from Berlin to Bagdad in Asiatic Turkey on the one side and from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf on the other. If she does this England will lose her control over Egypt, which may be captured by the Austro-German forces and handed over to Turkey. This may also affect England's influence

in Mesopotamia and Persia, and there may be some confusion even in India. If the German army reaches Bagdad, it will electrify the whole of the east. There are also other advantages which Germany will derive by crushing Servia. She will have all the cotton produced in Asia Minor, all the kerosine oil available in Persia and all the produce and copper obtainable in Servia."

If these apprehensions of Mr. Weston are well-founded, England should lose no time in sending as much assistance to Servia as is possible and protecting her. It is no doubt a heavy responsibility that now devolves upon England. She has to send troops to France for assisting the French in the western theatre. She has to guard Egypt. She has to maintain an army in Mesopotamia to attack the Turks and preserve her own authority there. She has now to send troops to help Servia. She is doing her duty in every region with patience and courage and her resolute and just efforts are bound to bring her victory in the end.

Suez Canal.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

31. The *Sasilekha*, of the 16th November, contains a Telugu version of the article contributed to the *Daily Mail* by Lovat Fraser, which has appeared in the *Hindu*, of the 12th November, under the heading "to the Suez Canal".

Greece and the war.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

32. Writing on this subject the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 17th November, observes that even in the event of a disruption between the King and the popular party in Greece, Germany is prepared to help the former and it consequently seems highly probable that the King will prove an autocrat and join the enemy.

The Kaiser and the war.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

33. In an article under the heading "The German Emperor", the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 15th November, observes :—It is said by many that the Kaiser is solely responsible for the consequences of this war. But a more careful analysis of the situation is bound to show that a large part of the German nation is equally responsible. It would be wrong to say that Germany alone is responsible. The whole of Europe is equally so and it would even be correct to say that America, Japan and China are also responsible. When one nation is rapidly advancing in science and is using that knowledge for inventing weapons of destruction such as zeppelins, submarines, mines and earthquake guns, is it not culpable neglect on the part of the other nations to have remained perpetually engrossed in the pursuit of pleasure without attempting similar progress? The only way to avoid the disasters of war is to remain always better equipped than the enemy. We have no hesitation in saying that the whole of Europe is to blame for allowing the 60 millions of people to terrorize the whole world. The principle of balance of power seems to have been completely forgotten in the thirst for merry-making. Germany was made to think that she was superior to all other nations and quite invincible. It is the fruit of that inaction that we are now reaping. The Kaiser is bursting with pride. He is completely blind to all sense of right and wrong. He is godless. Tens of millions of people were lost by both parties during these fourteen months of war. Tens of millions were rendered destitute. Millions suffered and are still suffering from the injuries on the battlefield. He is blind to the fact that he is responsible for all this havoc. A crushing defeat alone can open his eyes. Let that pass. It is to be hoped that the Allies will now at least act with greater unanimity and avoid such disasters in the future.

The affairs of the Home Government.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

34. In an article giving a summary of an article in the *London Times* headed "an unorganised nation," the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 16th November, observes that it appears from that article that, unlike Germany who has experts with supreme powers at the head of every department of Government, England does not see the value of placing the right man in the right place entrusted with extraordinary powers in his own sphere

of duties in times of stress like the present. The paper remarks that the *Times* has made valuable suggestions in the course of that article with a view to remove the shortcomings of the present administration and ensure a decisive triumph, and that it is to be hoped that the British authorities will act on these suggestions.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

German tactics.

35. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 18th November, observes:—Although in the matter of men and resources the Allies are many times stronger than the enemy, the latter are able to produce an impression that they are themselves immensely superior. So too, while the Allies by a rigorous censorship have created a feeling of discontent amidst their own people, and while even the *Times* is complaining of being told too little and Mr. Churchill has resigned his seat in the cabinet and gone to the front, Germany is able to profess that she withholds nothing from her people and even welcomes press representatives. She was able to delude Bulgaria into thinking that the ultimate triumph would be hers and thus succeeded in winning her to her side. Greece and Roumania are likewise being induced, so as to crush Servia and Montenegro with their help. They gave out that they destroyed Christian churches in Belgium and France and pretended to embrace the Moslem faith and are thus trying to win the sympathies of the Moslem world. The *Times* and the *Public Opinion*, etc., say that they are now boasting of their intention to construct a railway in Turkish territory in order to invade India *viâ* Baghdad and bring about a deluge with the help of the mal-contents here. The Allies no doubt have hitherto been able to arrest the progress of the enemy. But they must not be inactive in the matter of inducing the neutrals to join them. Whatever the rest of the Moslem world may do, the Indian Muhammadans will ever remain staunch adherents of the British cause. It behoves us therefore to win the sympathies of the other Moslems as well. To do this it is necessary to grant them concessions. The neutrals must likewise be offered inducements. It is not enough to be content with being righteous. It is necessary that this quality should be brought home to the neutrals. At the outset the Allies showed great unanimity. Now this indispensible quality is not seen to such perfection. In England too there are discussions among the ministers themselves. It would be well to ascertain the cause of this ill-feeling and acquaint them (the people ?) with the facts which they wish to know and thus bring about greater unanimity.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

The war and the British press.

36. Referring to the action taken against the *Globe* for persisting in publishing the canard that Lord Kitchener has resigned, the *Bharati*, of the 12th November, writes:—It cannot be denied that since the commencement of the war the authorities have been regarding the press with a stern eye. Even the famous *Times* was given a warning. But the rigour displayed against the *Globe* has not been shown in regard to any other paper in England hitherto. While such is the situation in the United Kingdom itself which is the home of liberty, it is easy to imagine under what restraints the Indian press is labouring. It is inexpedient to describe the humiliation to which the vernacular press is reduced.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

Rumours regarding Lord Kitchener.

37. The editor of the *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 10th November, asserts that he has learnt for certain through telegrams that Lord Kitchener, Minister for War, went to France and subsequently returned to England.

His visit to France was connected with his official duties and therefore cannot in any respect be considered unofficial.

In connection with this report an English newspaper called the *Globe* published a false information in its issue of the 5th November stating that Lord Kitchener had resigned.

Generally the practice of some of the leading papers is to be the first to publish, without the slightest hesitation, any item of the latest intelligence

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with little regard for its authenticity; but this precipitancy is sometimes followed with swift retribution and they observe with regret the evil effect produced upon the public and the country by the publication of their lying reports.

The *Globe* without verification published a wild rumour in regard to Lord Kitchener which was calculated to create alarm in the country. Consequently the metropolitan police raided the *Globe* office, confiscated its issues of Friday and Saturday, took possession of the property of the press and cut off the current from the machinery.

The editor considers the procedure of the police to have been right and proper, for it is never the intention of the British Government that the calm and tranquility of the country should be interfered with by the dissemination of false information, and whether a paper be published in England or in India, it is its duty not only in the interests of the Government but also in the interests of ourselves and our fellow-citizens to avoid, as far as possible, the publication of incorrect reports.

The Government of Greece and King Constantine.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

38. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar.* of the 11th November, remarks that much has been said in our columns regarding the rulers of the Balkan States and sufficient light has been thrown on their genealogy so no further description is necessary. We wish however to point out how far the Government of Greece disagrees with the views of King Constantine and to what lengths it is prepared to go to save him from error. The present King's father used to appreciate the useful and friendly advice tendered to him by Great Britain whose instructions, especially with reference to intricate Turkish problems, he always considered it his duty to carry out.

As regards the present King Constantine we do not say that he is not friendly disposed to the Quadruple Entente, for if it were not the case the Allies' forces could not have landed at Salonika, but King Constantine has not realized who is his true friend; so far he has kept his country out of the war.

M. Venezelos, the Primier, has resigned because the King persists in adherence to neutrality while his independent minister is endeavouring to join the Allies.

It appears from the circumstances, in fact it has reached the point of certitude that Greece will break the spell of neutrality and throw in her lot with the Allies, for the Greek people and M. Venezelo's powerful party are too strong for the Government. We hope Greece, unlike Bulgaria the destroyer of her benefactor, will never, for a moment, forget Great Britain's many kindnesses, but will rather listen attentively to the echoes of the country's cry that the greatness and dignity of Greece are due to Great Britain who is the true friend to support.

The press and the war.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

39. The editor of the *Qaumi Report*, of the 15th November, in discussing the advisability or otherwise of giving fuller information regarding the war, observes that it is an interesting sign that the difficulties of censorship are not general in India, as the news is more or less censored at the place of despatch and therefore the censor in India has very little occasion to interfere.

According to certain English papers the rigours of the censorship in Constantinople, Germany, Austria and Russia are intolerable, and this world-wide war has affected the newspapers of every country.

The editor concludes by saying that it is an open secret unnecessary secrecy can in no way be useful. Newspapers should, to a certain extent, be illuminating and it is this which will make the country and the people prepared and enthusiastic.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police.*

The Madras Police Administration.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

40. While reviewing the Administration Report of the Police department for 1914, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 15th November, says:—We see from the report that the physique, conduct and education of the constabulary were at a very low level, and both the Government and the

Inspector-General of Police agree that this is due to the low salary paid to the constables, which keeps back honest men from entering the department. It appears some proposals have been sent up to the Government of India on this subject. We would impress on this Government the necessity of spending money liberally in this matter, so as to attract really honest and capable men into the department.

The expenditure of this department has increased considerably within the last ten years, and it is stated that this is due to the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission having been given effect to. Whatever may be the cause of this increased expenditure, we have to say that it has not produced proportionately good results. The percentage of detected cases is less now than what it was ten years back. The Inspector-General of Police says that this is due to the Sub-Inspectors of Police not moving with the people freely. We agree with him in this view. If the Police are to have the co-operation of the people, they should behave in such a way as to merit their confidence and steps should also be taken to see that witnesses who volunteer to give evidence are not detained unnecessarily and subjected to other hardships. If these two things are done, there will be no more room for the complaint that the people do not co-operate with the Police in detecting and preventing crimes.

SWADESAMITRAN,
Madras,
Nov. 15th, 1915.

In commenting upon the *same* subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 15th November, also expresses the view that the work of the Police Department has not improved proportionately to the amount of money spent on it, and dissents from the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police that the village munsifs should be made to bestow greater attention on their Police duties than they are doing now, on the ground that this would only increase the work of the village munsifs at the cost of efficiency and suggests the constitution of village panchayats as the only remedy for the existing state of affairs.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Madras,
Nov. 17th, 1915.

Police administration.

41. In commenting on the Administration Report of the Madras Police for the year 1914, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 17th November, observes:—Discharge of about half the number of persons charged by the Police during the year gives room for the suspicion that the police are unnecessarily annoying the innocent. If in the beginning alone they take care to investigate the cases properly and put only true ones before the Magistrate, there will be no room for any ill-feeling existing between them and the people. This course will, besides making the people happy, reduce the hard work of the police to a minimum. The administration is not, on the whole, very praiseworthy. No good has come out of spending lakhs on the re-organization of the department. We suggest that better men must be entertained in the police force if good results are to be expected. It is to be regretted that grave offences like dacoities were committed in the district of Ganjām and Jeypore State at the instigation of the German Missionaries. We trust that the Government will note this and abolish the schools manned by them in the country.

MANORAMA,
Calicut,
Nov. 12th, 1915.

The Madras Police.

42. In commenting upon the report on the administration of the Police Department for the year 1914, the *Manorama*, of the 12th November, points out that there was little material improvement in the administration of the department during the year under report, that there was considerable increase in expenditure which, however, is nothing when compared with the benefits which the department is conferring on the people, and that the inefficiency of the department is due to the low pay of the staff, which prevents respectable people from entering it, and hopes that the correspondence now going on between the Local and Imperial Governments will result in a satisfactory settlement of the question. It then refers to the increase in crimes in this Presidency, which is attributed to the increase in the cost of living, to the trivial character of the punishment inflicted on offenders, to the war and to the intrigues of German priests, thinks that in this connection the dacoity in the Ganjam district at the time of the *Emden* scare deserves special mention, and observes that there should be hearty co-operation between respectable people and Government officials in the matter of remedying the defects referred to in the report.

(*b*) *Courts.*

43. Referring to the sentences of whipping passed on two boys, aged 10 and 14, by Mr. Hamilton, the Joint Magistrate of Benares, and to the execution of these sentences by himself, the *Keralodayam*, of the 16th November, recalls the conduct of Mr. Sykes of Vaniyambadi fame, and observes that it is these officials who bring British justice into contempt, and that Mr. Hamilton is, like his friend of Madras, sure to receive a severe wigging from the Lieutenant-Governor Sir James Meston.

Mr. Hamilton, the Joint Magistrate of Benares.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

(*d*) *Education.*

44. In the course of a leader under this heading, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 10th November, says:—Speaking about the present system of education, Sir George Birdwood once observed that it tended to destroy the love of the Indians for their mother tongue, their enthusiasim for their sciences and their faith in their ancient religion. There are no doubt certain advantages in education being under the control of the Government. But at the same time a system of education, which does not help the people in the matter of fulfilling their aims and aspirations, is not at all a sound one. The Indians have given a clear proof of their loyalty and valour in this war. So the education given to them should not be one which prepares them merely to get employment under Government and to carry on industries, but one which helps them in realizing their natural aims and aspirations. There are several reasons why the system of education now obtaining in India should be changed. Firstly, India can lay claim to a civilisation which has been in existence from time immemorial and which has survived many a struggle, and it is but fair to expect that the education given to the Indians should be in keeping with this ancient civilisation of theirs.

State-controlled education.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

Continuing its observations upon this subject, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 11th November, says:—Next the present system of education in India is not in keeping with the ancient history of this country. The different races in this world resemble the different flowers in a garden, and as each flower has some peculiar characteristics, each race has certain traits of its own. The peculiar traits of the Indian race are its love of its religion and reverence to its philosophy. The mind of the western is always busy experimenting on the qualities of ether, while the mind of the religiously inclined Indian is ever engaged in realising the glory of God. There is yet another reason why the present system of education should be changed, for India will soon have the same form of self-government as exists in Africa and Australia. As the history of India is nothing but the history of religious preachers and Rishis, how can a system of education in which religion is excluded altogether be suitable to India?

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

The *Bharati*, of the 12th November, refers to the fact that lessons on patriotism are included in the curricula of studies in every school in Japan and, regretting that the people in this country have no idea whatever of patriotism, suggests that lessons on this subject should be given in every school in India, and that this can be done best by making the study of true Indian history—not the so-called Indian history written by ignorant foreigners, in which a hero like Sivaji is described as a thief and a cheat—compulsory in Indian schools.

BHARATI, *Madras*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

45. The *Hitakarini*, of the 7th November, reproduces from the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 3rd November, the article on the Vizagapatam Medical School, already abstracted on page 1937 of the weekly report.

The Vizagapatam Medical School.

HITAKARINI, *Ellore*, Nov. 7th, 1915.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

46. Referring to the proposal of the Government to appoint a paid chairman to the Guntūr Municipality, thus depriving the ratepayers of the privilege of

The Guntūr Municipality.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

electing a chairman, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th November, says:—When the administration of the municipality is reviewed with an unbiassed mind, it will be seen that the faults in the administration pointed out by the rulers are rather due to accidents than to any want of interest on the part of the Guntūr public. The Collector has reported to Government that the administration has greatly improved under the Vice-Chairmanship of Mr. N. Hanumanta Rao Pantulu, and that some more time is required for complete improvement. It is hoped that the Government will consider this as well as the memorials submitted by the ratepayers of Guntūr and the Municipal Councillors, and wait for a year more to see how the municipality will work under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. Hanumanta Rao.

(*k*) *General.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

The Survey and Settlement department.

47. Referring to the review of the Government on the report of the Survey and Settlement department for 1914-15, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th November, observes:—It is stated that the Survey department did not turn out as much work in the year as was expected, and that there is a great deal of arrears in the work of Party No. I. This is the case almost every year. This department has been in existence for nearly sixty years and yet the end of the survey work in Southern India does not seem to be in sight notwithstanding the fact that this department is costing a good deal to the Government of Madras. The expenditure on this department for last year alone comes to nearly seven lakhs of rupees; and we do not think that the benefits resulting from its work are proportionate to the enormous amount of money spent for it. The fixing of sûrvey stones has not in any way reduced the number of boundary disputes between landholders in villages and the records and registers maintained by the department only serve to increase them, as the existence of written evidence of their rights induces the parties to resort to civil courts and fight out the matter to the bitter end, instead of having their disputes settled easily by the arbitration of village panchayats as in days of old. Coming to the report of the Settlement department, we are not surprised at the fact that there were no arrears in the work estimated to be done during the year. The work of this department results in increasing the revenue of the Government and therefore the officials engaged in it are particularly careful in finishing it as early as possible. Even this department is costing the Government nearly five lakhs of rupees every year and this expenditure is recurring as the settlement parties are continuously engaged in their work in one district or another. We need not repeat here our old complaint that the re-settlement system is an obstacle in the way of the improvement of the poor agriculturists of Southern India. Even the Land Records department, which is working along with the two departments mentioned above, does not benefit the agriculturists much. There is an inordinate delay in the disposal of applications for replacing missing survey stones and for the transfer of patta from the name of one landholder to that of another. It is time the question whether the enormous expenditure incurred for these departments produce proportionately beneficial results, is taken up for consideration by the Legislative Council.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

Japan and India.

48. Referring to the celebrations in Bombay in honour of the coronation of the Emperor of Japan, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th November, says:—Considering that the Japanese, who were almost barbarians fifty years back, began to progress in several directions as a result of their association with Great Britain and have now risen to an equal position with the westerns, one would have expected India, which has been under the British rule for the last one hundred years, to have advanced further than the Japanese in every respect. Why is it then that India has not improved even as much as Japan? One reason for this is that we do not receive sufficient support from the Government in the matter of improving our industries and trade. Even in political matters, we do not enjoy as many privileges as the Japanese do. While Japan, which is not

66. The marginally-noted papers contain sketches of the life and services of the late Sir P. M. Mehta, full of eulogistic references to his influence and abilities which, they observe, won him the distinction of being called "the uncrowned king" of Bombay, just as his commanding personality caused him to be known as "the lion" of Bombay. The papers remark that the death of so energetic a leader of the country so soon after the loss sustained by the demise of Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. Gokhale makes it too heavy a blow, especially at this critical time when the guidance of such leaders is most needed.

The late Sir P. M. Mehta.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Nov. 12th, 1915. DHANURDHARI, *Devanagere*, *Mysore Province*, Nov. 15th, 1915. BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Nov. 12th, 1915. SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

All the Malayalam papers bemoan the death of the late Sir P. Mehta which is regarded as an irreparable loss to India, and pay high tributes to his character and to his great services to India.

The late Sir P. M. Mehta.

67. In an article under this heading, the *Bharathi*, of the 12th November, observes that while the *Dravidas*, the *Andhras* and the *Karnatakas* were all writhing under the shame caused to them by the late Lord Roberts' description of them as a cowardly race in his autobiography, and were waiting for an opportunity to disprove that statement, and found one in the present crisis which evoked such unstinted praise of their valour from the highest quarters, and while His Excellency Lord Hardinge only a few months ago accepted the proposal to form a Nair Regiment and the *Dravidas* and the *Andhras* are also clamouring for a like privilege, it is unfortunate that the Karnatakas alone are seen to be inactive, evincing no desire whatever to share the military glory of the Indian forces.

The war and the Canarese-speaking peoples.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

The paper next observes that mere avowals of loyalty are of little value unless they are accompanied by action and that the cry of self-government will be meaningless in the absence of readiness to serve the empire and finally makes an impassioned appeal to the Canarese-speaking people to aspire to military glory like the Mahrattas, the Gurkhas and the Sikhs.

68. The *Malabar Islam*, of the 12th November, continues the publication of its translation of the article under the heading "Vijayachitinyam," appearing in the *Islamic Review*, the substance of which is as follows:—The Muslim religion enjoins that sins against fellow-creatures will be pardoned by God only after these wrongs have been righted by the sinner. Viewed from this point, the Pope's cry for peace will only be a cry in the wilderness. Europe is now only reaping the fruits of her sins against Asia and Africa, and she will never enjoy peace unless she sincerely repents for her past deeds and rights them. Her love for wordly pleasures increased her arrogance, and to this she owes her present ruin.

Vijayachitinyam.

MALABAR ISLAM, *Cochin*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

Till now, Europe does not seem to have repented for her past actions. Even at present, European politicians think only of the rights and freedom of the weak states of Europe, and their idea seems to be that Asiatics who were highly civilised in ancient times have no such rights or freedom. From their action it is evident that Christians, who believe in Christ and the sanctifying power of His blood, are the only favoured nations of God, and that therefore they alone have a right to enjoy the benefits of self-government and freedom.

The Pope's cry for peace is in accord with the heart from which it proceeds, and this cry for peace and mutual love may somewhat appease the minds of the future generations of Europe, when they read the cruel and bloody history of these times. The politicians of Europe will do well to remember the words of the Pope that "nations never die . . . . , and their present hardships will form a legacy of hatred and revenge to future generations."

But, alas! it cannot be hoped that peace will be concluded in the near future. There can be no peace, unless one side or the other is completely exhausted, and even in that case it will not be a lasting one, unless it be the result of real repentence. If Europeans continue to persecute the Africans

and Asiatics, those two continents will always be the cause of quarrel among the European Powers. Hence now or sometimes after there is sure to be a great struggle between Europeans and non-Europeans.

The word peace has been struck off from the dictionary of some of the belligerents. So it is absolutely necessary to find out that inherent power which alone can bring victory. According to the laws of revenge, those who commit fewer sins against God and man will, at least temporarily, be victorious, and that spirit, which is essential for success, will enter the hearts only of those nations who have the least number of sins to their credit.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 12th, 1915.

The Postal and Telegraph department.

69. In commenting upon the report on the administration of the Postal and Telegraph Department for 1914, the *Manorama*, of the 12th November, rejoices that, notwithstanding the war, these departments show an increase in their incomes, dwells upon the difficulties and inconvenience of the people in the interior, owing to the absence of post offices there, which can be easily removed, if the Government will set apart a portion of their gains with a view to opening new offices in such parts, or to increasing the number of delivery peons, points out that the Government ought to look more to the people's convenience than to their own gains in these matters but that, unfortunately, the present practice is even to take away such offices as are found to be working at a loss, and invites the attention of the Government of India and the Director-General to this matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov, 18th, 1915.

The administration of the Laccadives.

70. Anent the present administration of the Laccadives, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th November, doubts whether at present the inhabitants of these islands enjoy the benefits of the British rule, which they have a right to, and whether the amins who manage the affairs of these islands have either the will or the capacity to conduct the administration in a just and impartial manner, points out that these amins are free to do as they please, especially because the civilian officer, who visits these islands once in a year, stays there only for a short time, so that the people have little time at their disposal to make complaints to him and get their greivances redressed, refers to the refusal of permission this year to some of the islanders by their amins to go to Malabar, as they used to do, and to there being no prospect this year of the civilian officer's visit to the islands for inspection, which cannot fail to add to the hardships of the people, observes that a steam-launch should run between these islands and the West Coast, and that the civilian officer should visit these places at least four times in the year to hear the complaints from the people or that they should be given facilities for going to Malabar and South Canara, whenever they have any representations to make, and hopes that the Collectors of Malabar and South Canara as well as the Government of Madras will do the needful in the matter.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar and the Madras Medical Council.

71. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th November, condemns the action of the Madras Medical Council in removing the name of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar from the medical register for allowing his name to be associated with an Ayurvedic dispensary, fails to understand how this action of his could be construed into a crime under the Madras Medical Registration Act, points out that it was native medicines that were freely used by the people before the advent of the English system, that the people in general have greater faith in the former than in the latter, that even the Government often testify to their regard for the indigenous systems by conferring the titles of "Vydiaratnam" and "Shifa-ul-Mulk" on distinguished Ayurvedic and Unani physicians, and that the present action of the Medical Council must be due to their dislike of these systems, observes that it is the duty of the people to see that the action of the Medical Council does not result in any harm to the native systems, and hopes that the Government will be pleased to think over the matter, and cancel such portions of the Act as may be detrimental to the interests of these systems.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 16th November, also condemns the action of the Madras Medical Council, which in a way justifies the fears entertained by the people at the time as to the results of passing an Act like the Mědical Registration Act, observes that it is no wonder that this action of the council has created a sensation throughout the presidency, and hopes that it will not meet with the approval of the Government. KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

Mappilla rising.

72. The *Lokaprakasam*, of the 16th November, has the following in English:—"Of all the rest we of this West Coast have been most mercilessly exposed to multifarious worries and privations consequent upon the titanic conflagration in Europe, not the least important of which is the violent recrudescence of inter-caste dissensions and religious quarrels we are having of late in Kerala. The majority of the Mappillas of Malabar, especially Ernad, who by their previous record have come to be regarded as the most notorious fanatics and rebels, have been from the beginning a source of constant anxiety and trouble, and despite all good that the Government have been doing to elevate this backward community nothing salutary seems to have resulted. It was only recently that we published in these columns about the mappilla rising at Ernad when an attempt was made on the life of Mr. C. A. Innes, the kind and popular Collector of Malabar. The tragedy of the murder of the late Mr. Conolly who also was a Collector of the district some years back is still green in the memory of the general public. And it is at a time like the present when the largest amount of public attention is bestowed on the great war in the West that we hear again from the self-same area of Ernad, of serious riots attended with murder and arson. The reports we have received from our correspondents are not sufficiently clear as to enable us to give a satisfactory comment, but the official communiquē issued to the press by Mr. F. B. Evans, the Acting Collector, which we give below explains the nature of the situation better. . . . . . If we remember aright our advocacy while commenting on the occasion of their last rising was for a deterrent punishment of the misguided miscreants, in such a manner as to stamp out the mischievous instinct of these senseless men. Without doubt, the present outbreak so soon after that fully justifies our view. However we shall wait for further details before saying more on the situation. LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

There has of late been a good deal of unrest and excitement in Travancore also which could be traced partly to the efforts of the State and certain other benevolent agencies to uplift the submerged classes of the Pulayas. There may be a series of other causes also and we are of opinion that time has come for the Travancore Government to order a searching and unbiassed enquiry into the vital cause of these deplorable conflicts at such frequent intervals."

Indentured labourers.

73. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 13th November, rejoices that the attention of the District Magistrate of Malabar has been drawn to the tricks played by those who recruit labourers for Penang, Singapore, etc., points out that these labourers, especially women, are subjected to great hardships in those countries, and observes that it is absolutely necessary that this should be put a stop to. KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th November, refers to the many hardships of the labourers who go to foreign countries, and thinks that the recent sentences of rigorous imprisonment passed by the Head Assistant Collector of Palghat on two women and a recruiting agent were very timely and proper. KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

A society for reforming prisoners.

74. In a note the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 17th November, deplores the absence of a society in South India, as in North India and other parts, for helping and reforming prisoners after their release from jail, and hopes that the remedying of this defect will engage the attention of some eminent gentlemen here. KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

Mussalmans and riots.

75. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 11th November, says:—Perhaps ease and comfort have shown certain countrymen the dream that Mussalmans are their enemies and QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 11th, 1915.

when they are annoyed they will attack them. God forbid! With what kind of eye have these neighbours seen, with what mind have they understood Islam and Mussalmans? "What aileth ye, how do ye decide"? On the occasion of the Bakr 'Id sacrifice there were some disturbances but no Mussalman ever intended that Hindu temples should be destroyed or that there should be any meddling with their religious observances. There is no compulsion in religion (Kur'an VI, 257).

Occasionally disturbances are created during the first ten days of Muharram, but these are never intended to belittle the authority of the rulers or to make the Imperial laws of none effects. These riots are due to ignorance or anger and they can easily be suppressed. Those who think that the Mussalmans can be caught in the net of rebellion or be led away by seditious excitement, are absolutely wrong and such people have formed an erroneous estimate of the Mussalmans who obey and worship God, pray, consult one another and do give of what He has bestowed upon them.

It is true that all the Mussalmans are not alike. But it should be observed that even the illiterate are not free from the influence of their religion.

If any Mussalman has joined these day-dreamers or night-flyers, he has fallen into error.

The editor concludes the article with an appeal to the Mussalmans not to deviate from the right path and supports his position with texts from the Kur'an.

IV.—Native States.

Mysore Star, *Mysore*, Nov. 14th, 1915.

The progress of education in Mysore.

76. In a leading article congratulating the Mysore Government on its present educational policy and on the remarkably rapid progress made in recent years, the *Mysore Star*, of the 14th November, observes:—It is gratifying to note that the Government have of late been very liberal in this direction and that while, ten years ago, the percentage of male children of school-going age attending school was 22·68 it is now 41·6 and among girls this percentage has risen during the same period from 4·3 to 8·9. The number of aided institutions is also considerably increasing, which show that private enterprise is not wanting. It is not clear however what results have been shown by the experiments in regard to the compulsory system. At present the experiment seems to be confined to towns. It remains to be seen how it will work in rural areas. While education is now being given free in all elementary institutions in the province and this system is generally considered to be very effective in increasing the popular desire to benefit by these institutions, it is somewhat disconcerting to find that the discussions in the recent session of the Representative Assembly disclosed the fact that the Government propose to levy school fees in the lower standards as well. This seems scarcely just. While the ignorant masses are already scared by the compulsory education scheme, the contingency of having to submit to such compulsion at their own cost will, it is to be feared, cause great consternation among them. The rural population, it must be remembered, is, as a rule, more frugal and indigent than the townsfolk. We must observe, therefore, that, in order that the compulsory education scheme may produce the desired result, no fees should be charged in the elementary classes.

Vokkaligara Patrika, *Bangalore*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

The *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 17th November, likewise congratulates the Mysore Government on the progress of education in the State and welcomes the Diwan's announcement that a scheme for establishing a university in Mysore is under the consideration of Government.

Vrittanta Patrika, *Mysore*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

Writing on the *same* subject the *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 18th November, observes:—It is to be feared that the several branches of this department together with the numerous committees do not see the value of acting in consultation with each other and of refraining from urging too strongly their own pet schemes to the detriment of the rest. This unorganised state of affairs, we fear, might lead to enormous waste of public money without any

kind of return whatever. As regards the University scheme, can anybody say exactly what type of University is needed by the State? Is it to promote literary education or industries? Is it to include all the faculties? Is the medium of instruction to be Sanskrit, Canarese or English? How far does it meet the general educational needs of the province? Does the Province contain a sufficient number of men competent to conduct the administrative work of this University? What is the cost it will actually entail? What is its jurisdiction? How far will it satisfy modern requirements? These are some of the questions which it is pertinent to ask in this connection, and we doubt whether the Government are sufficiently well-informed on all these points. Again as regards the village schools which form the foundation as it were of the proposed University, we regret to find that untrained men are being employed as teachers and in many cases the villagers are allowed to select any schoolmaster they please, and no steps are taken to ensure that they are all competent to discharge the duties expected of them. We wish to urge on the whole that the Government ought to bestow closer attention on the details of the working of this department.

SUJENA MITRAM, *Cochin*, Nov. 10th, 1915.

Public funds.

77. Referring to the rumour that the expenses of the *Talikattu* marriage of a girl belonging to the house of Mr. Sankaran Tampi, the Palace manager in Trivandrum, were met out of Sirkar funds, the *Sujena Mitram*, of the 10th November, observes that there can be nothing more unjust than to use public money for one's private expenses, and that, if Mr. Sankaran Tampi be in His Highness' good graces, His Highness should have borne the cost of the marriage himself.

ERRATA.

Report No. 46.

Page	1933,	paragraph	30,	line	6, *read* "Pears" *for* "Pearn".
,,	1934	,,	30	,,	2, *insert* "," after "published".
,,	1934	,,	30	,,	8, *insert* "," after "Kurān".
,,	1934	,,	30	,,	10, *read* "Hamid" *for* "Hameed".
,,	1934	,,	30	,,	18, *omit* "the" after "all".
,,	1934	,,	30	,,	38, *read* "O Lord" *for* "O herd".
,,	1935	,,	30	,,	6, *insert* "on" after "looking".
,,	1935	,,	30	,,	9, *substitute* "hair" *for* "hard".
,,	1935	,,	30	,,	12, *substitute* "into" *for* "in".
,,	1935	,,	30	,,	17, *insert* "have" after "they".
,,	1935	,,	30	,,	18, *insert* "ni" *for* "M" in "Militarism".
,,	1935	,,	30	,,	23, *omit* "not".
,,	1937	,,	42	,,	8, *substitute* "Habl-ul-Matin" *for* "Hablul Mathin" wherever it occurs.
,,	1937	,,	42	,,	24, *omit* "," after "Rozgar" and "November" and add "," after "adds".
,,	1937	,,	42	,,	26, *read* "Azād" *for* "Aāzad" and *for* "Alhilal" *read* "Al-Hilal".
,,	1938	,,	42	,,	2, *omit* "the" after "with".
,,	1946, line 11, *for* "devise", *read* "derive".				

Issued, 23rd November 1915.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 48 of 1915.

C. I. D. 1 DEC 1915 MADRAS.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 27th November 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntúr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** .	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madrás.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zeheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntūr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya.	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimbayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Aksharaeatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bódhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.***	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshāchalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhanvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharma Poshini.** §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	820
77	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
78	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
79	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
80	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimbayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
81	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
82	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
83	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
84	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
85	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
86	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
87	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
88	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,900
89	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
90	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 yrs	500
91	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
92	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.
§ Started, 17th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500
94	**Hita Bodhini** .	Do.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
95	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
96	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
97	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
98	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
99	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
100	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
101	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
102	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
103	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
105	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
106	**Indian Emigrant** .	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
107	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
108	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
109	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
110	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
111	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
112	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
113	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, George town, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
114	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
115	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
116	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
117	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
119	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
120	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
121	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
122	**Janabhimani** or **People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
123	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

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No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 48 years.	350
125	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
126	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
127	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 48 years.	500
130	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
131	Jyotis Sástra Payōnidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
132	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
133	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
134	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
135	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
136	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
137	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
138	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
139	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
140	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godávari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
141	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
142	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
144	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
145	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
146	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
147	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
148	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
149	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	200
154	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kōttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
156	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
157	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
158	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
159	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
160	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 58 years.	1,600
161	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus Brahmans.	150
162	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
163	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
164	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
165	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
166	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Hindu, Brahman.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
172	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thambu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
174	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	500

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915. † Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180	**Mahjaana Mitran** *	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
181	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
182	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
183	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
184	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
185	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manórama Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
188	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalaváthi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
189	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
190	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichór, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
191	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
192	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
193	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
194	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
195	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
196	**Mari Rani** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
197	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
198	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
199	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years.	3,800
200	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
201	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
202	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiravéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
203	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
204	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
205	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
206	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
207	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
208	**Modern World** ‡ ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
209	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
210	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
211	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
212	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
213	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
214	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started, 25th January 1915. † Discontinued, February 1914. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
216	**Muslim Mitran** † ..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
217	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
218	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
219	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
220	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
221	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
222	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
223	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
224	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
225	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
226	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
227	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
228	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
229	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at Kilpauk, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
230	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
231	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
232	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
233	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
234	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
235	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
236	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
237	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
238	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
239	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
240	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
241	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
242	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
243	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
244	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
245	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raithy & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
246	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
247	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
248	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
249	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
250	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
251	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
252	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	50
253	Risāla-i-Alhadi ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
254	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Qurània.	Do. ..	Haqqani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
255	Risála-i-Málguzári ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
256	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansari Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
257	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
258	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
259	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
260	Rayabhari ..	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
261	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
262	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
263	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	950
264	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
265	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
266	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
267	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
268	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
269	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
270	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	500

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
271	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
272	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
273	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
274	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
275	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman. 56 years.	800
276	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	555
277	**Satya Dutan** or **Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
278	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
279	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
280	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
281	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
282	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
283	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
284	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
285	**Shams-ul-Akhbar** †	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
286	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
287	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
288	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
289	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
290	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
291	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
292	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
293	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jagam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
294	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
295	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
296	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
297	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
298	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
299	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
300	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915. § Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
301	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
302	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
303	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
304	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the Keraleeyabhimani Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
305	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Balu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
306	**Sri Savitri**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
307	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
308	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
309	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
310	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
311	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
312	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
313	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Gōdāvari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
314	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
315	**Sujanamitran** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
316	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
317	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 63 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
318	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
319	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntūr, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandēya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
320	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
321	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
322	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
323	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
324	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
325	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
326	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
327	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
328	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
329	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
330	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	800

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
331	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
332	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
333	Tiruppanittozhan or supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zeheme, German; 50 years.	450
334	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
335	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
336	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
337	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
338	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
339	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
340	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
341	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
342	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
343	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	3,000
344	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
345	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnád district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
346	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
347	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
348	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
349	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
350	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
351	Vediar Vilakku or The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
352	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
353	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915. † Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
354	Vidyānanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
355	Vignāna Chintāmani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
356	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
357	Vikata Vinōdini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
358	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
359	Virasaiva Grantha Prakāsika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
360	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
361	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
362	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
363	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
364	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
365	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
366	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
367	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
368	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
369	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
370	Vyavahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
371	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
372	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
373	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
374	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
375	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
376	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
377	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
378	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kaerancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
379	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
380	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
381	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
382	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
383	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukamaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
384	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
385	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	E. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
386	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Veemhukatalayu Sankaran Namburipad, Hindu, Brahman.	1,200
387	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
388	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
389	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Cochin Argus, British Cochin, Nov. 20th, 1915.

The Madras Police in 1914.

1. The *Cochin Argus*, for the week ending 20th November, writes:—"A feature of the Administration Report on the Madras Police for the year 1914 is the candour and frankness with which District Police Superintendents, the Inspector-General and the Madras Government have expressed themselves on various important aspects of Police administration, and a study of the report, with the review of the Government, forces us to the conclusion that, in spite of the very large expenditure incurred on the reform and improvement of our Police, the force, as a body, continues to be very deficient in both moral and professional efficiency. . . . . We have long maintained, and we continue to maintain, that improvement of the *morale* of our Police is almost entirely bound up with the very much larger problem of the elevation of the moral standards of the people in general. After all the Police are what the people make them. . . . . It seems to us that, if the higher authorities were at more pains to improve the relations between Sub-Inspectors of Police and their immediate superiors and to rub it into the minds of Circle Inspectors, as well as of head constables, that they are expected to do everything they can to secure the success of the Sub-Inspector experiment, it should soon be possible to make the ranks of Sub-Inspectors attractive to the classes which the Police Commission had in its mind's eye."

New India, Madras, Nov. 27th, 1915.

Registration of Kallars as a criminal tribe.

2. The following appears in the *New India* of the 27th November:—"Mr. G. F. Paddison, District Magistrate, Madura, is taking a very unwise course. The Government chooses to declare a certain tribe a criminal tribe, and the members must therefore give finger-impressions—just as the Union Government insisted on Indians in South Africa submitting to give such impressions. The unfortunate people insist that they are not criminals, and will not register as criminals. Mr. Paddison says they must do so and then petition. But ought a man to be forced to declare himself a criminal before he can be heard in disproof? . . . . Will not the Council at once interfere and check Mr. Paddison's proceedings? Or is he to be allowed to create a Transvaal at our very doors? This kind of mischief is very easy to begin, and very difficult to stop, as the Union Government found, after 3,000 sentences of hard labour had been passed on passive resisters. The reason of the telegram we printed yesterday is now clear, and our sympathy goes out to the men so hardly used."

(b) Courts.

West Coast Spectator, Calicut, Nov. 20th, 1915.

The Lahore Conspiracy Case.

3. Commenting on His Excellency the Viceroy's action in commuting to penal servitude for life, the capital sentence passed on sixteen of the accused in this case, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 20th November, observes:—"It is good to think that the high-minded statesman, who guides the destinies of our country, has once again seen eye to eye with the people and refused to be cajoled or intimidated by those who would still have one law for India and another for the rest of the Empire. . . . . We note that the *Pioneer* has for once adopted a somewhat subdued tone, provoking the suspicion that the recent flights of our contemporary might have attracted the inconvenient attention of the authorities. The Allahabad paper, indeed, contents itself with hoping that the anarchist body will appreciate the Government's clemency and find

in it the best of all arguments for reconciliating themselves with the Government. Well, when we come to think of it, this is the very idea with which rational clemency and sympathy have always been urged by the thoughtful sections of both Indian and British opinion. We hope that the *Pioneer* is imbibing sound principles, even if the feeding-bottle bears the label 'Press Act'."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 24th November, says:—"Lord Hardinge is just at present the butt of the Anglo-Indian extremists' attacks for having committed the unpardonable crime of commuting the death sentence passed on some of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. . . . . In our opinion, Lord Hardinge should have treated the silly flapdoodle of the extremists with contempt. We are all so familiar with their tactics and *rationale* as not to attach any value whatever to what emanates from them."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

The *Hindu*, of the 26th November, observes:—"In the case of twenty-six prisoners sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has remitted the sentence of forfeiture of property for nineteen prisoners and in eight cases the sentence of transportation for life has been reduced to ten years. We are glad that the Lieutenant-Governor has followed the humane example of the Viceroy, although by doing so he has run the risk of incurring the wrath of the Anglo-Indian papers. It seems to us that the punishment of forfeiture of property is a barbarous one, a relic of a bygone age when sentences were inflicted in a savage and vindictive spirit. Forfeiture of property coupled with capital sentence or a sentence of transportation for life, does not affect the man convicted of the crime but it causes injury to his nearest relations and heirs upon whom this kind of vicarious punishment cannot be justified under any intelligible system of morals or jurisprudence."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

The Law's delay.

4. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd November, states:—"We published last Saturday the second and the last part of an article from a correspondent who, we may add, is well qualified to write upon the subject. He has, with brutal frankness, told a tale of utter inefficiency, disorder, almost deliberately maintained confusion in connection with our law courts. The whole screw is loose, and no one seems to be particularly interested in destroying the present scandalous situation. . . . . Why should not the High Court seriously take up the several irregularities to which pointed attention has been drawn by our correspondent? Are they or are they not true? If they are true—no one who knows anything about our law courts can say they are false—have we no responsible office or organisation which cares for the people, and which will seriously set about mending them?"

(d) *Education.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

The Madras College for Women.

5. Referring to the opening of the Madras College for Women, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 20th November, writes:—"What is a great deal more gratifying is the decision to arrange for the religious instruction of the pupils by competent women instructors selected with the greatest regard for their conduct and character. The religious instruction will be suited to the religious beliefs and creeds of the pupils, but it will be optional, and, of course, this is as it should be. The innovation, which is introduced for the first time in a Government educational institution, is one on which the Pentland administration is heartily to be congratulated, and we may hope that it will prove one means of advancing the cause of higher female education in this Presidency, since one formidable obstacle to the progress of female education lies in the far from unfounded apprehension on the part of Indian parents and guardians that the religiousness and piety of their girls would be liable to be undermined by an exclusively secular education of the kind that has hitherto been provided."

a great name, the department is not doing much towards the development of the industries of South India. Nor is it likely to do more in future with its present limitations. The detailed reports of the experts in the department do not add anything to our admiration for their special achievement. The department provides more literature than industries. It is better to look upon the work of the department as academical and not to expect an industrial renaissance being fostered by it. The few experts are engaged in preliminary studies and investigations into the existing conditions of weaving, tanning and dyeing and will continue to produce lengthy reports and explanations which merely increase our despair about our industrial future. Everywhere we read of difficulties and disappointments, and here and there some proposals. The experts have spent a good deal of their time and public money on their tours. The dyeing expert adds variety to his business by ceaseless indictments of the hereditary workers in this country for their ignorance, illiteracy, chicanery and all the vices of hell which he has discovered during his investigations. . . . . The Department of Industries must be considerably strengthened with experts having actual experience in the different industries which are now decaying for want of efficient advice or which are in infancy or which can be created. Much more active sympathy for the industrial classes, capitalists and artisans is needed in the country."

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 24th November, says:—"We have very mournfully to admit that by the side of the great interest involved the attempts at imparting industrial education are nowhere. What we want is less of report writing and consumption of red-tape and more of practical work. . . . . One or two schools of commerce indifferently conducted will not satisfy the demand; we want adequate facilities. . . . . The people themselves are not entirely free from blame. They have a tendency to look to Government for aid in all things, ignoring the fact that in such matters as industrial and commercial development, self-help is the best help and that leaving things to Government, like leaving things to Providence, is foolish. It is a sad commentary on their pushfulness that it should not have been possible to obtain a sufficient number of applications for the Government's offer to send six scholars to the Victoria Technical Institute. . . . . A graduate would rather chain himself down to slavery in the Secretariat or the Huzur on Rs. 15 a month than qualify himself as a mechanical engineer or auditor. The dignity of labour has yet to be realised. In spite of exhortations and appeals they have not realised that 'the wielding of a spade or the treading of a water-mill is not less honourable than scratching foolscap with quill-pens.'"

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The Madras Medical Council.

10. Referring to the proceedings of the public meeting held in Madras on the 20th November to protest against the action taken by the Madras Medical Council towards Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar, the *New India*, of the 22nd November, says:—"The Indian public has still to learn its power in checking tyrannical legislation without breaking the law. It needs to develop its own power of quiet resistance to aggression by ignoring it wherever possible. . . . . The flesh-fed and alcohol-poisoned bodies of the West need treatment very different from the grain-fed bodies of the East. Western drugs in western doses are ruinous to eastern bodies, and their unclean injectious poison, they do not cure. . . . . To foreign *medical* tyranny, at least, we need not submit, and for the sake of knowledge and liberty alike we should resist it. The Medical Council has done good work in arousing the Indian public."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

Writing on this subject the *Indian Patriot*, of the 22nd November, says:—"The Madras Medical Council, by its hasty action, has stirred public feeling, and brought on itself the indignation of the whole Indian public. The Council, composed of a few medical men, has set itself against the millions in this country, against their hoary medical science. There could never be any doubt about the state of public opinion, and Saturday's meeting emphasised it in a manner not to be mistaken. . . . . The Government has

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

to decide the question in the broad spirit of statesmanship. It has to recognise that the condemnation passed upon Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar affects him little, but that it very seriously offends public feeling. The question has an imperial importance; and we hope that its decision by the Government of Madras may help to soothe the feeling roused by the action of the Medical Council."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 24th November, observes:—"Most serious of all, at a time when the Government rightly desires all peace and no controversy, the attention of the public is drawn in a marked manner to the darkest chapter in British administration in India—the absolute inadequacy of medical relief. . . . . A powerful agitation must be now set afoot, and will be set afoot, demanding that Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine must have the same aid, the same support, as the European science that is thrust upon the great people of this vast country. For no reason at all, and at a time when our eyes should be directed to the dread present, most painful feelings are stirred in the Indian mind: 'Our industries are killed. And now they are trying to kill our science. It is a conquest of civilization, not territory.' We ask whether this is the time that the people should be permitted to drift into such sad streams of thought. The Government cannot afford to look upon the situation as Dr. Nayar does. Every day that passes without the Government cancelling the Medical Council's decision adds to the quantity of public suspicion and indignation."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 24th November, remarks:—"The Madras Medical Council has covered itself with 'unperishable renown (!) and everlasting glory (!)' by ostracising a well-known medical practitioner for 'covering' an Ayurvedic hospital which, in the opinion of these knights of the lancet, is 'infamous conduct'. Everywhere this exhibition of petty authority is resented and condemned. It has, however, fallen to the lot of a quondam 'dresser' strutting in the company of Indian Medical Service bosses to defend the council, which has greatly amused the public."

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 24th November, states:—"The Madras Government may rest assured that the agitation against the arbitrary and thoroughly unjustifiable action of the Medical Council is widespread and deep. It is not engineered by any irresponsible body of men, but it is the natural expression of the feelings of a whole class of people who fear, with great reason, that if the Medical Council should have their way, it will lay the axe at the root of a system of medicine devised and improved by some of the wisest and most erudite of their ancestors."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service Bill.

11. The *Hindu*, of the 22nd November, writes:—"The perfunctory and unsatisfactory manner in which the Indian Civil Service Bill appears to have been discussed in the House of Commons will be a source of great dissatisfaction to those that expected that the objectionable measure will receive a fuller treatment in that assembly. . . . . We deprecate the clumsy and ill-judged haste which has characterised the proceedings of Parliament in respect of a legislative measure which Indian public opinion believes involves the violation of the principle of competition for the highest service in the country and forebodes the perpetuation of that vicious departure."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *New India*, of the 24th November, says:—"Our new Secretary of State has made the astounding announcement that the need for utilising the provisions of this mischievous measure is not likely to arise until after the war! Then, why rush it through Parliament now, against the unanimous protest of Indian opinion, and in view of the fact that it is a most contentious measure? It is passed when it is not wanted because, during the war, the House practically does everything the Government wishes. But does the House realise that to pass an admittedly unnecessary measure, flouting the wish of India, is a poor way of showing that its angle of vision has changed?"

The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 24th November, states:—"We regret we have to revert to the Indian Civil Service Bill again. But it is because we are unable to understand the Secretary of State for India who wants the Bill, though it will not be necessary to put it into force till the war is over. We wonder if the haste is not indecent. . . . . We believe that it is more than a coincidence that Lord Islington, the Under Secretary of State for India who introduced the Bill in the House of Lords, was the Chairman of the Public Services Commission and that the Bill is thrown out as a feeler. If caught in the net, the public will have to regret the choice and the question is whether they will. . . . . It has been stated that the reason for the non-publication of the report of the Public Services Commission was to respect the wishes of the Government of India not to spring controversial questions upon the public. But why should this Bill, undoubtedly a controversial one, have been introduced and attempted to be passed through Parliament in the face of popular objection, especially when it does not seem to be urgently called for? . . . . We are surprised that the scope and object of the Bill have received as little consideration at the hands of the Parliament as it has done at the hands of the Government. . . . . It is not a question of suspending examination for a few years, but it is introducing favouritism into the service. What is worse, is the throwing of additional obstacles in the way of Indians getting their share of the berths?" WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

A Royal Viceroy.

12. Referring to the various rumours regarding the successor to His Excellency the Viceroy, the *New India*, of the 23rd November, observes:—"The nomination of Lord Kitchener would be welcomed by Anglo-Indians alone; Indians would regard such a nomination as a menace to the little liberty still permitted to them, a tightening of the ever-present chains, as a herald of an increase in military expenditure to strengthen a garrison, not a National Army, and as a sure creator of an unrest similar to that produced by his rival, Lord Curzon. No more distasteful and mischievous nomination could be made. . . . . The position of the Viceroy of India after the War will be one of supreme difficulty; he will be Ruler of a Nation that has become fully self-conscious, and which is determined that self-government shall no longer be withheld. . . . . Moreover, there will be difficult and dangerous questions to settle with regard to the Feudatory Princes, questions touching their status as Sovereigns under the Imperial Crown, and their place in the United States of India. Where can such a Ruler be found, save within the Royal family? NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

There is one member of that family who seems, above all others at the present time, to be pointed out as the right man for the heavy and difficult task. Needless to say that it is the Duke of Connaught. . . . . He is accustomed to pay respect to the wishes of a free people, and not to look on patriotism as sedition. The common places of liberty—free press, free speech, free meetings, trial by jury, safety of person and property unless they are forfeited by proved guilt in open court—all these things are as natural to him as the air he breathes, and, accustomed from birth to the exercise of power, the petty assertions of power, dear to those hitherto strangers to its possession, have for him no attraction. . . . . He would treat Indian gentlemen with courtesy and trust, not with suspicion, and would be regarded by the masses of the people as a real representative of their King. . . . . Is it not worth while for the British Government to rise above the petty claims of party, and to offer the Viceroyalty of India to a member of the Royal family, beyond all parties, a representative of the Majesty of England, instead of treating it as a reward to a friend, or as a bribe to a foe?"

Co-operation in Madras.

13. The *Hindu*, of the 23rd November, has the following:—"We commend to the consideration of the Local Government the robust attitude which the Government of Mysore have taken in regard to the connection of officials with the co-operative movement. That movement is one in which artificial divisions, either by profession or birth, should be obliterated, and it is in this HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

view that high authorities on co-operation have always deprecated the starting of societies for the benefit of particular classes, castes or professions."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

Health lectures.

14. The *New India*, of the 24th November, writes:—"Was it quite worthy of a scientific man for Surgeon-General Bannerman to make the following statement?—

In India, which is a country largely ruled by ancient tradition, and only gradually opening up to the light of modern scientific knowledge, the answers you will receive may be something as follows: 'Disease is a visitation of the gods or perhaps of demons and evil spirits, and, as such a thing, to be averted and the sendor propitiated by offerings to the deity or expelled from the village by terrifying noises, such as the blowing of cholera horns, the beating of tom-toms or the rattling of kerosine tins.'

We are aware of the extraordinary conceit which is a characteristic of official Westerns in this country, but a serious misrepresentation like the above is not creditable. Does the Surgeon-General know nothing of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems practised here, and of the testimony to their value rendered by Westerns in their own countries? If he knows nothing of them, he should remedy his ignorance as soon as possible, for such a statement as the above discounts everything he may say in the mind of every educated Indian, and we presume that he desires that such men should attend his lectures. The identification of foolish village superstitions with the great systems of indigenous medicine is on a par with the general—though happily not universal—attitude of members of the services towards educated Indians, and the harm it does is immeasurable. . . . . The modern superstition of inoculation is more dangerous to health than the village rattling of kerosine tins."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

"Fight for right."

15. The following appears in the *New India* of the 24th November:—"A new society has been started in England, under the impulsion of Sir Francis Younghusband, with the object—

to confirm and deepen the conviction most men now have that we are fighting for something more than our own defence, and are battling for all humanity in order to preserve common human rights for the generations to come; and, secondly, to help in rousing men and women for enthusiastic service in this high cause. . . . .

Meetings, with music and addresses, are to be held, and a band of workers is to be organised. But if all this is to be done, what about India? If these good people are battling for 'common human rights,' what about the *lettres de cachet* here, and the uncommon non-human wrongs, the denial of free speech, and the confiscation of presses? There is a Bible text which we recommend to Sir Francis: 'I will wash my hands in innocency, O Lord, and so will I go to Thine altar.' Had not Britain better wash her hands of coercion here, before she talks too much of human rights."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The Madras Legislative Council.

16. In commenting on the proceedings of the Legislative Council, the *Hindu*, of the 24th November, states:—"The matters on which information is elicited cover a wide range and are of much interest and importance in the administrative work. A good many of the interpellations lose, however, much of their value by the subjects relating to them having been finally disposed of by the Government, without letting the public know of them, and without affording an opportunity to their representatives in the Council to present the popular side. The long interval between one session of the Council and another, and the infrequency of the meetings are the cause of this state of things, leading to the unfortunate result that the Government of the day is not in living touch with the people and the administration remains unsympathetic and entirely out of harmony with its environment. The proceedings in the Council of which we shall take a few instances illustrate not a little this aspect of the matter. The Trichinopoly toll contractor's case is a case of official iniquity for which it would be difficult to find a parallel, and the facts of which have been set out in an affidavit filed in the High Court. . . . . The result was the loss of personal liberty for a considerable period and property of considerable value as well as intense mental suffering to a respectable Indian in a city like Trichinopoly which is within a night's Railway

journey from Madras. People would scarcely think that such a state of things calculated to cast the greatest discredit on British administration would happen so near Madras, the officials whose duty it was to protect innocent persons themselves turning oppressors. To the interpellations addressed to the Government on this grave matter, the only reply was that a report has been called for. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri rightly expressed his surprise that the Government had not yet got into full possession of the facts of a case which happened so far back as the 6th October last. It was really a matter upon which a report could and should have been called for within twenty-four hours. Or better still, the gravity of the case was such that some one of the Members of the Executive Council, who do take trips when so inclined for their private purposes, could have gone to the spot at the earliest opportunity and held an inquiry into the facts of this most disgraceful incident. We do hope that before Lord Pentland visits Trichinopoly early next month, the matter would have been fully investigated and the official delinquents brought to justice.

A second case in which the Government have not risen to the occasion and realised the force of popular opinion, is in respect of the action of the Madras Medical Council in removing the name of Dr. Krishnasami Ayyar from the medical register for a temporary period for his having agreed to superintend the Ayurvedic dispensary at Triplicane. . . . . Considering the enormous public excitement over the matter, for it is not an individual grievance but a typical attack upon a time-honored institution, the Government should have taken timely remedial measures to allay the agitation. A Government responsive to and regardful of popular rights, and popular feeling, could set the matter right at once by sending for the papers relating to the subject, and hearing what each side had to say. It comes with ill-grace from the Government who resolutely opposed the adjudication of such matters by the civil court and reserved it to themselves that they should hold their hands and shut their eyes in respect of what is happening before them, and wait for a formal appeal to be lodged by the party aggrieved, before they would take action. Under the circumstances, it appears ludicrous to say as Government have done in reply to an interpellation that as an appeal lies to the Governor in Council, 'it would obviously be improper for the Government to express any opinion on the matter at this stage.' . . . . It may be asked on what distinguishing principle do the Government confer the title of Vidyaratna or Jubthathool Hukma on Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners respectively. Again on what principle and on what guarantees do the Government or the Municipal Corporation give contributions to some of the Ayurvedic dispensaries in the city. . . . . A third instance in which the Government are acting in disregard of popular interests and without taking into confidence the representatives of the people is in the resolution which they have come to in regard to erecting bungalows for high officials in the City of Madras. . . . . The reason given is singularly vague, speculative and unconvincing. The scheme has been hatched in secret, and it was upon casual information furnished by a correspondent that it was referred to and condemned in these columns and in the *Madras Mail*. It is easy enough for high officials to provide for their own convenience and comfort out of monies belonging to the public, but even in this country, if there is any force in public opinion, it will demand that the custodians and trustees of public money should justify their action by cogent reasons, where the expenditure of the money is to enure for their own benefit We cannot understand the nature of the future liability for heavy expenditure on house-rent allowances in the case of high officials. . . . . While high officials of Government are ready enough to embark on schemes resulting in benefit to themselves or their successors, it is interesting to note the following interpellation and the answer to it :—

Q.—Will the Government be pleased to call for a report as to the possibilities of starting a soap factory on the West Coast, and if the report is favourable, will the Government be pleased to take early steps for starting such an industry?

A.—The Honorary Director of Fisheries has already a small experiment in this direction in hand. The Government have no funds available at present for experiment on a manufacturing scale.

. . . . When proposals for the construction of handsome and costly buildings for high officials in the City are being seriously considered, it is instructive to note how the Government approach questions concerning increased pay and allowances to officials in the subordinate ranks."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th November, observes :—"The resolution moved in the Madras Legislative Council, for empowering Municipalities to impose a cess for compulsory and free education, expresses the large public spirit that is at present pervading the Indian people. . . . . The expression of opinion in the Council was not from idle men, eager to pass off for patriots advocating compulsory and free primary education, without counting the cost; it was the public feeling beating against the feet of bureaucracy. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Stone, by his attempt to reassure the public, has only confirmed the worst fears. Instead, therefore, of hoping for more education, an agitation, it seems, has to be started, that the progress of education shall not be stopped because of the extraordinary situation created by the war. The public would not, we are sure, misunderstand the Government when it refused to give any assurance, at the present moment, to commit itself to large expenditure in a distant future. But the time is gone by when arguments can kill the passion for compulsory education in the popular mind. It is useless for officials to attempt it; it only serves to emphasise their ignorance of the people. It gives a handle to misguided men among us to point to the official as an enemy to popular aspirations. . . . . We thought there was statesmanship enough in the Government of Madras to have dealt with the resolution, without attempting to argue the Indian out of the stand for compulsory education.

The very unfortunate tendency, of persisting in opposing a resolution, was again most strikingly illustrated by the Government when the question of a research into the Ayurvedic and Unani systems and the appointment of a Health Officer for the Madras Corporation was under consideration. In relation to both the Government assumed a very sympathetic attitude; it all but accepted the resolutions, but would not so acknowledge their position. Why? Is the prestige of the Government at stake? Lord Pentland, from his position in the Council as President, asked whether honourable members had no faith in Government, that they should press a resolution which has elicited a promise of action from the authorities. The public could, as well, ask whether the Government have no faith in the people, that the suggestion of their representatives, even when acknowledged to be reasonable, should not be accepted. We would like to see this spirit in Government disappear, and we regret that it should have been given to Lord Pentland to betray such bigotry in opposing popular representations. . . . . When the Government resolves to bring a town-planning expert or to spend a crore of rupees on a new General Hospital, it can decide at once; but when it is a question of a few medical experts, it shakes its head and demands our sympathy in anticipation. We are sorry that the Government should have been quite unsympathetic towards the natural aspirations of the people for a non-official president in the district boards. . . . . The Government had no ground to stand upon while opposing the resolution, except the confidence in the power of the vote. We cannot help regretting that an excellent opportunity was lost to impress the people with the sympathy and broad heart of the Government."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

For India's freedom.

17. The *New India*, of the 25th November, remarks :—"Yesterday a very remarkable notice was put up in the Medical College, Madras, under the signature of the Senior Assistant to the Principal of that College. It ran—

"All students desirous of purchasing tickets at 8 annas each for the Flag Fete at Government House on the 27th instant are requested to apply to the undersigned between 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. to-morrow.

"Please note that one of the funds to benefit by the proceeds is that of the fund for our blind soldiers, European and Indian, who are fighting for India's freedom.

"This notice is the first we have heard of in any Government institution which acknowledges that which everyone ought to realise, that the war for human freedom, now being waged in Europe, Asia and Africa, must include

the freedom of India. When no enthralled nation is excluded from its benefits then, and then only is it waged for a great principle, and becomes, in very truth, a holy war."

18. In a leader on this subject the *West Coast Bulletin*, for the week ending 26th November, says:—"We do not see eye to eye with those of us who demand self-government as a reward for the loyal discharge of an onerous Imperial duty, but this fact in no way lessens our activity to contribute our share to the improvement of the political situation in our country which has been more or less gloomy since a decade or so, although the current *regimé* of Lord Hardinge has eased the hour on account of his Lordship's clever strokes of diplomacy and statesmanship at critical times. . . . . Mrs. Annie Besant, the tireless missionary of the Indian Home Rule League, is vigilantly watching to see how far the Congress League ideals coincide or collide. If circumstances favour it, this theosophical lady is more than sanguine about the launching of the Home Rule League in the calm waters of a *Hindu-Muslim* combination next December. . . . . The New Year 1916 is most likely to witness a healthy transformation in Indian political activity, owing to a combination of a variety of circumstances over which man has not yet established his undisputed control. We are convinced that it is high time for self-government to be begun in India, for a delay in this matter is likely to be dangerous to the higher interests of India."

Self-government.

WEST COAST BULLETIN, *Muttancherri*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

19. The *Hindu*, of the 27th November, writes:—"Those who have been reading the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council during the last four days and have been watching the trend of affairs in the general administration, cannot but be struck with the fact as to how little popular opinion and popular aspirations influence the acts of the Local Government. Seeing this, they will not be surprised at the amount of support which the proposal for a Home Rule League has received in all parts of the country. The efforts of Honourable non-official Members to bring informed public opinion to bear upon the acts and measures of the Executive Government have been earnest, persistent and well-directed, but they are rarely found to prevail against the obduracy of the powers-that-be. In this respect the Indian Member of the Executive Council is not of much benefit to the popular cause. He is often found, with the well-known zeal of a new convert, standing in the advanced guard of official opposition to the legitimate development of popular institutions. . . . . The country is yet ruled by a bureaucracy whose inertia and imperviousness in the matter of schemes for popular advancement, are as inflexible as ever. At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar moved a resolution recommending that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to appoint non-official presidents of district boards in selected districts. He put his case for the resolution in a very temperate speech, pointing out the various benefits which the proposal would bring about. . . . . Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar made a speech in disparagement of the merits of his countrymen which, we regret to say, was utterly uncalled for and constitutes a grave disservice to the popular cause. His speech was a case of out-heroding Herod. . . . . When the Indian Member of the Executive Council who is in charge of the department to which the subject relates, and who is supposed to be in the position of a guardian of the people's interests, takes this stand, it need hardly be said that he would have willing followers in the ranks of the disciplined bureaucracy. . . . . It is impossible to persuade the Members of the Local Government against their will. Their general attitude has been rightly pointed out by the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar in his speech in the course of the discussion on the resolution on the reorganisation of the Sanitary Board."

Official obduracy and obstruction.

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

Writing on this subject the *New India*, of the 27th November, says:—"During the debate this morning in the Legislative Council on the question of reconstituting the Sanitary Board, the question came up for consideration whether as much attention, or rather respect, is paid to non-officials

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

in Madras as in other Provinces. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar brought out the difference very effectively, and the Government was very anxious to contest his ideas, so that both Sir Sivaswami Ayyar and His Excellency the Governor assured the Council that the Government always welcomed non-official assistance. But unfortunately the Government could not make good that idea, by reason of the attitude they had decided to assume towards the resolution. The situation thus caused was very interesting, and we would request the Government to go over the reports of the proceedings, and see how far their assurances were borne out by their other remarks during the debate.'

IV.—Native States.

Hindu, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

A University for Mysore.

20. The *Hindu*, of the 23rd November, remarks:—"It is deplorable that at a time when praiseworthy efforts are being made in increasing educational facilities throughout India, including the Native States, and many projects for the establishment of Universities are in a fair way of accomplishment, the attempt on the part of Mysore to have a University of its own should have become the subject of unwholesome criticism in certain quarters. The *Madras Mail* has, in its issue of Saturday last, taken upon itself the *role* of the champion of the older Universities in India and in a tone of superior wisdom, counsels Mysore to weigh the matter well before submitting a scheme to the Government of India. . . . . The fact is that, in the educational upheaval that now prevails all over India, the croakings of Anglo-Indian wiseacres are not likely to be heard if they are not accompanied by accusations of a sensational character. That is why we have the spectacle of a sober newspaper of the character of the *Madras Mail* having recourse to that extremely ill-natured method of attack—that of attributing motives—which has a tendency to reflect upon those that use it."

Karnataka, *Bangalore City*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Karnataka*, of the 24th November, says:—"Until some months back, the *Madras Mail*, the chief Anglo-Indian journal of South India, had been noted for its policy of sitting on the fence on all possible occasions and, when that was no longer possible, of expressing itself in a milk-and-water style. But of late it seems to have cultivated a craving for notoriety; and the easiest way to satisfy itself is, of course, to condemn everything Indian assuming an air of judiciousness and superiority. . . . Its lucubrations on the idea of a University for Mysore are obviously actuated by the same charitable motives, and no thoughtful person will regard them either as sincere and fair or as informed and logical . . . . Madras has preferred to feed the intellect on too many books without allowing time for digestion and assimilation, and has made men unprofitably learned at an enormous cost of money and time. If this had not been the fact, Mysore might have postponed her project of a separate University for some time. But the wiseacres of the Madras University are incorrigible and that has rendered the problem so urgent to us. . . . . All that we have said should not be taken to mean that misgivings about our preparedness to have a University have undergone any modification. With the best of schemes on paper, with the most liberal of Governments at our back, the University may yet be a toy, if its actual work is not placed in thoroughly competent and earnest hands. If the Mysore University is meant simply to dignify some of the existing officers in the State by installing them as Vice-Chancellors and Fellows, if its halls are to be filled with self-satisfied mediocrities and pleasant-looking favourites,—we can well imagine what torrents of ridicule the *Madras Mail* will rightly be prepared to pour on it."

Indian Patriot, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 27th November, observes:—"If there was any doubt in any quarter about the necessity and the urgency for a University for Mysore, that doubt must cease with the expression of Anglo-Indian opposition. . . . . The best answer to such critics came from the distinguished administrator who delivered the address at the Convocation of the Madras University two days ago. . . . . We frankly confess that we are tired of the silly talk about the standard of education in British

Indian Universities. What is this standard? We prevent ninety boys out of a hundred from passing the entrance examination by this 'high standard'. . . . . . These failures of the Indian Universities, if they went to England, returned as Barristers-at-law, enjoying greater privileges than High Court vakils, before their schoolmates had left their colleges. This is the meaning of the standard of education in British Indian Universities for ninety boys out of a hundred. And for the remaining ten this 'standard' procures, as Graduates in Arts or Medicine or Engineering, the proud privilege of working, till death, under the raw and young graduates of British Universities—a lower salary and a subordinate position.

The Mysore Government would be false to the ideals it has been incessantly pressing upon its subjects for the last three years, if it should copy this 'standard'. . . . . Who has shown greater concern for the elevation of the people, who has placed higher ideals before them, than the Government of Mysore? And if, by any unfortunate misapprehension, any obstacle should be placed, in any slight degree, before the ideal of the Mysore Government, we should be very sorry indeed. Lord Hardinge, however, has a spirit quite the antipodes of what we associate with Anglo-Indians, and we fear no such obstacle."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

21. The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 18th November, publishes what purports to be a translation of a communication by Lovat Fraser to the *Daily Mail*, under the heading "To the Suez Canal", which has been reproduced by the *Hindu*, of the 12th November, and adds:—The apprehension referred to in the above article is quite unfounded. Bulgaria is the only one among the Balkan States which has joined Germany and it cannot be asserted definitely now that Greece and Roumania will not join the Allies. Even in the case of Bulgaria, it is only the King that favours Germany, but the people are still favourable to the Russians. So, from the mere fact of Bulgaria having joined the enemy, it cannot be argued that it will make it easy for Germany to get to the East. It is stated in the above article that Egypt is the key to the East for a navy. But where is Germany to go for a navy? Her navy has already been bottled up in the Kiel Canal. When the efforts of the German army, for the last one year, to capture Calais and Paris have not proved successful, how can it hope to attack Egypt, which is so far off? We do not accept the view expressed in this article that the first attack on the Suez Canal by the Turkish army was only an experimental measure. This attack was delivered with the fullest force possible and the Turkish army was beaten back heavily. It is foolish on the part of the Kaiser to try to test the loyalty of India to England. On the whole, Germany has no army now, which can make a valourous stand in the field. She has no money to spend and she has no food-stuffs. That is why she is trying to play mischief in America, Persia, Afghanistan and the Balkan States. Of what avail can this petty mischief be? There is not the least doubt that truth will conquer in the end and that our benign Emperor, who has been spending money like anything on this war, in order to keep his word to the Belgian King, will win the day.

The war in Europe.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 18th November, also contains what purports to be a translation of an article in the *New India*, of the 13th November, dwelling upon the invaluable assistance India will be able to render to England, if only the latter decides to give the Indians a military training and supply them arms and ammunition.

Swadesamitran, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th November, writes:—It is the operations in Servia that have now come to be very important. The capture of Uskut and Kuprulu by the Bulgarians has prevented the joining of the French forces with the main portion of the Servian army. The French therefore tried to capture these towns, but their efforts proved fruitless. As the Bulgarian army received reinforcements, the French had to fall back. It is now apprehended that Prilepe and even Monastir may soon fall into the hands of the Bulgarians. The Servians were till now guarding a rocky pass on the way to Monastir. But as they stand the chance of being surrounded by the Bulgarians, they have no alternative but to fall back. The central portion of the Servian army had also to withdraw to Mitrovitza, where the Servian Government had already been transferred. Though the Servian army is thus being pressed on all sides, its retreat has been quite orderly and it is in a position to do useful work again, if the strength of the allied troops in this region is increased and the Bulgarians are pushed back.

Vijayavikatan, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

In commenting upon the effect of the European war on Austria, the *Vijayavikatan*, of the 13th November, says:—Famine has already appeared in this country. The Hungarians do not believe the words of the Austrians. It is natural for Governments to utter lies during times of war, but it appears the Austrians are uttering falsehood to an unlimited extent.

The war in Europe.

22. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 20th November, says:—The German, the Austrian, the Bulgarian, and the Turkish armies are all under the authority and guidance of the Germans. One single War Office directs all the enemy's military operations. This course has enabled the enemy to prosecute the war more easily and dexterously. But the allied armies had separate offices and were carrying on the war independently of one another without one central directing agency. But some days ago, the English and the French decided to have one such office for both. This augurs good for the Allies.

The war.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd November, says:—From what the papers say, it is certain that the Balkan theatre will be made the centre of operations. Gallipoli, Egypt and the territory to the north of the Persian Gulf will have to play a prominent part in the war. India should certainly render every possible help to the English. The Indians have by their conduct made it plain that German machinations will not avail in India. It is needless to say that the Indians will ever be ready to do their utmost to defend the Empire. By the next summer when the war will again be in its full swing, the Allies will certainly grow stronger and mightier. They will then be surely able to crush the Germans.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

23. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 23rd November, writes:—The Germans appear to be mocking at Lord Kitchener's recent visit to Egypt. But that mockery cannot be in earnest. For they must be sorely distressed that their plans in this quarter have been upset. Lord Kitchener is a personage of extraordinary abilities. No one else in the Allies' party is so eminently fitted to crush the enemy. He is playing the same rôle against the Kaiser that the Duke of Wellington did against Napoleon. Seeing that all his activity in the Western and Eastern theatres of war has been of no avail the Kaiser now seems to think that by striking terror in India and Egypt the British as also the other Allies will sue for peace. It is foolish to suppose that the British are not alive to this. That is why they sent Kitchener to Egypt. The Indians ought not to remain inactive at this juncture. They must organise volunteer corps in every village, town and city. To this end the Government ought to provide money, arms and munitions so as to have at least ten million troops in readiness. With only three months' training the Indians would be able to withstand the German onslaught. We hope that the matter will receive the earnest attention of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Lord Kitchener and the other British Military authorities. The Indian chiefs should likewise train men both for self-defence and to help to crush the enemy. If this should be encouraged the Indian chiefs alone would be able to provide five million troops. It is imperative that the necessary orders to this end should be issued by the Government of India without further delay. We have no doubt that this matter will receive the closest attention of His Excellency the Viceroy and other responsible authorities at the head of the Government of India.

The German objective.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

24. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 20th November, says that a section of the British press is abusing its liberty by making harmful statements regarding the European situation and ridiculing the Allies and remarks that it is only natural and just that the authorities should proceed to repress such irresponsible conduct with a strong hand as they did in the case of the *Globe*.

The vagaries of the British press.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

25. Referring to the resignation of Mr. Winston Churchill and to his resolve to go to the front, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, dwells upon the necessity of giving to a great man of his intelligence and capacity, a suitable place in the army, and says:—It is difficult to secure a suitable person to succeed Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India. Mr. Churchill is eminently fitted in every way to occupy that position, and it would be the good fortune of the Indians to have one like him as their Viceroy.

Mr. Winston Churchill.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

26. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 16th November, in describing the state of Serbia, says that its present, is more deplorable than its former, condition, and remarks that Bulgaria should be regarded as the aggressor, for the attack on Belgrade was the result of Bulgaria's secret intrigues. This wicked nation, unmindful of the kindnesses of its old patrons, has foolishly thrown in its lot with the enemy and has thus caused rivers of blood to flow in the fields of the Balkans. This is the very same Bulgaria that shed the blood of so many valuable lives three years ago and now wishes, at the instigation of the enemy, to stain the land with the blood of the innocent. But she should clearly understand that very soon she will receive a punishment for this crime that will be a warning to others.

"The state of Serbia."

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

27. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 16th November, in expressing the public views regarding the publication of fuller information and the appointment of a censor experienced in press matters and able to appreciate the public taste, observes "We think that time has now arrived for the removal of obstacles. The public has, to a great extent, proved itself that it will not commit the blunder of being scared or misled by any information and that the real object of Britain will only be attained by such means. For there is a great need of the publication of correct news. If the public are prepared to assist the Crown, we are masters of this situation also."

"The press and Germany."

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

28. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 22nd November, refers to the despatch, by order of Parliament, of an officer to the seat of war to instruct the Military authorities to be a little more liberal in future in the transmission of telegraphic information and says, the Imperial Government has, by this act, proved that it is always ready to supply information, adjudged to be proper and essential, to its people, but thoughtless people have spread the idea that Press Bureau is unnecessarily rigid in this respect.

"News in future."

No intelligent person can deny that the enemy's ears are sharp and that his spies despatch all sorts of news to the bye-streets of Berlin which explains why certain news has not been published.

London is a marvellous place for freedom. The people think that they have a special right to criticise everything. Their coachmen and workmen read the daily papers, and consequently it is no wonder that they complain of scanty information.

There is no Press Act in London and the people of England have, for years, been enjoying immunity from the actual horrors of war and they wish to maintain none the same kind of existence and are annoyed at the scantiness of information. General recruitment disturbs them, the dearness of food-stuffs distresses them and now their demand is that they shall be made fully acquainted with military secrets.

The editor thinks that they will soon begin to realise their mistake. They should make every kind of sacrifice if they want to defeat the enemy.

The editor invites the attention of the people of England to India and says the people of India are, no doubt, anxious for full information regarding the war, but they are not persistent nor do they criticise the Government. We, Mussalmans, especially are perfectly satisfied. We can ask the question, if any other community can give the proof of loyalty, we can.

We have set aside sentiment and self, and have done that which might be expected of experts in politics and culture.

This is entirely due to our religion which teaches us not to indulge in unnecessary and profitless interference but to endeavour to establish law and order in the country. Our religious practice is that we should not forget kindness and fairplay, and that we should endeavour to keep our promise, although we also are British subjects and naturally have equal rights.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

29. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 24th November, writes that no one can say where and when flames of the war will be extinguished. At first it was thought that after the fighting in France, Russia or the

The final result of the struggle in the Balkans.

Dardanelles, the war would end. These campaigns have been carried on with varying success, but there is no sign as yet of the termination of the war.

Since the kindling of the flames of war in the Balkans it is reported that Serbia has evacuated Monastir and Uskub, but it is not known how long she will be able to maintain an orderly retreat. It is hoped and believed that the allied forces will soon advance from Salonika to help her.

Germany believes that the Balkan struggle will shut the door of the war. M. Alexander writing to a Budapest paper says the advance into the Balkans will have its effect on England and that it will tend to bring about peace.

England has up to now been kept immune. The horrors of war have not yet cast their shadow over her, nor have her territories been invaded. She can now boast of being ready to continue the war for a further period of three years. It is England that has prevented the conclusion of precipitate peace.

The enemy's press also knows full well so long as Great Britain is secure and independent none of the belligerents will sue for peace. It is not known what the enemy has done to meet this formidable power.

Germany is hopeful of success in the Balkans, and she thinks that if pressure can be put upon England anywhere it is in the Balkan States.

The editor thinks any defeat or success in the Balkans would be the forerunner of future complications.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) Police.

The Police administration in the Madras Presidency.

Dravidabhimani, *Salem,* Nov. 19th, 1915.

30. In reproducing the comments of the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 15th November, on this subject, abstracted in paragraph 40 on page 1979 of Report No. 47 of 1915, the *Dravidabhimani*, of the 19th November, says:—The members of the Police corps, not only in this Presidency, but in the whole of India, forget that they are intended to help and protect the people and think that they are the masters of the people and that the latter are bound to obey them. Unless and until this misapprehension on the part of the Police is removed, there is no possibility of the Police administration being efficient and the people co-operating with the police.

Swadesamitran, *Madras,* Nov. 19th, 1915.

Referring to the same subject again, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 19th November, says that the defects now found in the Police department cannot disappear unless (1) the subordinates in it are given a respectable treatment by the superiors, (2) they confide in the people, and (3) there is a separation of judicial from executive functions.

Desabhimani, *Cuddalore,* Nov. 20th, 1915.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 20th November, also reproduces the comments on this subject of the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 15th November, referred to above.

The Police in India.

Andhraprakasika, *Madras,* Nov. 24th, 1915.

31. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th November, says:—Young men from England are recruited to the Police Department in India, and are vested with great powers. They are ignorant of the conditions prevailing here, and so it is not strange that the Police administration in India is unsatisfactory. The Police administration in England, on the other hand, is efficient because there all the Police officers are Englishmen.

Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Kerala Patrika, *Calicut,* Nov. 20th, 1915.

32. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, draws the attention of its readers to the following remarks of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*:—It is meaningless to send out to India, as Assistant Superintendents of Police, young and inexperienced boys, who in a strange land are entrusted with the duty of tracing and arresting thieves and anarchists, and of enquiring into difficult criminal cases. If efficient men can be had in this country on payment of a smaller salary, why should this course be followed?

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Nov. 20th, 1915.

The Police and the assessors.

33. Adverting to the revision of the list of jury and assessors in Malabar, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, points out that it is not uncommon that the police insult the assessors, when their verdict goes against the view they may take, though such instances are seldom brought to light, refers to the abuse showered by the Sub-Inspector of Police on the assessors, who recently gave their verdict in favour of the accused in a case that came before the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, and invites the attention of the Government and of the Inspector-General of Police to this matter.

(*b*) *Courts.*

ANDHRAPATRIKA,
Madras,
Nov. 19th, 1915.

Kicking an Indian to death.

34. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th November, says:—The fine of Rs. 50 imposed by the Judicial Commissioner of Karachi on the European who kicked an Indian to death is no adequate punishment for the grave offence committed by him. Although the doctors stated that the deceased was suffering from enlarged spleen, it cannot but be admitted that the premature death of the poor man was caused by the kick. It is to be regretted that the accused who acted so very audaciously was let off with a small fine. It is not known if any provision has been made for the family of the deceased. We hope that the local Government will interfere in the matter and do justice to those whom the deceased has left behind.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Nov. 20th, 1915.

A case of murder by a Eurasian youth.

35. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, points out that the Sessions Judge has sentenced a foreman of the Loco. office at Karachi to a fine of Rs. 50, etc., in default, to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment, for the murder of a porter under him, on the grounds that it was unintentional, and that the accused was an Eurasian and a youth.

(*d*) *Education.*

ANDHRAPATRIKA,
Madras,
Nov. 19th, 1915.

Technical education.

36. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th November, says:—Technical education in the Madras Presidency is in a very unsatisfactory and helpless state. The Madura Technical Institute is not attractive to students. The Superintendent of the Institute says that the institute does not contain sufficient accommodation for students, and for articles received from England. We do not know how long this condition of things is to continue. However much the people as well as the officers concerned urge on the attention of the Government the necessity of developing the industries, the Government have been putting it off for reasons which we do not know. We suggest that the Government should institute a special enquiry into the question of technical education, and follow a new course altogether. The representatives of the people should spare no pains in bringing home to the minds of the rulers the importance of the industrial regeneration of the country.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Nov. 20th, 1915.

Female education.

37. While admitting the propriety of the reply of the Secretary of State to the deputation that recently waited upon him with a request for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the condition of female education in India, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, points out that the resolution of Mr. Gokhale for free and compulsory primary education of the masses, which also included the education of women, might not have been placed before the Secretary, as it was not accepted by the Government, and that, while the education of both the sexes is absolutely necessary for the progress of a country, it is not in a satisfactory condition here, even in the case of men, dwells upon the necessity of including moral and religious instruction in the curricula of studies, so as to enable the students to be useful to the country, regrets that the present system tends only to fit them up for Government appointments and other professions, and hopes that, as women have not begun yet in this country to go in for such appointments and professions, the education in their case will be such as will make them good wives and mothers.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

38. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th November, says that it will be well if the Government publish their object in appointing the District Surgeon of Cocanada as Municipal Councillor not in his personal capacity but in his official capacity.

The Cocanada Municipality.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

39. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 20th November, says:—It is a matter for gratification that the Municipal Councillors of Masulipatam have under contemplation the formation of a committee with the object of some of them sharing with the Chairman the responsibility of the administration of the municipality. But Mr. Maiden, the Chairman, seems to fear that this step will affect his prestige. Mr. Maiden is an old man with broken health. None but an able-bodied person can take the whole responsibility on himself. Many co-operating with one another, instead of one, will surely improve the administration. Is it not due to the fault of Mr. Maiden solely that the construction of the Medical Dispensary at Masulipatam was a source of loss to the municipality? We trust that the Municipal Councillors will, in order to avoid such circumstances, divide the responsibility among the members of a Standing Committee.

The Masulipatam Municipality.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

40. While thanking the Government for vesting the present union panchayats with extended powers, enabling them to discharge their duties in a popular fashion, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 20th November, remarks that it would have been well if the Government had accepted the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission that the panchayats should not be empowered to levy any taxes.

Village panchayats.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

41. After stating that the various conferences in India are healthy signs of the progress that the country is making in every direction, the *Manorama*, of the 19th November, deplores the absence of a municipal conference, dwells upon the necessity of starting, first, a Provincial Municipal Conference and secondly, if possible, an All-India Municipal Conference, in which subjects relating to local self-government, such as, the appointment or election of chairmen to local bodies, the fixing of the proportion of official and non-official members therein, local fund and municipal taxes, sanitation, etc., may be discussed, and hopes that this matter will receive the early attention of the non-official members of the Madras and other provincial corporations.

Municipal conference.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

42. In commenting upon the report of the Palghat Municipality for the year 1914, the *Manorama*, of the 19th November, thinks that as the scavenging department was working at a loss during the year under report, the scavenging fees may be increased in consultation with the Collector, that the starting of the *Panchama* school deserves special mention, that the Chairman should try his best to collect the arrears and utilise the amount for the improvement of the municipality, and that the Chairman and the Council should devote their attention to town surveying, which, in the opinion of the Director of Land Records, was not properly done during the year, and observes that the administration was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The Palghat Municipality.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

(h) *Railways.*

43. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th November, says:—In no other branch of administration has so much injustice been done financially as in the administration of railways in this country. In extending the railways, the Government have failed to consider whether India is able to pay the interest on the capital invested, but only consulted the convenience of the western merchants. By guaranteeing profits, they enabled the Railway Companies to do as they pleased. The Government have been meeting heavy losses thus caused from

Indian railways.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

the Indian revenues, and the idea has taken firm hold of the minds of the people that the administration of railways by companies has been a source of very heavy loss to the country. The report for 1914-15 does not contain a financial history of the Indian Railways, although in 1912 Mr. Wacha invited the attention of the Government to the importance of such a publication. We hope that it will be published at least in the next report.

(*k*) *General.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

The Madras Medical Council.

44. Referring to the action of this council in having removed the name of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar from the list of registered medical practitioners, the *Lokopakari*, of the 15th November, says:—It is such action that causes discontent among the people. It has also the effect of discouraging people who come forward to start charitable institutions like the Ayurvedic Dispensary at Triplicane. It is a known fact that the number of hospitals in this country is not at all sufficient when compared with the population and the Government is not prepared to increase this number. So it should at least lend its support to the starting of Ayurvedic dispensaries in different places. We hope the Government will annul the action of the Medical Council and also take steps to prevent the recurrence of such action.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 17th November, comments upon the *same* subject in the following strain:—Though the arbitrary action of the Medical Council will in no way be countenanced by the Government, it is quite necessary to prevent the recurrence of such mistakes on the part of this council. The use of special technical words by the western doctors to justify their action cannot in any way change the opinion of the people in this matter. Rendering assistance in the work of a charitable institution, started for the benefit of the people, can in no way be construed to be infamous or fraudulent conduct, and therefore the reason for the anxiety of the European Doctors to lose no time in striking a blow at an eminent Indian Doctor, having a lucrative practice, is not far to seek. We would only say that, considering the attitude of the European Doctors, it is not desirable to leave a power in the hands of this Medical Council, the exercise of which is capable of causing injury to the people and the Indian Doctors.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

The Madras Medical Council.

In commenting on the proceedings of the meeting held to protest against the action of the Madras Medical Council in removing the name of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar from the Register of Medical Practitioners, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 22nd November, says:—Dr. Sir S. Subramania Ayyar has so threshed out the subject from various points of view that everybody is sure that the Government will interfere and do justice. The telegrams received from every quarter testify to the oneness of feeling roused in the matter all over the country. The speech of Dr. Nanjunda Rao tended to crush the undue pride of the practitioners of the western system of medicine. Everybody thought that the boycotting of the registered practitioners will mend the matters. We hope that the Government will cancel the unjust and ill-considered order of the Council and earn the gratitude of the people.

SWADESHABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

The Madras Medical Council.

The *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 19th November, writes:—When the Medical Registration Bill was placed before the Legislative Council the popular representatives had expressed the fear that the measure might operate prejudicially against the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of treatment. We are now confronted with a situation in Madras which goes to show that these fears were not groundless. We learn that Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar who is one of those registered under the Act has been served with a notice that his name will be removed from the list of registered practitioners in consequence of his associating himself with an Ayurvedic dispensary. This action of the council will operate as a great hardship on the doctor concerned. It is easy to understand from the above how the provisions of the new measure can be

availed of to the detriment of indigenous systems of medicine. It is necessary that the harmful nature of this enactment should be brought to the notice of the public as well as of Government in good time. As any movement to this end should receive hearty support and co-operation from all parts of the Presidency, it is to be hoped that the leaders of the local public will express their sympathy at least by means of a telegram in case it is not convenient to send any representatives to the meeting which will shortly be held in Madras in this connection.

The Madras Medical Council.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

The *Yogakshemam*, of the 19th November, also condemns the action of the Madras Medical Council in removing the name of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar from the medical register, refers to the agitation which it has created in Madras, and says:—The people should insist upon the repeal of Dr. Nayar's Act. The *Keraleeya Ayurvedic Samaj* also must do what it can in the matter. What punishment should be inflicted on an Indian, who acted with the western doctors to ruin the Ayurvedic system which is one of the means of livelihood for Indians, is also worthy of consideration.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

The *Lokaprakasam*, of the 22nd November, also condemns the action of the Madras Medical Council in erasing Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's name from the medical register.

India and the war loan.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 16th, 1915.

45. Adverting to the proposal of Mr. Webb that every Indian should try to pay 10 per cent. of his income for the war loan, by living economically, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 16th November, says:—Though it is quite natural for Mr. Webb to be anxious that India should help England to a larger extent than she is doing now, we have to consider whether his suggestion is practicable. The majority of the Indians are able to earn only just enough to make both ends meet, and, for aught we know, they cannot afford to spend any money on luxuries like the British people, which they can save and give to Government. Nevertheless, the Indians are contributing their mite already to the War Funds started by the Governor of Madras. There is no doubt that any help which India is able to render to England at this critical juncture will not be ignored by the British public. But it is also a fact to be noted that, though the population of India is thirty crores, they cannot lend money to the Government to the extent of 100 crores or 1,000 crores. The reason why India is not able to pay more than 3 or 4 crores of rupees for the war loan, while far smaller countries like England and France are able to pay tens of thousands of crores, is only her poverty. All the old industries in India have been ruined and as the Indian people have to be content with occupying subordinate positions in Government service, they have no opportunity of amassing wealth.

Sanitary schemes in the Madras Presidency.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

46. While regretting the delay in the completion of many of the sanitary schemes in this Presidency which is evidently caused by the stoppage in the supply of pipes, etc., from England owing to the war, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 17th November, advocates the purchase of articles made in India, which are as good, in quality, as those supplied from England, as the only method of avoiding this delay.

The coming congress.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

47. In the course of a long leader dwelling upon the importance of the coming congress, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th November, observes:—The whole of this country is now throbbing with a new force. The people are beginning to have new aims and aspirations. Though they have clearly realised their duty to England during this war, they are anxious to know how the latter will treat India after the end of the war. The congress should voice forth the opinion of the people, as to what they expect of England after the war. The question whether, in spite of her having continued under the British rule for such a long time and of her having done much for England in this war, India is to continue to be what she is or is to take a step forward, should be

settled by our leaders in a way. If it is decided that she should advance, the question of what should be the form of *swaraj* to be enjoyed by her should be discussed and settled.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

48. Referring to the remark of a journal called "Tuns Inster (?) National Review" that it was not the patriotism of the Indians but the scale of prices that determined the quantity of foreign articles sold in the Indian market, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th November, says:—It is by speaking disparagingly of our patriotism like this that the foreigners have been seizing our trade. We have already dwelt upon the extent to which the Japanese have improved their trade with India and it is to be noted that America is now making great efforts in this direction. We are unable to prevent this, as our Government is not an independent Government. This war has already created great many difficulties in India. Many industries have dwindled. Many weaving firms and factories in Bombay have been closed. It is a difficult task to try to strengthen the Indian trade at this juncture. The only way of preventing the entry of foreigners in the Indian market is for the Government to levy import duties on all foreign articles and to come forward to compensate the new factories started in this country for the initial losses which may be sustained by them.

America and the Indian trade.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

49. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 18th November, writes:—Lord Hardinge will be leaving the Indian shores in March next, and a resolution is bound to be passed in the coming Congress expressing the appreciation by the Indians of his regime as Viceroy. When the Indians in South Africa were being trodden down by the cruelty of the whites, Lord Hardinge proved himself to be India's friend and protector and he has gone even to the extent of prohibiting immigration to Natal. Secondly, he found out that the only way of healing the differences between the whites and the Indians in the British colonies is to give the colonials the same kind of treatment as is meted out by them to the Indians and gave effect to this view. Thirdly, he has suggested to the Secretary of State the entire abolition of the system of sending out indentured labourers to the colonies. Fourthly, he approved of the proposal that India should be represented in the Imperial conference and made the British ministers also agree to it. This has paved the way for India being considered to be equal to the British colonies and having *swaraj* like them in due course. The greatest of all the boons he has conferred on India is the opportunity he has given to India to be of use to England in this war, by sending out a number of her men to the front and rendering pecuniary and other assistance to Britain in this critical juncture. This shows the unbounded confidence he has in his Indian subjects and the reciprocation of this feeling on the part of the people.

Lord Hardinge.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 20th November, refers to the commutation of the death sentences passed on some of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, and remarks:—There can, of course, be no graver offence than an attempt to rebel against the Government at the present crisis of a European war. It may be asked if every incident connected with the case is a fact, but the fact that a rebellion was brewing cannot be altogether denied. The accused in the case had no right of appeal. A death sentence is not an ordinary sentence. In certain countries capital punishment is looked upon as uncivilised. When the evidence against the accused is not strong enough to warrant a death sentence, it is but just that it should be commuted into a less severe one. Lord Hardinge did it after careful investigation and has thus earned the gratitude of the Indians.

Lord Hardinge.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th November, says:—In the Press Communiqué issued to silence the tongues of those who criticised the action of Lord Hardinge in commuting the sentences of death passed on some of the accused

Lord Hardinge.

in the Lahore conspiracy case, the Government have made it clear that what they have done is bare justice to the accused concerned. The Tribunal has passed the death sentences on insufficient grounds. It would have been most sinful if Lord Hardinge had not sifted the evidence and done this much of justice. It now remains to be seen what the papers that always wish to see the Indians punished severely have to write, and how they can praise the judicial officers who under cover of the Defence of India Act were going to bring about the death of certain persons. Our Viceroy has to draw a lesson from what has now happened. He has to repeal in his own regimē the laws which he found it necessary to frame under special circumstances, and thus do justice to India which he so much loves.

Swaraj for India.

50. The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 13th November, contains what purports to be a translation of an article contributed by Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar to the *Leader* of Allahabad on the necessity of India being granted *swaraj*. VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Nov. 13th, 1915.

Indian industrial policy.

51. The *Saiphul Islam*, of the 17th November, observes:—Even the *Pioneer* regrets that India is losing a very valuable opportunity of improving her trade by allowing Japan to step into the shoes of Germany and Austria in the Indian market. India has unfortunately to rely upon other countries for many of the important things required by it. She has not the capacity to satisfy her own wants; nor does the Government, which is bound to create such capacity, make proper efforts in that direction. It is true that "Directors" have been appointed for this purpose in some provinces. But what can they do? Unless our Government leads in the matter of starting industries, not caring for initial losses, as Japan does, India will have to be quietly seeing foreigners exploiting her wealth little by little. The Government is bound to start at least one model factory in each province and demonstrate to the people the methods of working an industry. SAIPHUL ISLAM, *Vellore*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

In commenting upon the *same* subject, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 18th November, also expresses its regret at the Government of India and the Provincial Governments not having taken any active steps to revive any of the old industries in India or to help the existing industries by placing orders in India for articles required by England, such as boots, saddles, etc., and demurs to the view said to have been expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke in the Imperial Legislative Council that India should always be hanging upon England for such articles as are manufactured by the latter. HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

The *Desabhimani*, of the 20th November, says in English:—Even before the outbreak of war and the stoppage of Austrian imports, the success of the Japanese match industry was established. Now, of course, the industry must be flourishing, and it is said that the value of the total output of matches in Japan ten years ago exceeded in value Rs. 1½ crores, of which nearly 75 per cent. was exported. But the most important point to be noted is that in Japan the industry proved a failure in the beginning in the same way as certain new industries failed in India. The first few attempts in match factories were failures owing to the want of proper guidance, untested raw materials and untrained labour. These failures led to study and investigation and, aided by Government, the industry was at last successfully established seven years after the first factory failed. The difference between Indian and Japanese struggle is evident, and it is due to our Government to remedy the defects and assist and direct our new industries. DESABHIMANI, *Cuddalore*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

The magnanimity of Lord Hardinge.

52. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 18th November, expresses its satisfaction at Lord Hardinge having commuted the death sentence to one of transportation for life in the case of sixteen accused in the Lahore conspiracy case, and observes:—This action of our beloved Viceroy is another proof of his magnanimity and love for the Indians and it reflects great credit on him that he is discharging his duty impartially without caring for the adverse comments of the Anglo-Indian journals. We are, indeed, fortunate in having HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

Lord Hardinge as our Viceroy many years after Lord Ripon conferred numerous benefits on this country, and what can be more regrettable than his departure from us?

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

The *Lokopakari*, of the 22nd November, also comments upon this subject in the same strain.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

India and the war.

53. In the course of a along leader under this heading, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 19th November, dwells upon the sacrifices made by India for England in this war and the assurances given by the British Ministers that India would no longer be considered as a subordinate country, and that she would hereafter be allowed to occupy a position equal to that of the colonies in the British Empire, and observes that, if the rulers confide in the Indians, instead of looking on them always with suspicion and jealousy, and grant them all the privileges enjoyed by the colonials, they would be able to help England to a far larger extent than they are now doing.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 18th, 1915.

The Department of Industries.

54. In reviewing the report of the administration of the Department of Industries, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 18th November, remarks:—It is our opinion that Mr. Tressler is following a wise course by acting in consultation with the Director of Industries in Mysore. Mr. Tressler says that the glass industry has suffered owing to the Chemistry Professor of the Presidency College, who knew the proportions of the ingredients of glass, having fallen ill and gone on leave. He says that the bottles hitherto manufactured promise success for the industry. Cannot the Government send for an expert from Belgium? Cannot the other glass manufactories in India render help to the factory here? Although paper and soap industries have been taken in hand, Mr. Tressler says that much cannot be done in these matters. It is not proper for the Local Government to keep the department in such unsatisfactory condition. We hope that the rulers will see their way to improve the department.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

Agriculture in India.

55. In reviewing the report on agriculture in India by Mr. James MacKenna, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th November, says:—Many an officer has dwelt upon the importance of co-operation, but it has been reserved for, Mr. MacKenna to make the meaning of it distinct, and to hold it out as an ideal to follow. We hope that the Government will follow his suggestions, encourage the co-operative movement, and help to regenerate the country not only agriculturally, but also financially and socially.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service Bill.

56. *Andhrapatrika*, of the 20th November, says:—Mr. Chamberlain has stated in the House of Commons, while introducing the Indian Civil Service Temporary Provisions Bill, that the measures adopted to protect the interests of the Indians make it clear that no injustice has been done to them. But we are at a loss to know why those measures have not been incorporated in the Bill. That they have not been so incorporated is a matter for great dissatisfaction to the Indians.

LOKAPRAKASAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 22nd, 1915.

The Indian Civil Service Bill.

In criticising the Indian Civil Service Bill, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 22nd November, points out, among other things, that inasmuch as promises contained in the Royal Proclamations, and Acts of Parliament have, on various occasions, been disregarded in the past, Indians cannot rest satisfied with the mere statement that, if successful Indians be less than one-fourth of the number of civilians to be appointed, the deficiency will be made good by selection, but that the proportion should be fixed by an Act itself, observes that, though the candidates who serve at the front deserve to be granted some concessions, the proper thing to do, under the circumstances, is to extend the age limit in their case, and not to abolish the examination altogether, and that the British Government alone are responsible for the inability of the Indians to go to the front, for which it would be hard to make them suffer, and asks why

district. Certain boys formed themselves into two parties, calling one the English party and the other the German party. They strove with each other with the understanding that the leader of the party that would be defeated should have his ears cut off. The English party was defeated, and the leader was subjected to the abovesaid treatment. The matter was reported to the Divisional officer, who thereupon issued notices to the Germans.

SASILEKHA, *Madras*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

Trade in India.

68. A correspondent to the *Sasilekha*, of the 19th November, writes in an article under this heading:—Before the Government may decide to open glass factories in India, Japan glass trade may grow enormous in this country so much so that it may be very difficult afterwards to displace it. To check her imports, the principle of free trade must be discouraged and recourse had to levying protective duties. Besides Japan, other countries like Norway and Sweden are also trying to flood the Indian market with their goods. The authorities in England are trying to make use of India for the benefit of their country and the colonies. They do not seem to have thought of any means by which the poor people in India can earn their livelihood and live without starvation. If India should become prosperous, great Indian merchants must be appointed in the Imperial and the Provincial Executive Councils, and until then there is no hope of trade being a profitable concern to the Indians.

DESABHIMANI, *Guntūr*, Nov. 7th, 1915.

Englishmen.

69. The *Desabhimani*, of the 7th November (received on the 26th November), makes the following remarks in its leader on the demise of Sir Henry Cotton:—Englishmen, who love India and endeavour to grant the wishes of the Indians, are rare. Can those who are accustomed to rule arbitrarily cherish the idea of the Indians getting independence?

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

Our next Viceroy.

70. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 19th November, writes:—His Excellency Lord Hardinge will lay down the reins of his Viceregal office next March. His successor has not yet been named although it is usual to announce his name six months beforehand. The state of affairs in India is not altogether satisfactory. We have not many responsible officials in India who are both popular and capable of guiding the people by dint of their statemanship. The conspiracies in the Punjab and elsewhere testify to the truth of this. The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea's recent interpellation touching the ill-treatment of Nagendra Chunder in the Multan Central Jail and the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock's reply thereto go to show that however just and high minded the higher officials may be, the irresponsible underlings are still heartless tyrants. To secure popular rule it is needless to say that such shortcomings in the lower circles of the administration are as worthy of attention as the broader questions of policy are in the higher. To protect the good and punish the wicked unbiassed by passion or prejudice is by no means an easy task. This implies a rare quality and is exactly what is needed in a Viceroy. An abundance of human sympathies and love of popularity coupled with a just and high minded attitute under all circumstances is far more essential than learning or a forceful personality. Above all there must be an intimate knowledge of the nature and qualities of the people of this country. The installation on the Viceregal *gadi* at this critical time of one who does not possess these qualifications can bode no good. It is time that the authorities at Home pitched upon the right man. Under the circumstances it seems to us that there can be none in the whole Empire who is so eminently fitted to this exalted office as Lord Carmichael. We earnestly hope that this suggestion will commend itself to the Home Government.

YOGAKSHEMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 19th, 1915.

Lord Hardinge and the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

71. The *Yogakshemam*, of the 19th November, rejoices at the commutation of the death sentence into one of transportation for life in the case of 16 out of the 23 accused in the Lahore conspiracy case, and observes that this act of Lord Hardinge's will secure him a still higher place in the hearts of the Indians.

MANORAMA, Calicut, Nov. 19th, 1915.

In a note the *Manorama*, of the 19th November, refers to the praises showered by several Indians on Lord Hardinge for the commutation of the death sentence into one of transportation for life in the case of 16 out of the 23 persons condemned to death in the Lahore conspiracy case.

KERALA PATRIKA, Calicut, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, points out that several people are of opinion that, considering the gravity of the offence with which they had been charged, it would be better to allow the accused to live and suffer than to hang them at once, and observes that the adverse comments of the Anglo-Indian papers on this generous act of the Viceroy's need not be taken seriously, as it is usual with them to severely criticise His Excellency's actions.

KERALODAYAM, Trichur, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Keralodayam*, of the 23rd November, pooh-poohs the criticisms of the Anglo-Indian papers on the Viceroy's action, and observes that this gracious act of the Viceroy's has still further strengthened the ties of friendship between His Excellency and the people of India.

MANORAMA, Calicut, Nov. 19th, 1915.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the new civilians.

72. Referring to the speech of Mr. Austen Chamberlain at the dinner given to the new Indian Civil Service officers on the eve of their departure to India, the *Manorama*, of the 19th November, hopes that the new civilians, coming out to India, will follow the wise counsels of the Secretary of State and carry on the administration of India in an affectionate and sympathetic manner.

MANORAMA, Calicut, Nov. 19th, 1915.

The Students' Friends' Committee.

73. The *Manorama*, of the 19th November, regrets that such of the Indians as go to foreign countries and complete their technical and industrial education should have no scope for making use of their knowledge when they return to India, and that, even in England, Indians should, as in America and Japan, be experiencing great difficulties in getting admission into the industrial factories, refers to the formation of the Students' Friends' Committee in Bombay for the purpose of bringing their difficulties to the notice of the Government and getting them removed, and hopes that the Government of India and the people will do everything necessary for the attainment of the objects which the committee has in view.

KERALA PATRIKA, Calicut, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Sir Ali Imam and Lord Hardinge.

74. Referring to the speeches of Sir Ali Imam and Lord Hardinge on the occasion of a farewell dinner given by the latter to the former, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, observes that these speeches show that the Indians are entirely satisfied with His Excellency's administration, and that His Excellency has unlimited confidence in, and love for, them.

KERALA PATRIKA, Calicut, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Boycotting of Indians by Anglo-Indians.

75. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, points out that, as in the case of some of the entertainments given to Sir Sankaran Nayar in Madras, none of the Europeans, though invited, attended the meeting held at Allahabad for expressing regret at the death of Sir P. M. Metha and Sir Henry Cotton.

MALABAR ISLAM, Cochin, Nov. 19th, 1915.

Vijayachaitaniam.

76. The *Malabar Islam*, of the 19th November, concludes the publication of its translation of the article under the heading "Vijayachaitaniam," which was contributed to the *Islamic Review* by Mr. Shaik M. H. Khiduvayi, Bar.-at-Law. The whole article is an eulogy on the Muhammadan religion, and the portion given in the present issue points out, among other things, that, though all the belligerents in the present war proclaim that they fight for justice, and with a view to crush militarism, and not with motives of selfishness, they all turn their eyes with avidity to countries like Belgium, Poland, Albania, Istambul, and Mesaphotamia, and try to win over some

of the neutral States by offering them as bribes countries belonging to others. According to this writer, only the wars, waged by Muhammad Nibi and his direct descendants, could be regarded as wars, waged for the sake of high moral principles.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Is there none to question ?

77. The *Chakravarthi*, of the 20th November, writes as follows:—The *Morning Post*, published in London, has a leaderette, reviling Indians as a whole. It is of opinion that India, unlike the other parts of the Empire, has no rights and powers within the British Empire, because the Indians are dark-skinned. How can it be sweet to the white-coloured people, who contend that the dark-coloured ones should remain in a position of dependence and no power, and that they should not be allowed to enjoy freedom and authority, when they eat away the wealth of the latter ? It says that all the help, both with men and with money, which, ever since the declaration of war, India has been rendering for the defence of the Empire, is insignificant. An excellent reward indeed for the sacrifices of the Indians! Excellent indeed is the gratitude displayed by the said paper of the white men towards Indians who, greatly troubled as they have been by infectious diseases, starvation and ignorance, disregarding their own interests out of loyalty to the Throne sold even their kitchen utensils and paid the amount, thus realised, to the war funds!

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

India's trade.

78. After stating that the export and import trade of India is larger than that of all the other parts of the British Empire put together, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 20th November, observes:—The position of the Indians is like that of the bees. All the benefits go to others.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Mr. Chamberlain and the term "Natives".

79. The *Chakravarthi*, of the 20th November, points out that a perusal of his speech will show that Mr. Austen Chamberlain did not apply the term "natives" to the people of India, and thinks that Reuter's Agency is responsible for the mistake.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

India's progress and Native States.

80. The *Keralodayam*, of the 23rd November, regrets that, though Native States form one-third of India, and their population one-fourth of Indians, those who are responsible for the administration of India, as well as the Indian National Congress, should refuse to enquire into the condition of things in the Native States, and that the leaders and newspapers in India should continue to oppose the concession of some of their privileges to the people of these States, points out that, for the future welfare, as well as the unification, of India, a recognition of the identical nature of the interests of these States and of British India, and their simultaneous progress, are absolutely necessary, and that the present policy of non-interference by Government in the internal affairs of the Native States, has resulted in their not paying any attention even to matters of extreme importance, so that there is none to compel the native rulers to introduce Legislative Councils in their States, and bring their administration on a level with that of British India by introducing reforms and measures that are suited to the times, asks why when a British Indian can be the Diwan of Cochin, a Cochinite should not be allowed to complete for the I.C.S. and I.M.S. examinations, and finally expresses a hope that the Indian leaders will join hands with the people of the Native States in the latter's endeavours for the establishment of Popular Assemblies, Legislative Councils and institutions for the promotion of local self-government, instead of contending, as they now do, that they have nothing to do with the Native States.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

India should be armed by England.

81. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, refers to an article in an American paper under the heading "India should be armed by England", in which case according to the correspondent India can not only defend herself but also render substantial help to England, when she is

attacked by other Powers, and thinks therefore that Indians ought to be given military training. He also says, among other things, that other Powers are jealous of England more on account of her possession and successful administration of India than of anything else, and that it has been a disappointment to her enemies that India should have testified to her loyalty to England by the ungrudging sacrifices she has made in this war, instead of rising against her. In his opinion, anything can be achieved, if India is armed.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 20th, 1915.

Industries.

82. In commenting upon the report of the Director of Industries for the year 1914-15, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 20th November, doubts whether the efforts of the department for improving the indigenous industies have produced any material results, points out that this is the opportunity for improving the dyeing industry, which has been considerably affected by the importation of dyes from foreign countries, refers to the measures adopted for the improvement of the oil and soap industries, the experiments in connection with which were carried on by the Fishery Department, thinks that, if the Government will render sufficient assistance, the Soap Factory at Tanur will give permanent employment to the working classes there, and that, if Mr. Kesava Menon, who is now employed in the work of refining oils, be offered a decent salary and retained in that post, this industry cannot fail to thrive, and observes that the starting of new industries should be thought of only after the revival of old ones, which were once in a flourishing condition, and which were injuriously affected by the importation of articles from foreign countries, and that if the Industrial Department will search for those who are skilled in the old methods, and who may still be found in some obscure parts of the country, and with their help try to improve the old industries, the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the department will certainly not be a waste.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

High paid officials.

83. After quoting figures to show that the salaries of the officials in India are considerably higher than those of the officers in England, a correspondent in the *Keralodayam*, of the 23rd November, says:—It is thus that the British Government squander the money of the Indians. Those Europeans who come out to India are only tenth-rate men. Indians say that it is not proper that poor India should be made to pay such high salaries to them on the mere ground that they go out to a distant land. As the Indian Civil Service Examination is held in England, the intelligent but impecunious Indians are unable to appear for it. The result of the passing of the Indian Civil Service Bill into law will be that India will abound with worthless civilians in future. Its object seems to be that Indians should not get higher appointments in their own country. The whole world knows that Indians are impecunious. Not only all the roads to higher appointments in their own country are closed to such Indians, but their money is taken from them and freely given to others by way of salaries. The *Leader* says that the papers in England should insist upon its being done away with.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

Grateful appreciation of Germany.

84. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 23rd November, in a leader says on the one hand the cry is raised from West to East that Germany is tyrannical, barbarous and irreligious, and that she has been preparing for this bloodshed for forty years. The Pope has anathematized her, Bishops have removed her name from the list of the pious and clergymen have drawn the sword against her.

Some enlightened persons have asserted that the war is a specimen of Christian civilisation, and that the aims and results of Christian teaching involve injustice and ingratitude.

On the other hand, it is re-echoed that Christianity is not to blame inasmuch as Germany, the transgressor of its laws, is beyond its pale and has become metamorphosed into Satan and anti-Christ.

Not only the Allies but neutrals also weep over the ruin of Belgium, the devastation of France and the sufferings of Serbia, and have expressed

their grief and indigation at the slaughter of women, children, old men and the sick and at the destruction of cathedrals, churches, hospitals and the sinking of hospital ships. All this has happened and is happening and quite right too.

The editor next refers to the meeting of the "National Missionary Council" at Matheran, in the Bombay Presidency and says a vote of thanks has been passed by a number of very prominent English Christian Clergy and priests that the National Missionary Council desires to place on record an expression of its great thankfulness to God for the unselfish and unostentatious labours of German Missionaries in India which has resulted not only in the establishment of the existing German Missionaries but also in the founding of a few very successful British Missions. This Council fully believes that these labours are the result of obedience to Christ, and that the nations of India have derived spiritual benefit therefrom.

The article proceeds. This is an appreciation and praise of the Germans from the lips and pens of English clergymen and priests. We are unable to say which knows, but British Ministers and those who are behind the scenes, or these Padris of Hindustan and whether in other lands they show the same obedience to Christ in advancing spiritual progress. It is a problem incapable of solution as to why their nation has been guilty of such atrocities, injustice and rapine.

If German Missionaries have not been spies and if they have not been prying into the affairs of the country, what is the answer to the statement of leading writers and reliable correspondents that every German is a servant of his country? If these people have been doing their duty unselfishly, why have they been interned in Ahmadnagar? Why have their services been dispensed with and their Missions and factories closed down?

85. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 23rd November, writes:—Our readers will have observed in several previous issues the way in which many Indian chiefs and influential people have assisted the Government in the present war and the number of recruits that have enlisted in the Punjab and other places. What has all this been due to? It is not because of the unprecedented advantages now received from the Government. The Government has supported us in every possible way in regard to education and material progress and has got to gather the things that have made for our present peace, tranquility and comfort.

"Sage Counsel."

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

If we do not give expression to our gratitude to such a kind and sympathetic Government for the favour shown to us, what greater proof of our worthlessness can be found!

This is the reason why to-day the principal Chiefs of India are ready to help the Government to the extent of even giving up life and property. Thousands of poor helpless people unable to render any monetary assistance have shown their readiness to give their lives by gladly and freely joining as recruits. These facts are not unknown to our fellow-citizens, but we very much regret that although they have been foremost in giving expression to their loyalty but in giving practical effect thereto they have been found wanting.

Is it because the population of Madras is less than that of Calcutta, Bombay or the Punjab, or have the people less spirit and less strength? If it has not been the case why are they so rarely referred in the journalistic world? More especially in view of the fact that the people of this Presidency pride themselves on their loyalty to the British Government. The time is not far distant when British successes will be celebrated all over the country. There will be a special honor's list and general rejoicings. Then every country will receive of the royal favours in proportion to the assistance rendered.

In order that the influential people of our city may not be ashamed of their niggardliness, we appeal to the people and the country to endeavour, as far as possible, to ingratiate themselves with the Government, otherwise they will be sorry for it after the war.

III.—Legislation.

Andhrapatrika, Madras, Nov. 19th, 1915.

86. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 19th November, has the following note:—

The Press Act.

The Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has demanded a security of Rs. 1,000 from *Young India*, a paper newly started in Bombay. The reason for this demand is not known. The Press Act enables the authorities to do anything they please. No more delay should be made in seeing that it is repealed.

Andhrachandrika, Madras, Nov. 18th, 1915.

87. The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 18th November, says:—It appears to be the intention of the Medical Council to crush the Ayurvedic system of medicine as much as possible. The Medical Registration Act should be wholly repealed, or it should be so amended that it might not be a menace to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine or to the practitioners of those systems.

The Medical Registration Act

IV.—Native States.

Mysore Star, Mysore, Nov. 21st, 1915.

88. Dwelling on the advantages of connecting Mysore with a direct line of railway with some near seaport on the West Coast, the *Mysore Star*, of the 21st November, observes that the whole province would doubtless rejoice at the news that the Government of India are said to have approved the scheme to extend the line from Shimoga to the port of Bhatkal in North Canara, and that arrangements to commence the work are already being made. The paper observes that it is generally believed that nothing can be more conducive to the economic development of the province than this direct railway communication which will render the traders of Mysore no longer dependent on the middlemen in the coastal cities of Madras and Bombay through whom almost all the export and import business of the province has to be conducted at present. The paper finally observes that the memory of Lord Hardinge and Sir Veshveshvarayya will remain ever green in the minds of the Mysoreans for this great boon.

Railway extension in Mysore.

Sampad Abhyudaya, Mysore, Nov. 19th, 1915.

89 The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 19th November, observes that the various schemes put forward in regard to female education are wholly unsuited to the requirements of this country inasmuch as they are based on western ideals which aim at providing such training and education as would enable the women to gain some independent means of livelihood whereas the national ideal in India is to fit them for domestic duties and give them such accomplishments as would help them to be devoted wives and efficient mothers and thus add to the brightness of the home and not to its income. The paper says that while the present system of school and university education is not well suited even to the boys it is needless to say how much less suited it must be to girls, and finally urges that the Educational Central Committee organised in connection with the Economic Conference in Mysore ought to formulate some better system of female education in Mysore more in consonance with the national requirements in place of the present one which has too marked a tendency to make our girls masculine.

Female education in Mysore.

Vrittanta Patrika, Mysore, Nov. 25th, 1915.

90. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 25th November, writes:—The Mysore Government have issued a pamphlet commending to the consideration and support of the popular leaders some twenty matters indicating the direction in which popular advancement is sought in the current year. We are inclined to think that it would have been far more profitable to take up only two or three of these lines of progress at a time instead of diffusing popular activity over some twenty matters simultaneously. The enthusiasm evinced in this direction is doubtless very commendable but we are afraid that it is apt to evaporate by the time these ambitious schemes apper in print. We even doubt whether there is any large number in the province who can at least comprehend what is aimed at. Again, we nowhere hear of any attempts to

Progressive measures in Mysore.

overhaul the administrative machinery of the Government. The Revenue officials taxed with the inquiries connected with these progressive measures can hardly have the time to attend to their more legitimate duties of a routine nature, and the consequent dilatoriness on their part in this regard is becoming a subject of more frequent complaint in all quarters. The periodical reports of progress read very well on paper. But what is actually achieved, it is to be feared, is after all not very encouraging. Again, the scheme for village improvement is just beginning to assume some shape but by making it too ambitious and exacting the enthusiasm now shown by the people in regard to it is apt to wane too speedily.

ERRATA.

Report No. 47.

Page 1979,	paragraph	38,	line	15, *read* " Premier " *for* " Primier ".
,,	,,	38	,,	19, *insert* " , " after " certitude ".
,,	,,	39	,,	10, *insert* " and " after " secret ".
Page 1986	,,	65	,,	7, *read* " baneful " *for* " banefull ".
,,	,,	65	,,	14, *read* " stem " *for* " stern ".

Page 1988, second line, *for* " sometimes " *read* " sometime".

Issued, 30th November 1915.

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 49 of 1915.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 4th December 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

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II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Police*—
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The Police force in the Madras Presidency .. *ib.*
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The last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council .. *ib.*
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The Post office loan .. 2083
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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, NATIVE STATES OF HYDERABAD, MYSORE, TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, AND THE FRENCH TERRITORIES OF PONDICHERRY AND KARIKAL.

[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam.	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	500
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zeheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 191[illegible].

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntūr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Aksharaıatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mitiiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Godávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bódhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

* Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.***	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshâchalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharma Poshini.** §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	820
77	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
78	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
79	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
80	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimbayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
81	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
82	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
83	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
84	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
85	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
86	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
87	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
88	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
89	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
90	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 yrs	500
91	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
92	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.
§ Started, 17th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500
94	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Do.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
95	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
96	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
97	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
98	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
99	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
100	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
101	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
102	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
103	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
105	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
106	**Indian Emigrant** .	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
107	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
108	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
109	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly..	N. Radhakrishna Nayadu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
110	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
111	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
112	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
113	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
114	**Indian Railway Journal.** *	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
115	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
116	**Indian Students' Record.** †	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
117	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
118	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
119	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
120	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
121	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300
122	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend.**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
123	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

† Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
124	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 48 years.	350
125	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
126	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
127	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	L. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
128	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
129	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
130	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
131	Jyotis Sastra Payônidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
132	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
133	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years	400
134	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
135	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
136	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
137	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
138	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
139	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
140	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godávari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
141	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
142	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
143	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 53 years.	1,300
144	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,500
145	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
146	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
147	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
148	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
149	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
150	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
151	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
152	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710
153	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
154	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
155	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
156	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
157	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
158	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
159	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
160	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhiud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	[illegible],600
161	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
162	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
163	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
164	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
165	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
166	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
167	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
168	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
169	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
170	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Hindu, Brahman.	2,000
171	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U.; European, 84 years.	332
172	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
173	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
174	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
175	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
176	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
177	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
178	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000
179	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly.	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	[illegible]00

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915. † Started in January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180	**Mahjaana Mitran** *	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
181	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
182	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
183	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
184	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
185	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 25 years.	1,000
186	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
187	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,550
188	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
189	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
190	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
191	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
192	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
193	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
194	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed by the West Coast Press, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
195	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
196	**Mari Rani.** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
197	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
198	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
199	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years.	3,800
200	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
201	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
202	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvengadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
203	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
204	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
205	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
206	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
207	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
208	**Modern World** ‡ ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
209	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
210	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
211	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
212	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
213	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800
214	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Do. ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbabpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200

* Started, 25th January 1915. † Discontinued, February 1914. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
216	**Muslim Mitran** † ..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
217	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
218	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
219	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
220	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
221	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
222	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
223	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Peutland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
224	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
225	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
226	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
227	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
228	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
229	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at Kilpauk, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
230	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
231	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
232	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
233	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
234	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
235	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
236	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
237	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
238	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
239	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
240	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
241	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
242	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
243	**PrarambhaVidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
244	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
245	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
246	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
247	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
248	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
249	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
250	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
251	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
252	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
253	Risāla-i-Albadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
254	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránia.	Do. ..	Haqqani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
255	Risāla-i-Málguzárí ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
256	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansari Wafi, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
257	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
258	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
259	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
260	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Gōdāvari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
261	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
262	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
263	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	960
264	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
265	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
266	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Brann Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
267	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
268	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
269	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
270	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
271	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
272	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
273	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
274	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
275	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
276	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
277	**Satya Dutan** or **Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
278	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
279	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
280	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
281	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
282	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
283	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
284	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
285	**Shams-ul-Akhbar** †	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
286	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
287	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
288	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
289	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
290	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
291	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
292	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
293	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
294	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
295	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
296	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
297	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
298	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
299	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
300	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
301	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
302	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
303	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
304	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the Keraleeyabhimani Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
305	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
306	**Sri Savitri**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Godāvari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
307	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
308	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
309	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
310	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
311	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
312	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
313	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godāvari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
314	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
315	**Sujanamitran** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
316	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
317	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
318	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
319	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntūr, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Mārkandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
320	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
321	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
322	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
323	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
324	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
325	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
326	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
327	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
328	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
329	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
330	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
331	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
332	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
333	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zcheme, German; 50 years.	450
334	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
335	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
336	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
337	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
338	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
339	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
340	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
341	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
342	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
343	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
344	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phoenix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
345	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
346	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
347	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
348	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
349	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalaratnakaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	B. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
350	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
351	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
352	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
353	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915. † Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

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No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
354	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
355	Vignāna Chintāmani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
356	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Royapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
357	Vikata Vinōdini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
358	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
359	Virasaiva Grantha Prakāsika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
360	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
361	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
362	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
363	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
364	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
365	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
366	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
367	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
368	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
369	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
370	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichūr, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
371	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba: Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
372	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
373	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
374	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
375	**Wealth of India** ..	English ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
376	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
377	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
378	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
379	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
380	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
381	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
382	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
383	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
384	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
385	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
386	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Veembukatalayu Sankaran Namburipad, Hindu, Brahman.	1,200
387	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
388	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
389	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	60[illegible]

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Police.*

1. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 30th November, observes:—"The story of the gallant passive resistance which the Kallars are offering is an illustration of a very beneficial act being the cause of real hardship. . . . . Of course, registration as a criminal tribe does not mean life in the jail. But it is a humiliation. The Kallar is educated enough to know that it is a humiliation; and he has self-respect enough to know that imprisonment is better and more honourable. Will the Madras Government have the heart and the courage to acknowledge this excellent spirit of a hard-working people? . . . . We sincerely wish that a false conception of prestige would not press the Government to unloosen the weapons from its armoury against a helpless class of people. Official records may show that they are bad; the official may have proved that they are what is known as a criminal tribe and that they should be registered. But the public do not know the official version; the public know the version of the Kallars, and the sympathy of the public is with them. Let not this public sympathy be ignored. If it is impossible that the Government should give them a chance and that its prestige demands the registration of the village or the arrest of the villagers, let the public be told why. . . . . If possible, let Government sympathise with the Kallars and give them the chance to be outside the pale of the criminal tribe."

The registration of "Kallars" as a criminal tribe.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

2. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st December, has the following:—"Sir Harold Stuart's call to young India to take largely to the Police department, where they can display their passion for honesty, self-denial and real service to the Motherland, is in strange contrast to the practical experience of young men who have entered that service. They complain, among other things, of the circle inspector of the old species, from whom they derive no help whatsoever; this is too well-known and too frequently mentioned, and so far as we are aware, no action has been taken to vouchsafe for the idealists who enter the Police department to serve Mother India the reasonable protection from the head constable below and the inspector above. . . . . The idea is fast gaining ground, and mostly originates from the new sub-inspector, that honesty is the worst policy in the Police department. That idea is fatal. It will counteract the force of the appeal of Sir Harold Stuart. . . . . If Sir Harold Stuart would assure them that an honest man shall not suffer, and that in departmental punishments a fine judicial spirit will be displayed by the appellate authority we have no doubt that a better kind of youth will seek the department where a quasi-military discipline is maintained. If we might employ the language of the members of the Legislative Council, we would suggest a committee of enquiry composed of officials and non-officials, to investigate into the circumstances that prevent our young men entering the Police department."

The Police Service.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

(b) *Courts.*

3. The *New India*, of the 4th December, states:—"The explanation of the Government of Bombay concerning the suspension of the jury system in certain cases in the Belgaum district is a heap of confused

Trial by jury in the Belgaum district.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

thinking, due either to its drafter's inability to understand the principal criticisms against it or to a determined but palpably futile effort to evade them. . . . . The Government evidently forget that the non-official criticisms refer to their action in withdrawing a popular right, in however small a measure, and thus infringing a salutary principle, which should not have been done without overwhelming evidence. . . . . We cannot resist the conclusion that the Government of Bombay have acted without adequate justification for so drastic a step. This is specially regrettable when the police are reported to have been antagonistic to the jury system, and had gone even to the length of prosecuting—of course, unsuccessfully—three jurors who stood in their way. . . . . Will the Government of Bombay explain how, if the jury system cannot succeed in Belgaum in 'certain type of trials, they came to the conclusion that it would succeed in others.' Their arrangement seems to be the result of a determined, but impossible, effort to console both the police and the people—impossible because while the one demands the infringement of a sound principle, the other demands its perpetration. No compromise can ever be possible when the aims of the two are so completely antagonistic to each other, and it is therefore no wonder that the Government of Bombay have found it impossible to wriggle out of the mire of their own ill-advised creation."

(*d*) *Education.*

WESTERN STAR, *Trivandrum*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

The Madras College for Women.

4. The *Western Star*, of the 27th November, writes:—"It is very gratifying to note a highly important step which the Madras Government has decided to take in connection with the new Madras College for Women, the new building for the housing of which was opened by His Excellency Lord Pentland a few days ago. An Advisory Council, consisting of several European and Indian ladies and gentlemen, has been created for the express purpose of rendering advice and help in the solution of general questions connected with the management of the College. It has also been decided to introduce religious instruction in the College, under the supervision of the council, women instructors being appointed, strict regard being paid to their competency, conduct and character. . . . . Obviously, this is a step in the right direction, and it shows that, at length, the Government is slowly coming round to recognise that the principle of religious neutrality may with advantage as well as justification be made somewhat less rigid and inelastic than it has hitherto been. It is certainly creditable to the Madras Government and the Department of Public Instruction that this noteworthy departure from precedent has been decided upon, and the Government may rest assured that the innovation is one which will be warmly welcomed by the public, and chiefly by all true friends and well wishers of female education throughout the country."

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

The Registrar, Madras University.

5. Referring to the protest lodged by the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, under Regulation 64, against the resolution of the Senate of the Madras University granting a personal allowance to the Registrar, the *Hindu*, of the 2nd December, says:—"We do not see the least necessity for a European Registrar as we not see the necessity for manning the services with imported men, when Indians of equal merit are available. . . . . The almost universal demand for higher pay emanating from the highest paid officers in the country will have a most demoralising effect if the authorities should exhibit a tendency to sympathise with them. The Indian Civil Service officer wants higher emoluments because the Bank Manager is paid better, and the Bank Manager has to be mollified because lucrative posts are open to the Indian Civil Service men. The Registrar of the University naturally desires better prospects because the Indian Civil Service officer and the Bank Manager are better off. It is a case, as the saying goes, of 'I scratch your back and you scratch mine.'"

6. The *New India*, of the 3rd December, remarks :—" To many Indians who are fighting for the introduction of the Conscience Clause in our educational codes, or to those who are anxious that their children should have instruction first in their own religion, the following passage from His Excellency the Governor's speech at St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, will appear somewhat inexplicable :— NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

Religious instruction in schools.

" ' Now more than ever is it essential that those entrusted with the training of young minds should realise the heavy responsibility placed upon them It is in their power to guard and purify at its fount the source which feeds a people's existence and to release a clear and vitalising stream of high ideals, of noble thought and purpose. That this is the aim which St. Joseph's College has set before it in the last 70 years of its existence I know full well.'

" May we remind His Excellency of what a former Director of Instruction remarked concerning the compulsory attendance of Hindu boys in a Bible class, viz., that such a procedure trains them into devout hypocrites ?"

7. The *Hindu*, of the 4th December, observes :—" The current number of the *Educational Review* contains the text of the presidential address delivered by Rao Bahadur Pranatharthihara Ayyar, retired Inspector of Schools, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the Taylor High School at Narsapur. It is an interesting and instructive address and deserves to be read by all those who take an interest in educational topics. . . . . The address refers to the salary grant system, which ten years ago was changed to the present system which may be called ' the half and half system of grant.' The author of it was Sir Alfred Bourne, the late Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Pranatharthihara Ayyar says of it: ' Drawn up by a scientist the system is beautifully simple and reasonable in theory: but in practice it has done a world of harm. It is rigidly aritificial.' His observations on the results of the system are of especial weight and will, we hope, receive the attention of the Government. . . . . It is high time, in our opinion, that the Government should no longer pursue a halting, indeterminate and tantalising policy in educational matters in this country. We take it that the appointment of an Indian of proved capacity and extensive experience as Member of Education in the Supreme Executive Council, is the dawn of a happier state of things in this respect. The publication of such informed views as are contained in Mr. Pranatharthihara Ayyar's address must be of much help in enabling the authorities to discover the flaws of the present system and the way of reform." HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

The Government and secondary education.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

8. In commenting on the revised Municipal Election Rules, the *Hindu*, of the 1st December, states :—" A most revolutionary rule which has been introduced mentions that the validity of an election may be objected to on the ground ' that the person whose election is questioned is likely to bring the municipal administration into contempt or that his being a municipal councillor is dangerous to public peace or order.' It is extraordinary that this rule, which, as far as we are aware, did not find a place in the draft rules, should be introduced without publishing it for public criticism." HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

Municipal Election Rules.

9. Referring to the administration report of the Malabar District Board for the year 1914–15, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st December, remarks :—" It is not for us to say whether the administration in the year under report was good or bad or indifferent, for, the Board being a quasi-official body, directly under official control, stage-managed by the head of the district administration, is expected to work excellently, free from those reproaches which Anglo-Indian administrators and their friends generally level against the conduct of municipal affairs. However, an impartial perusal of the pages, teeming with facts and figures cannot leave in one the impression that the administration WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The Malabar District Board.

could have been carried on with greater efficiency and benefit. . . . . There is no enthusiasm for the franchise in Malabar, says Mr. Innes in his report. . . . . With all his experience of Malabar—and Mr. Innes speaks Malayalam pretty well—he has misunderstood the people. There is enthusiasm for the franchise in Malabar, but that does not announce itself at elections to the district and taluk boards, for reasons that should be patent to all. . . . . Elections in all municipalities are hotly contested which is evidence that the Malayalee has some enthusiasm for the franchise."

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

The question of re-settlements.

10. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th November, observes:—"The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Achari, with his characteristic bluntness, spoke of a revolution if the question of re-settlements was not dealt with in another spirit. Of course, such language used in the heat of the debate is not taken seriously by the Government or by the public; but it serves the purpose of explaining the acute feelings of the people. . . . . The poverty is with the agriculturist, and he must either cease to be an agriculturist or must take to highway robbery. This is the situation, and the representatives of the people said as much to the Government. This is a sufficiently alarming picture, indeed; but the authorities seem to know the situation better, and, therefore, could complacently bear the wild exaggerations of the oriental. Either the Government must be right or the people; and if the Government is sure that it is right, it ought not to allow Honourable Members of Council to indulge in wild exaggerations about a people in poverty and debts. The Legislative Council, of all places, should not encourage such irresponsible talk about a most serious subject. But if the talk is not irresponsible—and the public believe it is not—then the 'angle of vision' of the Government about the re-settlements ought to change."

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

Re-settlement of Madura.

11. The *Hindu*, of the 1st December, writes:—"The rigid and inflexible policy of the Government in India in regard to the administration of land revenue, and the mischievous theory of rent on which it is based, negative any hopes of fair and equitable settlements that may be entertained by the ryots. The public have known to their cost, how the Government are adamantine in resisting suggestions for a less rigorous policy, even should such proposals emanate from their own officers, and the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, of the attempt made at the last Council meeting, to get the scheme of re-settlement for the district of Madura modified in certain respects, as carrying out a forlorn hope, cannot be a matter for surprise to the public who have good reason to consider that the authorities would not, whatever the special circumstances of a particular tract, alter their fixed ideas. . . . . The case of Madura really illustrates the determination of the Government not to forego a penny of possible revenue where they could collect it, irrespective of peculiar circumstances of which they may be cognisant. Mr. Boag, in his very interesting scheme report, has made some statements which the public have a right to expect would have gone far in influencing him to propose much lower rates of enhancement than he has suggested. . . . . The circumstances, which do not disclose the existence of the dreaded parasitic intermediate landholders, should have induced the Government to treat Madura considerately. But nothing of the kind has been done, and by a process of calculation, which sets off the seeming magnanimity of the officer, the public are told that the ryots of Madura should indeed be grateful for the measure of practical sympathy shown to them by the rates of enhancement having been fixed as they have been, though the facts collected justified a much larger increase. . . . . The Settlement Officer's calculations as to the increased cost of labour, stock and implements and of the increased cost of living of the people among whom a higher standard of comfort is now prevalent, are very imperfect and based on data the correctness of which has not been tested. . . . . It is a notorious fact that the cost of cultivation

has increased very greatly owing to a variety of causes, and any rates of enhancement arrived at without first ascertaining what the present cost of cultivation is, should, by its very nature, be quite incorrect and prejudicial to the interests of the ryots. . . . . May we ask whether it is not the duty of the Government to ameliorate the lot of the struggling farmer by putting a limit on its demand for a share of the ryot's income? This aspect cannot perhaps be expected to be sympathetically considered by the Government who are in constant need of additional funds. But the present land revenue policy is one which should be modified in the interests of the premier industry of India and organised and informed agitation can have no nobler result to strive for, than a salutary modification of that pernicious system."

Home Rule and Land Settlement.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

12. The *New India*, of the 2nd December, states:—"We draw attention to an interesting article entitled 'Why the ryots want Home Rule' by one whose view, on account of his personal experience as a ryot, is worth serious consideration. . . . . From every side the idea of self-government within the British Empire and along colonial lines is finding a support, and the ryot is not the least among any class of people whose opinion can be put aside. We may advise our contributor and all in his position to be present at the Congress in Bombay and make articulate their grievance and we feel certain that the congress will do all in its power to support their cause."

(*h*) *Railways.*

Malabar Railway Project.

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut*, Nov. 28th, 1915.

13. The *West Coast Reformer*, of the 28th November, states:—"We learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Murray, Chief Engineer, will shortly visit Malabar in connection with the proposed railway for connecting Wynaad with the South Indian Railway line. Intelligent public opinion in the district does not favour the alignment suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart during his recent visit to Wynaad. . . . . The better course would be to take the line to Olavakot instead of Shoranur, after passing through Angadipuram and Mannarghat or Cheruplacherry. Shoranur is altogether an unimportant place, while Palghat (close to Olavakot) is a flourishing town and commercial centre. The new line will be traversing a larger part of the district and exploiting a fertile tract if it joins the main line at Olavakot. . . . . We hope the Collector of Malabar and other influential citizens will urge on the Engineer and other authorities the desirability of joining Manantoddy with Olavakot or Palghat, and the latter with Trichur, through the places we have mentioned."

(*k*) *General.*

Interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

14. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 27th November, writes:—"So far as the West Coast representatives are concerned, we have reluctantly to admit that had they taken a little more care, had they kept themselves in closer touch with the public life and the public press, they could have got better materials for interpellations. We cannot but express our profound regret at the failure of the two Honourable Members to interpellate the Government upon the recent deportation of seven Mappillas from the Ernad taluk without trial or without explanation. . . . . The spirit of the age and the traditions of liberty which are indissolubly bound up with British administration demand that the governmental authorities should take the public into their confidence when they avail themselves of extraordinary powers sanctioned by practically obsolete ordinances and statutes; and we would have been glad had they given the public a candid explanation. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon asked for information relating to the working of the Arms Act in Malabar, replies to which were, as usual, profoundly disappointing. The Government's answers cannot but leave in one the impression that the local authorities could have treated applications

for licenses with a little more liberality, especially at a time when there is absolutely no chance of applicants therefor misusing their privilege, or running amok with their guns. . . . . The Trichinopoly incident, in which the head of the district figured rather unpleasantly, which led to a combination of officials against a poor toll-gate contractor and would have created considerable bad feeling had not the High Court promptly interfered, was the subject matter of interpellations by more than one member. . . . . It is to be hoped that the Government have realised the seriousness of the matter, that there will be no tendency to minimise it and to let off the persons figuring in the drama lightly."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

Executive and Judicial functions.

15. The following appears in the *Hindu* of the 29th November:—"In the course of the discussion on the resolution moved at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council asking the Government to provide for non-official presidents to district boards, the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar said that it would be difficult to find non-officials competent to discharge the duties of the said offices as efficiently as it is now done by the Collector and District Magistrate. . . . . In the Trichinopoly toll-gate contractor's case, the Collector and District Magistrate not only initiated the criminal proceedings of alleged theft against the contractor, but also cancelled the toll contract in an illegal and highhanded manner. Plurality of powers is no doubt gratifying to a member of the bureaucracy, and of what is called the ruling race, but it is the unkindest cut of all that an Indian in the position of a Member of the Executive Council, should support the existing anomaly. A similar case of misuse of power by a Collector and District Magistrate and President of the District Board comes to us to-day from Bengal. . . . . It is significant to show what serious evil can be wrought by the combination of Executive and Magisterial powers in the same person."

HINDU, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

The Madras Legislative Council.

16. Referring to the postponement of certain resolutions to the next sitting of the Council, the *Hindu*, of the 29th November, writes:—"In public interests, a recourse to this inconvenient method of finishing the business before the Council should be deprecated and we trust that the Government would avoid it in future by convening meetings of the Council at more frequent intervals of time. Many important questions agitating the public mind have been discussed during these few days, but, except in regard to a few questions in respect of which the Government had already taken some action, there was a deplorable tendency to oppose the suggestions for the adoption of progressive measures emanating from non-officials. His Excellency the President intervened on a few occasions to explain the position of the Honourable Member who spoke on behalf of the Government, or to induce the Movers of Resolutions to withdraw them on such assurances as were given. But we would respectfully point out that in most of these cases the President would have done better to explain the attitude of the Government himself and tried to pour oil over troubled waters by either accepting the motions or making such statements as would completely satisfy the wishes of the non-official section of the Council instead of expressing his anxiety to maintain 'the business reputation of the Council' or prevent the repetition of arguments. . . . . The official opposition to a reform which has been adopted in many other places only served to show that the Government place little or no value on the advice of non-officials, despite the very general statement made by His Excellency that there was no reluctance to receive non-official opinion. . . . . Sir Sivaswami Ayyar's crowning piece of argument was when he said that 'it was difficult to see in what respects the non-official members of the Board would be likely to add to the strength of the Board otherwise than numerically.' We are informed that this sweeping statement has been as it is bound to be keenly resented by the Honourable non-official members, and it is a pity that Sir Sivaswami Ayyar gave expression to it. His Excellency the President did not certainly improve the unhappy situation created by the offensive remarks made during the debate, by telling Mr. Ramachandra Rao

that he could not point the pistol at the Government and direct them to adopt his proposal."

Writing on this subject, the *New India*, of the 29th November, says:— "When the protracted session of the Legislative Council came to a close on Saturday evening, the Honourable Members left the hall with an obvious sense of relief. . . . . Unfortunately, the desire to end the sittings on Saturday, took hold of almost every member by that morning, so much so that some popular representatives who had openly stated the previous day that the debate on their resolution could not be postponed two months completely succumbed to the prevailing view. . . . . Perhaps their quickness of decision was not an unmixed evil. . . . . It is noteworthy that the movement for ending the session with such indecent haste was wholly one-sided, and the Government would surely have willingly consented to continue the session during the present week. . . . . We have not been able to appreciate the haste, but a body of people occupying so responsible a position cannot have had recourse to it without strong reasons. And if that is the case, it is advisable in the interests of all that they are placed before the bewildered public. . . . . The outstanding feature of the session is the despair, as one Honourable Member termed it, of the non-official members at the refusal of the Government to accept their co-operation. The mysterious attitude of the Government concerning the Plague Notification system had prepared the way, and the speech with which the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar opposed the demand for the appointment of non-official presidents to some select district boards at once raised the dissatisfaction of the Council to the highest pitch. The unfortunate change was not due so much to the mere fact of Government opposition as to the influence of the Honourable Member's arguments and assertions. . . . . We do not know whether it is necessary to draw the attention of the Government to the unfortunate influence of such an unhappy session of the Legislative Council. Very probably the official members have already noted the mistake. . . . . The loss of the first resolution, for a committee to decide on the question of panchayats, did not create any unfortunate feeling. Many non-official members actually enjoyed the end of the stiff fight they had put up. And the same happy atmosphere could have been kept up if the tone of the official speeches had been equally sympathetic." — NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 1st December, states:—"His Excellency the President pacified the non-officials by saying that there was no reluctance on the part of anybody to accept non-official opinion. But people are judged by their actions and not words, and however much the Government might assure us that non-official opinion will receive attention, we are tempted to look askance and ask for practical proof. The rejection of resolution after resolution moved by non-official members does but support us in the view we have taken." — WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 1st December, observes:— "If we can sum up in a few words the net result of the deliberations of the Legislative Council, the general impression created in the minds of the on-looker will be that the officials and the non-officials parted in a frame of mind which showed that there is no common ground between them . . . . Surely there must be something wrong somewhere. Is it that the Government do not want to understand the non-official members, or is it that the non-official members are incapable of letting the Government know what they want or is it both? . . . . What is required on either side is a little bit of give and take. . . . . At all events in Madras where the official class is not superstitious but sympathetic and where the non-officials are docile and easily satisfied, a better understanding of each others' points of view can be brought about early enough." — WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

Ceylon Quarantine Restrictions.

17. In an article under the heading "A Racial Bar", the *Indian Patriot*, of the 29th November, remarks:— "We wonder why the resolution on the — INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

quarantine restriction was not disallowed as touching on highly controversial points. That is the only way of dealing with such questions, for, if it is impossible to cure, it is necessary to conceal. . . . . We do not certainly desire to repeat here what was repeated in the Legislative Council; but we must leave it to Sir Harold Stuart for solution—whether even for one day such a difference should be tolerated by a Government with which he is responsibly associated. The whole of India has read and applauded his reference to the racial difference. But a strange irony of fate draws down the curtain and shows to him, in all its luridness, the bitter racial bar that is daily existent within the jurisdiction of the Madras Government. We consider it unfortunate that the resolution should have been discussed and withdrawn. . . . . Having now known that the European is subjected to a different treatment from the Indian, it is necessary that this difference should cease at once."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

Home Rule.

18. Referring to the pledges given to India by Queen Victoria and King Edward VII, the *New India*, of the 30th November, in concluding the second of a series of articles on this subject, says:—"It is clear from all this that it is neither the Crown, nor the Parliament, of England which is to blame. It is the deadly work against liberty of the bureaucracy, which in every country is the enemy of popular freedom. To this we owe the tearing into shreds of all the charters and treaties, and proclamations and royal messages, until the air is thick with 'scraps of paper'; but the coercive legislation, which is its natural work, is not written on paper, but on parchment; the Arms Act, the Seditious Meetings Act, the Press Act, the revival of the Deportation Resolutions, made only to meet the danger of invasion and disused and forgotten—these are among the things which make Home Rule under the Imperial Crown so vital a necessity, if India is to live."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

In the third article of the series on "Home Rule," the *New India*, of the 1st December, observes:—"Lacking knowledge of Indian conditions, Parliament has always been timid, and in legislating for India, it has adopted the plan of passing Acts of broad outlines, leaving it to 'the man on the spot' to make regulations by which the principles of the Act should be applied. These Regulations have always eviscerated the Act, and have rendered it useless. The regulations under the Arms Act make it the mischievous Statute it is. . . . . It is the Regulations which encourage the spread of dacoity, so that life and property are less secure now in some districts than they were fifty years ago; the dacoity is put down to anarchists; it is nothing of the kind, but is merely the re-appearance of old robber-gangs, due to the helplessness of an unarmed people. . . . . Let the people have arms to defend themselves, as the police do not defend them, and dacoity will soon be a thing of the past. But the bureaucracy fear to live in a country where the people bear arms, and all the ravages of wild beasts and of dacoits must continue, because they are afraid that an armed people would not bear their yoke. Hence also the refusal of military colleges, of commissions in the army, etc., and the restriction of volunteering --*not by law* but by the bureaucracy--to Christians, who, they hope, will not be unpatriotic by reason of their religion."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

In discussing some of the reasons why India should have Home Rule, the *New India*, of the 3rd December, in the fifth article of this series, writes:—"There are over 280 reasons, at least, why we should have Home Rule, and they may be summed up in one sentence:—'Because we cannot get things done without it.' . . . . It is not the fault of the Congress that it has cried out in vain; it has beaten on a shut door. Its splendid pleadings against South African and Colonial treatment of Indians went for nothing, till the resolution of the passive resisters and the rising of Indian anger to boiling point made a danger too great to be allowed to continue. Its protests against the Partition of Bengal had no effect, until Bengalis used the boycott and the situation became, again, too dangerous to be allowed to continue. The lesson is plain. Arguments, however cogent, eloquence,

however noble, pleas for justice, however unanswerable, fail to have any effect, so long as they are kept within the walls of a Council Chamber. . . . . . Until the plea within passes into agitation without, nothing is done. Agitation which is not based on a good statement is folly; but a good statement which is not backed up by agitation is futile. . . . . The most glaring abuses continue, and we want to be rid of them. The bureaucracy is incompetent in the matters in which the people are most interested, and too competent in the increase of expenditure. . . . . A big and strenuous agitation for Home Rule means the ending of all the wrongs and injustices which Congress has been exposing since 1885. When we have Home Rule, and a responsible Government, we will see that it puts our national household in order."

Japanese trade competition.

19. The *New India*, of the 1st December, states:—"In the Allied countries, they are now considering steps to prevent Germany from dumping her articles in other countries and thus disorganising the world's trade at the end of the war. But little or no attention is paid to the same procedure on the part of Japan. Perhaps the indifference is due to the fact that the sufferer now is India, and we shall hear of counteracting measures when the pockets of Lancashire capitalists are touched." NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 3rd December, says:—"There can no longer be any doubt that the Japanese are making a most determined effort to capture the Indian markets. Their manufacturers have carefully studied and properly understood Indian requirements. They are able to produce goods and place them in our markets in the way we want them. . . . . While they are cutting into our coasting trade by means of State-aid and encouragement to shipping, their own coasting trade is well-guarded and protected by means of necessary tariffs. . . . . We look aghast to the East and to the West, and what intensifies the tension of an Indian patriot's mind is the helplessness which those who have the practical shaping of our destinies in their hands share with us. Mr. Rees asks Mr. Chamberlain for information, and Mr. Chamberlain says he would be glad to have it from him, if he can give it. In the meantime the sun shines bright in the Orient, and Japan is fast making hay." HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 3rd December, observes:—"The Germanising spirit of Japan in the industrial zone is already felt in India; the Indian market threatens to be swamped by the Japanese manufactures. The Government is at the back of the Japanese trader—and the Government of Japan means the entire Japanese nation. Japan has already set for herself the goal and is working hard to reach the goal—and she will reach it. This spirit is certainly in the people of India, and it finds expression in the incessant demands for the establishment of industries. Our Government is not behind our back. We have set before us no goal. The great opportunity of the war will soon be lost, and we will be where we were." INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

Sub-Registrars.

20. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 1st December, observes:—"In the black list of comparison between Madras and the other Presidencies, which the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar presented to the Council, he could have added the Madras Sub-Registrar also, and with great effect. . . . . The majority of our Sub-Registrars retire on reaching the second or the third grade—that is they retire while drawing a salary of Rs. 100 or Rs. 125. Their promotion is stagnant and unusually slow—it comes only with death. The great block in promotions is due to there being only a disproportionately small number in the first two grades. The recent amalgamation of districts, and the consequent abolition of registrarships has made the promotion much slower; the frequent extensions granted to superannuated officers have added to this sloth." INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The Home Rule League.

21. The following appears in the *Wednesday Review* for the week ending 1st December:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi has raised a note of warning against undue agitation in favour of Home Rule. His attitude as well as of those who consider WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

any such agitation ill-advised at the present time may be misunderstood, but there is no doubt that it is well-meant. . . . . It is no doubt true that both Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Krishna Gupta have advised Congress men to discuss the question and the outline they have sketched is modest enough. Even if they propounded a more forward scheme, there is a world of difference between a responsible organisation like the Congress asking for reforms and a brand-new organisation being started now with the avowed object of forcing the Government to grant Home Rule the moment the war is over. What has to be deprecated is hasty action and agitation one way or the other, and Mrs. Besant's Home Rule League is avowedly intended to create agitation on the subject in India. Prudence and the highest dictates of expediency require that we should suspend formulating our demands till the war is over. Mr. Shafi's letter is welcome as pointing out the dangers of agitation at the present juncture."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

Indians in South Africa.

22. The *New India*, of the 4th December, writes:—"The position of Indians in the South African Union will probably come up again for serious notice before long. The last passive resistance struggle did not result in achieving anything more than the concession to live as self-respecting people within the Colony. Franchise was and is still withheld from them, and the local self-governing bodies can, if they wish, make life impossible to them in any urban areas. The Immigration officer too wields extensive powers that can at any time be turned into engines of ill-treatment. Naturally there are frequent instances to bring home all these disabilities to the Indians within the union, and no redress is possible except in extreme cases when a sympathetic Government condescend to intervene. The absence of franchise is specially to blame for these humiliations. The Municipal Councils can thereby be blissfully indifferent, if not actively hostile, to the feelings of our countrymen and a very favourite game with them is to refuse licenses for Indians to trade. . . . . Obviously, it is harmful to the interests of the empire to allow matters to take their present course and the only check lies in the hand of the Government of India who should not find it impossible to get Lord Buxton, the Union Governor-General, to discourage the ill-treatment. Even if there should be no immediate result, the pressure brought to bear upon the Colonial Office during these months will not fail to bear fruit when the whole machinery of the empire is overhauled at the close of the war."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

European *v.* Indian officials.

23. Referring to the comments of the *Leader* (Allahabad) on the decision of the Government of the United Provinces to postpone the organisation of the Technological Institute owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable Principal from England, the *New India*, of the 4th December, says:—"In this, as in several other appointments, the war has given an eminent opportunity to the Government of India to respond to the reasonable claims of Indians to more extensive employment in the higher rungs of the administration; but, unfortunately, the Government cling to the view that such a course of policy is disastrous. As will be done by the Indian Civil Service (temporary suspension) Bill, they will import third-rate foreigners rather than recognise the claims of Indians far superior to them."

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

The Nizam's prohibition on liquor during the *Muharram*.

24. The *New India*, of the 3rd December, has the following:—"His Highness the Nizam's Government have done a great act of statesmanship in prohibiting the sale of liquor throughout the Nizam's Dominions for the ten days of *Muharram*. . . . . In the last *Bakr-Id* the Nizam's Government had likewise prohibited the killing of cows in order not to hurt the feelings of Hindus. We look with great pride at this courageous statesmanlike act on the part of the Nizam's Government and one cannot help feeling that the premier Indian States of Baroda, Mysore, and now in such respects, Hyderabad, have made the British Government feel small."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

25. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 24th November, says:—The news that numerous German troopsh ave been transferred from the eastern theatre to Zurich in the western theatre shows that an offensive movement on a large scale is contemplated in the latter region. The Germans have made this arrangement perhaps in anticipation of an offensive movement by the Allies.

The war in Europe.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 25th November, publishes what purports to be a translation of an article said to have been contributed by Mr. Sidney Low to the *Daily Chronicle* and reproduced by the *Hindu* of the 20th November under the heading "The Balkans and the German Peace".

The war in Europe.

Liva-ul-Islam, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

26. In a leader on the subject of war, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st December, says:—It appears that the Turks intend to join with the Bulgarians and gain their object. The Turkish armies have arrived at Mustaphapasha and other places in Bulgaria. It appears to be the intention of the Bulgarians to drive the fleeing Servians as far as the Adriatic Coast. They cannot succeed in this attempt so long as the navy of the Allies is supreme. The army of Montenegro is ready to help the Servians. Albania is not likely to come to their rescue. The Allies have therefore to send their armies chiefly to Albania and Montenegro. While the armies landing in Salonika enter Bulgaria and set about cutting off all communication between the Bulgarians and the Turks, those landing in Albania and Montenegro, have to help the armies of Montenegro and Servia. There are thus indications of a new war theatre coming into existence on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. There is no doubt that the Allies are arranging to cope with the new situation. As stated by His Excellency the Governor at Trichinopoly, the result of the war may be delayed, but it can never be other than what the whole world expects it to be.

The war.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 2nd December, in its news columns writes:—The Allies in order to ensure triumph should organise a war conference. It is of the utmost importance that the conference should discuss *in camera* the qualities and shortcomings of the soldiers and the officers and preclude all possibility of negligence and sloth. We earnestly hope that the authorities will give due attention to this subject.

The war.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

The *same* paper in another short paragraph observes:—We understand that some persons such as Sir Edward Carson are making speeches which cannot but damp the enthusiasm of the authorities, the soldiers and their officers alike. In these critical times it is imperative that the authorities should be somewhat autocratic and that whosoever makes irresponsible speeches and creates disunion should be arrested and kept in confinement until peace is concluded. The British Empire will otherwise have to face untold calamities.

In an article under this heading the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 3rd December, writes:—An article which the British Admiral, Lord Charles Beresford, has contributed to the *London Times* is one of the most regrettable type. The writer says that the Government have no confidence in the people and the people have no confidence in the Government, that the Cabinet members have no confidence in each other, that mistakes were and are being committed both prior to the war and subsequently, that the task of conducting the war has been entrusted to men who are ignorant of the secrets of warfare, that out

The war.

Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

of the 21 members of the Cabinet only one or two have any knowledge of these secrets, that the guidance of affairs under such ignorance will make success difficult, that courage and patience are essential to success, and that eloquence and rhetoric will avail nothing. This opinion appears to be shared by a large section of the British press. There should be a council of military experts and the conduct of the war should be wholly entrusted to them. The members of the Cabinet should grant them whatever assistance they demand. There should be greater unanimity among all concerned. Else, it will be difficult to save the situation. We earnestly hope that the members of the Cabinet will act with greater unanimity among them.

YOGAKSHAMAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

The war.

After stating that Bulgaria's appearance on the stage, and the determination of Greece and Roumania to maintain their neutrality, have created some unforeseen difficulties for the Allies, the *Yogakshamam*, of the 26th November, says:—As Servia did not receive help from the Allies in time, almost the whole of it is, like Belgium, in the hands of the enemy. The extremely valiant Serbians intend to leave Servia for Abania and consolidate their position there. The Allied forces are daily arriving at Salonika, and their object is to prevent the German forces from entering Turkey through Servia. At the end of this war all the petty kings will go to the dogs or their number will increase.

German submarines have entered the Mediterranean and sank a few vessels trading with India and other countries. If these submarines happen to get into the Suez Canal also, our situation will be rather critical. Eminent persons, like Lord Kitchener, have arrived at Salonika to decide upon the policy to be followed in the southern theatre of the war. If Germany continues to make progress at the present rate, and scores a victory in the south, countries like Egypt and India will greatly suffer. A single *Emden* inflicted heavy losses on us. If four similar warships and armies enter our seas, what can we do but raise our hands and allow them to land? Our helplessness is pitiable indeed. Otherwise Germany would never have thought of capturing India. Come what may. Whatelse can we do?

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

Persia.

27. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 27th November, in a leaderette on Persia, says:—The statement made by our Viceroy in the Imperial Legislative Council, that the State of Persia is not satisfactory has been agitating the popular mind. Two facts are evident from what has of late transpired in Persia; firstly, that the Government of Persia is not strong enough to maintain its neutrality, and, secondly, that Austrian and German agents have been freely roaming over the country, kindling the fanaticism of the people, and hatching plots to win them over to their side.

Steps have been taken to provide against Persia joining the enemy; but this measure of precaution cannot be solely relied upon. It is a source of strength to Turkey, that Bulgaria has gone over to the enemy's side and that Servia has mostly fallen into the hands of the Germans. Some German forces, though small, may have reached Constantinople. It is, therefore, incumbent on the Allies to have a hold on Persia which may be called the gate of Asia. From all this, the importance of the Mesapotamian expedition undertaken by our Government may be evident. . . . . Bagdad must be taken, and the road running to Teheran, which has facilitated the march of many an Asiatic conqueror, must be closed. The Indian army now engaged in Mesapotamia should be strengthened, Bagdad must be captured, and Persia kept beyond the reach of the blazing flames of the war. On this depends the future of Asia.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

Persia.

The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th November, refers to German intrigues in Persia and says:—Even in times of peace, the authority of the Government of Persia is not strong. The Russians, on the one side, and the English, on the other, have been protecting it. It is hoped that the Persian Government will do their best to discourage the intrigues.

28. The *Desamata*, of the 24th November, has the following note:—

"Monastir falling into the enemy's hands."

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

A recent telegram says that the Bulgarian army that was marching *vid* Prilep, has driven the Southern Servian armies to one corner, and is entering Monastir. The plight of the Servians in this region is miserable.

29. In an article under this heading, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 26th November, writes:—Some of the newspapers in the United Kingdom seem to have lost their balance. They are making irresponsible statements regarding the war. Even the *London Times* observes that the situation is not tending towards the desired goal. The *Morning Post* goes so far as to say that it is wrong to prevent the exportation of food supplies to Germany. It is objected in many quarters that it is unwise to espouse the cause of the enemy in this manner. It would be well if the authorities and the representatives of the press and the public should organise a conference and concert measures for crushing the enemy with greater unanimity. The *Daily Mail* and the *Daily News* refer to the enemy's intentions to construct a railway from Berlin to India and discuss the resources for the protection of Egypt and India. This is grossly unwise. In the first place it is scarcely possible that any such line of railway can be constructed and the possibility of an invasion to India is still more remote. They have first to think of sufficient means of self-defence nearer home before they can think of invading other countries. Although the Allies have shown some slight signs of weakness it is still not unlikely that they will invade Germany and capture Berlin itself. In any case India has nothing to fear from Germany. An invasion is impossible, and even granting such a contingency possible, the British will grant independence and give military training to all able-bodied Indians. It is by no means difficult to organise an Indian army large enough to crush the enemy in the course of two or three months. It is surprising that any journalists should appear distressed, despite such favourable circumstances. Justice and courage are unfailing weapons. It is important that the British Government should follow the suggestions made above and ensure that no cowardly statements are made by the press.

The need for courage.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

30. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 3rd December, writes:—The *Madras Mail* states that £1,600,000,000 are required for the current year's expenses of the war and £1,800,000,000 will be required for the coming year and that with great difficulty only £400,000,000 could be raised outside England. If this be a fact it implies that the British Government must inevitably become insolvent. But there is nothing whatever to warrant this view. The British Empire is not only the biggest but also the richest of the worlds' empires. But the love of luxury among the people is as great as their affluence. There is always a tendency to live beyond means. If this extravagance should be checked until the close of the war, the present struggle can be prolonged even for a hundred years without fear of debt. If all patriotic citizens should contribute all their savings towards the expenses of the war after providing only for the bare necessaries, the war can be continued until the enemy is crushed without the slightest fear of bankruptcy.

The war and financial crisis.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

31. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th November, points out that, as Japan is at present very busy with the manufacture of munitions for Russia, and cannot meet even her own demands for cloths, etc., she cannot be depended upon for the supply of all the articles required by us, and that therefore we should try to manufacture here a few at least of the articles which we require, instead of depending on others for the supply of the same.

Japan and the war.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

32. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 26th November, referring to the number of Irish recruits and the appointment of a special officer for recruting purposes, says that, if similar steps were taken in India with the approval of the Viceroy

"Recruits."

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

and a senior officer be appointed to go recruting throughout India, it would be found that the number of recruits here would exceed many times over the men who have enlisted in Ireland, for the people of India are not less ready than others to sacrifice their lives and property to the Government's cause.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) Police.

Hindu Nesan, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

The Police in Madura.

33. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 23rd November, publishes the details of a case in Madura in which a number of constables were convicted for bribery by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Melur and says:—This case is a sad commentary upon the statement of the Government that enormous money is spent on the Police department only with the object of improving the morale and capacity of the officials in this department. It shows that corruption is practiced by the Police in the Madura district as a regular business and that facilities have been created for this practice being carried on successfully and the fact that the present case occurred in Mēlur, the headquarters station of the Tahsildar and the Sub-Magistrate, indicates that the Police are carrying on this trade without the least fear of detection. We hope our Government will promptly make an inquiry into this matter and improve the morale of the Police corps in this district.

Desamata, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 17th, 1915.

The Police administration.

34. In reviewing the Police Administration Report for 1914, the *Desamata*, of the 17th November, says:—In spite of the costly reforms that have been introduced into the Police department ever since 1905, that department has been as unpopular and inefficient as ever. The educated classes do not enter the department because the belief is current among them that the higher officers in it do not treat them with courtesy. All reforms in the Police department must aim at removing the odium that now attaches to it, so that educated Indians may enter it in greater numbers and make the Police administration efficient.

Desamata, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The Police force in the Madras Presidency.

35. The *Desamata*, of the 24th November, remarks that the police force in the Madras Presidency are inefficient notwithstanding the reforms that have been effected of late in the Police department, and, in support of that remark, quotes the case in which a constable in the Madura district instituted a criminal complaint against eleven other constables, who beat him because he demanded his share of the bribes received by them, and entered into a quarrel with them when that was not paid. The paper says:—Had it not been for the quarrel, this disgraceful act of the police would not have seen the light of the day. Such acts are not uncommon on this side of the Presidency too. How can the people place confidence in such a police force and honour it?

(d) Education.

Keralodayam, *Trichur*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

The registration of the Kallars.

36. Referring to the decision of the Government to register the "Kallars" of Madura as a criminal tribe, and to the arrest and prosecution of sixteen of them on their refusal to give finger impressions, the *Keralodayam*, of the 30th November, observes that the question of their registration should have been allowed to lie over till the result of their appeal to His Excellency the Governor was known, and that they ought to be given some time for proving to the Government that they are honest and well-behaved.

Andhrapatrika, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

The Convocation address.

37. In commenting on the Convocation address, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 26th November, says:—The present educational methods of the Madras University are turning out men who though learned are wanting in wisdom. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has opined that a University should be such as would

brighten the lives of its alumni and help to diffuse knowledge and wisdom all over the country. He suggested that to make the present University answer this purpose, it should not only be reformed, but some more Universities should be brought into existence and education imparted through the medium of the vernaculars. It is highly gratifying that he has remarked that the present practice of imparting higher education through English involves a waste of the energy and time of the students. If he, from his eminent position, helps to carry out his suggestions, we will soon make rapid advancement in education. It is a pity that he has not touched upon any other department of public service in his speech than that of the police.

The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 27th November, says:—The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has advised the graduates to enter the Police Department in large numbers. This, they should of course do, but the educated classes cannot realise the significance of that advice until the department is made attractive for them. His suggestion that the Madras Presidency must have some more Universities raises in the minds of the Andhras the hope that their desire to have a separate University for themselves will soon be granted. Sir Harold Stuart has expressed himself in favour of education being imparted through the medium of the vernaculars. We trust that the members of the Legislative Council will set to work in this direction and get their desires fulfilled before Sir Harold Stuart retires. ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

Free and compulsory education.

38. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th November, expresses its surprise at the rejection of the resolution on free and compulsory education and remarks:—What has been found to be of use in the western countries and in some of the Native States in India cannot be said to be useless in British India. That the people of the villages will not be benefited by the municipalities imparting free and compulsory education to the boys in their respective jurisdictions, is no just argument against empowering Municipal Councils to give such education. If parents do not now send their sons to school but want them to do their share of daily work, compulsion must be brought to bear on them by means of legislation. It is to be regretted that some of the advocates of free and compulsory education also voted against the resolution. His Excellency the Governor refused permission to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, who wished to propose an amendment, and this shows how strongly the Government are opposed to free and compulsory education. It is hoped that the Honourable Members will move the question over and over again, and persuade the Government to grant them their wish. ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

Vernacular as medium of instruction.

39. In a leading article referring to the proposal to establish a University in Mysore, the *Vokkaligara Patrika*, of the 1st December, dwells at length on the difficulties attending the acquisition of scientific knowledge through the medium of a foreign tongue such as English and urges that the people should press on the attention of Government the desirability of imparting even higher education through the medium of the vernacular following the example of countries like Japan so as to make scientific knowledge more easily accessible even to the masses. VOKKALIGARA PATRIKA, *Bangalore*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

Compulsory and free education and the Government.

40. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 30th November, writes that recently a proposition regarding compulsory and free education for boys and girls was moved in the Madras Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. E. S. Krishna Rao who in commending the question to the favourable consideration of the Council threw much light on the subject. Dr. Nayar and other members of the Council supported the motion. The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Stone, our learned Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in a lengthy speech argued that for the present the matter was not one of urgency. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

We do not say that free compulsory education is bad, but our request is that in case the Government eventually accept the proposal certain amendments are necessary.

Muhammadans, when their boys reach the age of four or four and a half years, send them to religious school to receive religious instruction which, in accordance with the demands of religion, is obligatory from the religious point of view. If the Government were to introduce, with compulsory and free education in English, religious instruction in accordance with the tenets of various religions and sects, they would be helping not only the Government but also, to a great extent, help the parents of the children.

When Mussalmans are perfectly acquainted with their own religion, they will thoroughly understand how to behave towards their King and the Government. Most of the ignorant classes, owing to their non-acquaintance with the religious principles, do not pay due regard to the claims of their King and country. Therefore we hope that our benevolent Government will consider this point and then, when the question of compulsory English education is moved again, it will certainly be passed with this amendment.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

Officials in Municipal Councils.

41. Referring to the report on the administration of the Municipality of Masulipatam for 1914-15, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 26th November, remarks :—Not only in this municipality but also in others official members cannot spare time to attend municipal meetings regularly. What harm is there if such men are not appointed as members at all? Only very few men such as the medical officer, whose advice may be of use to the municipality, may be made to attend the municipal council whenever necessary. All other members may be non-officials. It is to be regretted that the authorities do not grant this small privilege.

SWADESABHIMANI, *Mangalore*, Nov. 26, 1915.

The village panchayat system in South Canara.

42. In an article referring to the village panchayat system recently inaugurated by the Madras Government and discussing its applicability to the district of South Canara, the *Swadeshabhimani*, of the 26th November, observes that although there being no union panchayats in the district till now, the people are unacquainted with the privileges they imply, and are consequently under the belief that the organisation of such bodies is only a novel mode of taxation, these misapprehensions are only the result of ignorance which must disappear when they understand the nature of their rights and privileges under this scheme of local self-government. The paper says that the vast bulk of the population of the district being only rural residents, the numerous roads which have been opened for their benefit could hardly be constructed with only the proceeds of the road-cess collected at the rate of 1 anna 6 pies, in the absence of liberal grants from the Government and that the absence of bridges for the large network of rivers and streams which are frequently in floods and form such an obstacle to local traffic and the meagre provision that now exists in regard to schools, hospitals and lighting even on the main roads of taluk headquarters and similar other shortcomings could only be remedied with the creation of union panchayats. The paper next observes that under the present rules each of the taluk headquarters will have a union panchayat but the restriction that each panchayat should be in respect of a single village and nor a group is somewhat unsuited to the requirements of South Canara inasmuch as some of the important towns of the district such as Udipi, Kasaragod and Karkal comprise portions of several villages and if the rule that there should be a separate panchayat for each village should operate as a bar to their forming a single panchayat for the whole town, then these towns will have to be constituted minor municipalities.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The Malabar District Board.

43. In reviewing the report of the Malabar District Board for 1914-15, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 1st December, points out that all the non-official Vice-Presidents of Taluk Boards have satisfactorily discharged their duties, and that the work of the two *union panchayats* under their non-official presidents has been

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satisfactory, rejoices that the District Board has realised the necessity of establishing dispensaries at *Tirurangadi*, *Ottapalam* and *Mannarkad* for the purpose of giving medical aid to the people, hopes that the Board will pay greater attention to vaccination in future, and observes that the opening of a Veterinary Hospital at Calicut deserves special mention, and that the Board will, as the Government have pointed out, utilise the whole or a major portion of the unspent amount at their disposal for useful purposes during the current year.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

"The deplorable condition of certain streets in Madras."

44. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 27th November, writes that complaints are being received that, owing to the indifference of the Corporation, the streets in Mirsapet, Hatigunta and Triplicane, etc., are in such a bad condition that especially in rainy weather no one can cross them with his shoes on. When the rain stops it takes two or three and even ten days for the water to dry up. Meanwhile the mud emits such offensive odours that there is a danger of deadly diseases injurious to health breaking out.

What is more regrettable is such evils are only found in the quarter inhabited by poor Mussalmans, while the principal streets used by Government officials are in good order.

It is understood that petitions have been sent up to the Corporation and answers have been received promising that the matter would be attended to shortly but beyond this nothing has been done.

The editor finds it difficult to understand why certain streets be they ever so narrow are attended to directly they fall into disrepair while others are neglected.

The paper complains that when a Commissioner has to be elected the candidates go from house to house canvassing for votes making all sorts of promises of reform and indulging in flattery. But when once they gain their object, go a thousand times to their houses and they will not even listen to a proposal. Send a hundred thousand petitions and not one would receive any attention.

When rich and poor are the subjects of the State and Government observes both with the same regard and when great facilities are afforded for the promotion of health, why is the Municipality indifferent to the question?

If the President, Health Officer and the Engineer were to kindly go and see the state of affairs at Janijehan Khan Road, Manick Maistry Street, Muhammad Husain Street, Bukhshi Ali Street and the streets in Hatigunta and Suparigunta and see for themselves if these require repairs.

(*h*) *Railways.*

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

Indians and Railway Companies.

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th November, expresses its regret at the unsatisfactory replies given by the Government to the questions of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai and the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar at the last meeting of the Legislative Council regarding the condition of the refreshment rooms in the Guntakal station and the want of a covering for the overbridge in the Madura station, and observes:—These replies show that neither the Railway Companies nor the Government care much for the conveniences of the passengers. As there are not more than one line of railway connecting different places in India, as is the case in England, the passengers have no alternative but to travel by the same railway, whatever may be the inconvenience caused to them by the Railway authorities. So it is not fair on the part of the Government to wash its hands clean of the responsibility of safeguarding the interests of the thousands of passengers travelling by railways and to leave them to the tender mercy of the Railway Companies.

There is also another point in which the intervention of the Government is necessary. The Indian employees on these railways are paid very low salaries and the fact that, on account of their poverty, the Indians are prepared to work for any salary cannot be a valid ground for the company

paying them very low salaries. As an increase in the salaries of their employees will tell upon their profits, the companies may not like to take any step in this direction. So it is the duty of the Government, with whom rests the responsibility of safeguarding the interests of the people, to intervene and insist upon these companies paying their employees adequately.

(*k*) *General.*

JANANUKULAN, *Tanjore*, Nov. 15th, 1915.

Germans in India.

46. The *Jananukulan*, of the 15th November, has a long leader under this head, dwelling upon the danger of allowing a single German to continue in India, and, quoting instances to prove that the Lutheran Missionaries in India, who are Germans, are anti-British in spirit and are also tampering with the loyalty of the Indian Christians following this Mission, advocates the wholesale removal of all Germans from India.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

The immensity of the import trade in India.

47. Referring to the numerous articles imported into India from foreign countries, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 23rd November, observes:—The late Mr. Ranade once remarked that it was more ignominious for India to be subject to foreign trade than to be under a foreign government. What respect can the foreigners have for a people who are easily deceived by external appearances and huge advertisements and buy a number of useless articles which will not last long? It is due entirely to their ignorance. We do not know when the Government will recognise that it is its duty to dispel the ignorance of the people and to create in them the capacity of protecting their interests, by starting and working industries in the country with zeal? We are getting even petty articles, such as tooth powder, nails and gum, from foreigners. What can be more disgraceful than this? The Commercial Congress, which is to meet in Bombay at the end of this year, should consider this important subject and devise means to protect the people from the foreigners in the matter of trade.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 23rd, 1915.

The hardships suffered by Indian students in England.

48. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 23rd November, dilates upon the hardships suffered by the Indian students in England, as is shown by the report of the London Advisory Committee, and observes:—The Indians are not easily admitted into the Colleges in England, the moment they reach the place. They have to wait under the supervision of the "Cromwell House" authorities till they are admitted and numerous are the hardships they are subjected to while they are here. Complaints about these hardships do not reach the Secretary of State and even if they do, there is much delay in the grievances being redressed. It is indeed regrettable that the English Colleges do not sympathise with the Indian students, who have to go to England for purposes of education only because it is not available in India. The only remedy for the existing state of affairs is for the Secretary of State to take steps either to make it easy for the Indian students to have the education they require in England or to raise the educational institutions in India to the level of the English institutions.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

The last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

49. In commenting on the proceedings of this meeting, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 24th November, observes:—The replies given to the several questions asked by the non-official members at this meeting show that the Government has not yet realised fully that the elected members of the Council have the same responsibility in the matter of administration as the official and nominated members. The very object of interpellations on the part of members is to ascertain for the people facts affecting them and to invite the attention of Government to defects in the administration. But those on the side of the Government use all their intelligence in wording the replies to these interpellations in such a manner that no information is let out to the people. Need we say that this is most unfair and that it is contrary to the intention of the Secretary of State in enlarging the Legislative Councils in this country?

Coming to the propositions brought forward by the elected members, the reply of the Government to the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai regarding the case of a toll-gate contractor in Trichinopoly, who is reported to have been kept in custody for a number of days at the instance of the District officials, is very disappointing. It is really strange that the Government had not called for a report about the case before the meeting of the Council. We hope no further time will be lost in making an inquiry into this case, so as to prevent the people having any misconception in this matter. In continuing its comments upon this subject, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 25th November, says:—Nine out of the thirty-two resolutions brought forward by the elected members at this meeting refer to the constitution of village panchayats and they indicate the extent to which the people are dissatisfied with the recent Government order issued on this subject. It was recently found out in England that the constitution of different panchayats for different purposes, as has now been done in this country, has led to much confusion, and it was therefore decided to have the same kind of institution in villages and towns for exercising all the powers of local self-government. We wonder why the Madras Government is adopting principles which have been declared to be unsound in England. The resolutions brought forward on this subject at the meeting clearly showed the anxiety of the people in the matter of reforming the constitution of the village panchayats, and it is really regrettable that these resolutions should have been lost on account of Sir Harold Stuart having given his casting vote against them. SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 26th November, writes:—The case of the toll-gate contractor in Trichinopoly which came up for discussion at this meeting is really one which is capable of bringing the British Government into contempt in this country. What can be more regrettable than the executive officials of a district, who are bound to guard the interests of innocent people themselves teasing them? We quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriyar in his view that the Government should have called for a report about this event within twenty-four hours after its happening. We will go further and say that one of the Members of the Executive Council should have immediately run up to Trichinopoly and made an enquiry about it. We hope that Lord Pentland will go into the question fully when he visits Trichinopoly and punish the officials who have, by their conduct, brought the Government into contempt. HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

The arguments adduced by the Government for its decision to purchase lands in Adyar for constructing bungalows for the higher officials are neither sound nor convincing. It is really surprising that when the executive officials find enough of money for securing their conveniences, they should plead want of funds for starting a soap factory on the West Coast.

The coming Congress.

50. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 24th November, writes:—It cannot be denied that the Congress has done and is doing much for the progress of India, and it is due to this institution that the foreigners have come to regard the Indians, as a nation. It is this Congress that, by constantly dinning the Government with a narration of the grievances of the Indians, dispelling the misapprehensions in the minds of the authorities and making them rest assured of the loyalty of the Indians, has acquired for them numerous privileges. Besides all this, there is a special importance about the coming Congress. It has to deal with many important questions concerning the grant of "Home Rule" to India. The spontaneity and liberality with which the Indians have come forward to sacrifice their all on behalf of England in this war has moved the British public to such an extent that the Ministers have openly declared that India should no longer occupy a subordinate position in the Empire, so the Congress will have to formulate a scheme now regarding the kind of self-government she is to have after the close of the war. HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

Salaries of officials in England and India.

51. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 26th November, has a long leader comparing the low salaries paid to the officials in England with the high salaries paid to the English officials in India and observes:—The SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

present scale of salaries in India was fixed 150 years ago. At that time there was enough of corruption among the English officials in this country and a sufficiently high scale of salaries had to be paid to them in order to prevent them from taking bribes. The same scale continues even now. Yet, these officials complain that their salaries are inadequate, and the British Ministers also give ear to these complaints and grant them special concessions occasionally. But considering the poverty of the Indians and the salaries paid to the officials in other countries, we are justified in complaining that the Indian administration is being conducted on an unnecessarily extravagant scale. Much of this expenditure can be reduced, if the number of Europeans in the public service is curtailed and they are replaced by Indians. But it may not, perhaps, be possible for the Indians to get a larger number of the higher appointments in India, until and unless she acquires *swaraj*.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

The Civilians in India.

52. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 29th November, draws a parallel between the conduct of the District officials in Trichinopoly in the case of a toll-gate contractor and that of a District Magistrate of Faridpur in Bengal, who is reported to have coerced the District Board to act according to his dictates and prevented a member thereof from bringing forward a resolution protesting against his conduct and observes:—These two instances show that some Civilians in India are still having a wrong impression of their position and powers and have not yet understood the true nature of the Indians The Collector of a district is invested with all kinds of powers in order to have an effective control over the administration of the district and to safeguard the interests of the thousands of people entrusted to his care. So if this officer himself tampers with the privileges enjoyed by the people under the British Government, he should be punished severely for it. It is very necessary that the Civilians in India should be made to realise the new spirit evinced by the Indians and prevented from exercising their powers in a high-handed manner, especially at this juncture, when India's loyalty and love for the British rule has been proved beyond doubt.

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

The Bombay Medical Council.

53. The *Lokopakari*, of the 29th November, regrets that this council should also have followed in the wake of the Madras Council in issuing a notice to Dr. Prabhu Ram Vaidya. L.M. & S., that he should forthwith cease his connection with the Bombay Ayurvedic College, and observes that, by the creation of these Medical Councils, the Government is indirectly hampering the advancement of indigenous systems of medicine in this country which it is bound to help.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

The Government of India terminable loan.

54. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th November, says:—The *Englishman* has stated that in response to the invitation for subscriptions through the post offices to the Government of India terminable loan, the public subscribed only less than 45 lakhs of rupees, and that this sum is inadequate in view of the fact that India's annual income is 900 crores. Let us suppose that this is a correct estimate of India's income. It follows that the average income of an Indian is only Rs. 2-8-0 a month. It would be well if the Englishman had pointed out another civilised country on the earth where man lives on such a small income. In spite of India's general poverty, the rich men have contributed large sums as donations for various purposes connected with the war. Under such circumstances no sane man will fail to appreciate the sacrifice which the Indians have made in subscribing Rs. 45 lakhs to the above-mentioned loan. It is gratifying to note that the *London Times* has referred to this contribution in appreciative terms. If England should once realise the actual financial situation of India, writings such as those of the *Englishman* would never meet with any approval in England at all.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

Health lectures.

55. Referring to the remark of the Surgeon-General in his health lecture, that the Indians ascribe diseases to supernatural agency, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th November, says:—Although Mr. Bannerman has been in India for such a long

time, he does not appear to have known any Indian other than his butler or coachman. His ignorance of the fact that in India famous medical systems have been in vogue from ancient times, reflects little credit upon the administration of the country. We trust that the Government will note his description of India. It is because that such a gentleman is the President of the Medical Council, that the indigenous systems of medicine have suffered a great deal.

56. Referring to the rumour that the term of office of Lord Hardinge will again be extended, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 25th November, trusts that this time it may be extended at least to the termination of the war.

Lord Hardinge.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th November, agrees with the *Bengali* in thinking that, however much we may wish that Lord Hardinge should continue as Viceroy, it is desirable that, when after the war there will be new elections and changes, there should be present in England one like Lord Hardinge, with his first-hand and unbiassed knowledge of India and her people, to give proper advice to Parliament on the changes to be introduced in the machinery of administration in India, and that His Excellency can do more good to India by his presence in England at that time than by his continuing to be her Viceroy.

Lord Hardinge.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

57. Referring to the revival of the cultivation of natural indigo in India as a result of the war, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th November, prays that the British Government may, instead of killing the indigo industry in India by introducing artificial indigo from England, help to develop it, so that it may thrive in this land even after the war.

Indigo.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

58. Referring to the suggestion of Mr. Webb of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce that India should manifest her loyalty by helping the Government at the present crisis with a big war loan, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th November, says:—In spite of the many disabilities that the Indians are subjected to both in India and elsewhere, they are prepared to place their all at the disposal of their Sovereign. The Anglo-Indian bureaucrats are still trying to drive them deep into the mire of dependence. If the Anglo-Indians should be able to reform themselves in this matter, the Indians would be wholly devoted to the defence of the Empire without the need of any advice from them.

Mr. Webb.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

59. The *Suvarnalekha*, of the 9th November, has a note similar to the one contained in the *Sudarsini* of the 15th November, already abstracted on page 2036 of the weekly report under the heading "Strange news".

Strange news.

SUVARNALEKHA, *Tanuku*, Nov. 9th, 1915.

60. A correspondent to the *Andhrachandrika*, of the 25th November, says:—Before vaccination was introduced into India, only children were attacked with small-pox, but now even old men with one foot in the grave get the disease. Children who are vaccinated get fever, and many of them die from it. The wounds caused by vaccination suppurate and give pain even to elderly people for a long time. I humbly submit that vaccination is by no means a blessing as it is supposed to be, and pray that the Government will institute an enquiry into the matter.

Vaccination.

ANDHRACHANDRIKA, *Proddatur*, Nov. 25th, 1915.

61. Referring to the fact that the Kallars in the Madura district have been declared to be a criminal tribe and asked to give finger impressions, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 1st December, says:—The Collector did not afford the Kallars an opportunity to mend their ways, but forthwith proceeded to put the Criminal Tribes Act into force. The Kallars thereupon had recourse to passive resistance. Fifty of them went to jail. It appears that the authorities are promising to cancel their orders if the Kallars submit themselves to authority.

The Kallars.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

That the executive authorities should look on with unconcern while a whole community is plunged in such agitation, indicates a want of life in the executive body. It is a surprise that the executive officers who go out to enjoy dinners on other occasions do not pay immediate attention to such matters.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

62. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 30th November, refers to the rejection of the resolution proposing certain changes in the constitution of the Sanitary Board and says:—The discussion on this resolution will go to show how very indifferently the Government treat the representative members in the Council. Lord Pentland who served under Liberal Ministers in England has, even after coming to Madras, earned the reputation of being non-interfering. It is a surprise that such a gentleman has given pain to the minds of the non-officials in the course of the discussion.

The Sanitary Board.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

63. Writing on the subject of village panchayats, the *Desamata*, of the 24th November, says:—If people should administer the villages themselves, the village officers should be subordinate to the village panchayats. Besides the taluk and district boards should exercise no authority on these panchayats. Only then will the panchayats be of any service to the country.

Village panchayats.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

64. In reviewing the Administration Report on the Department of Industries for the year 1914-15, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 24th November, remarks:—It may be seen from the report that a sum of 3 lakhs and 70 thousand rupees was the expenditure this year while the income was only 6 thousand rupees. A successful business must show a profit of 12 per cent. per annum. At this rate the income this year must have come to Rs. 44,400. It may be said therefore that the work of this department has not been satisfactory. Some industrial schools, however, are said to have been maintained by the department, but this excuse is untenable in the face of such a low income. According to Mr. Tressler's confession, pencils which refused to write, bottles which easily broke and paper in which ink sinks were manufactured. Can the quality of things made by experts be such as the one referred to above? They had tried a hand at weaving too but with no profit. If for such a result the reason be that there were no perfectly qualified experts, then it is advisable and necessary that such men are invited.

The Department of Industries.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

65. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 27th November, says:—Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Japanese Government is encouraging the Japanese merchants who export cotton goods from Japan and import cotton from India by giving them bounties. Mr. Chamberlain gave the unsatisfactory answer that he knew nothing about it, without considering if he could do anything for the good of India in the matter.

Japan.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 29th, 1915.

66. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 29th November, writes:—Sir Alfred Bourne originally came to India as a Professor of Biology. He was subsequently Director of Public Instruction. For a long time now he has been out of touch with science. It can scarcely be fair therefore to have appointed him to the post of Director of this Institute. We could find any number of persons both among Englishmen and Indians who have devoted a whole lifetime to research work. There are Dr. J. C. Bose and Dr. P. C. Roy among Indians who have won unparalleled fame in the field of research. If men of this stamp should be appointed to this post, not only will research be carried on in the most efficient manner, but the Governments of India and Mysore will also be congratulated thereupon and the cause of science itself will be considerably advanced.

Sir Alfred Bourne and the Indian Institute of Science.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 1st December, in an article similar to the above, writes:—It is important that the staff of the institute should consist of an equal number of Europeans and Indians. Further there should be a

managing committee to guide its affairs. This committee should consist of representatives of the Government of India, Mr. Tata and the Mysore Government. The whole establishment should be subject to the control of this committee. There should be provision to dismiss those guilty of insubordination. Failing this arrangement the institute may well be replaced by a University representing all the faculties. It would be well to use the premises of this institute for the purposes of this new University. We hope the above will commend itself to our Government.

India and the Imperial Conference.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

67. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 26th November, writes:—The British Government have invited the opinion of the Colonies as to whether India may be represented at the Imperial Conference. The step has caused a feeling of deep regret among many Indians. The Indians have demonstrated such unswerving loyalty and yet, instead of considering the wishes of the Colonies only in case the latter objected to Indian representation, the British Government have consulted them whether they are willing to accord this privilege to India. This procedure has proved very distasteful to some. There can be no harm in such consultation. The Colonies will very likely consent to this proposal. Even in case they do not, it will be our duty to take steps to ensure that they do. Only what is obtained as a result of our own advancement is likely to be retained for all time. Let us, therefore, first try to deserve the privilege and it will come to us unasked.

The Post office loan.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

68. In an article under this heading the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 30th November, dwelling on the duty of every citizen to subscribe to the war loan to the best of his ability, exhorts the more affluent among the Indian population to set apart at least 10 per cent. of their income for this purpose and deserve the privilege of Home Rule after crushing the enemy.

India and Home Rule.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

69. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 1st December, writes:—Most of the Indian newspapers have begun to echo Mrs. Besant's advocacy of Home Rule for India. It is impossible to have a more opportune moment than the present for obtaining Home Rule. If all people should with one voice ask for it there can be no doubt that the British authorities will grant us *swaraj*.

The goal of *swaraj*.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

70. In an article under this heading dwelling on the history of the movement of *swaraj*, the *Bharathi*, of the 26th November, observes:—Although the cry of *swaraj* has become more insistent since the outbreak of the war, the war is by no means the cause of it, and that this demand has been persistently made during the past several decades, as can be seen from the fact that since the first sitting of the *Indian National Congress* in 1885 the cause of *swaraj* has been urged repeatedly by such distinguished persons as Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar and Sir William Wedderburn. The paper observes that although there is some difference of opinion as to the expediency of urging the claim in the present crisis there can be no doubt that the spontaneous demonstrations of loyalty from all quarters at this juncture and the services rendered by the Indian forces to the Empire have tended to a degree of mutual confidence which will make the grant of *swaraj* a certainty. The paper next observes that the movement has gained a fresh and most energetic and capable advocate in Mrs. Annie Besant and that although she and Mr. Wedderburn seem to disagree in regard to some minor details their goal seems to be identical. The paper finally observes that Mrs. Besant's view that the *swaraj* campaign should be distinct and separate from the *Congress* is not likely to find unanimous support inasmuch as it is apt to lead to friction among the workers and affect the importance and permanence of the *Congress*.

Lord Hardinge's successor.

KERALA SANCHARI, *Calicut*, Nov. 24th, 1915.

71. Referring to the statement contained in some papers that Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Islington, Mr. Louis Harcourt or Lord Kitchener

is likely to be the next Viceroy of India, and to the wish expressed in some others that one of the presidency Governors should be selected for the place, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 24th November, opines that inasmuch as it is desirable to have as Viceroy one who knows the conditions in India, and as Lord Carmichael has won the love and goodwill of the people both in Madras and Bengal, he ought to be Lord Hardinge's successor, and says:—The appointment of Mr. Churchill as Viceroy will also be acceptable to India. But the prayer of the people is that the term of Lord Hardinge should be extended, and that he should continue to be the Viceroy till the end of the war.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

The rise of Japan.

72. After a brief sketch of the progress made by Japan during the last fifty years, a correspondent in the *Chakravarthi*, of the 27th November, points out that in the development of her commerce and industries, as in other matters, it was the Government that always took the initiative, and that therefore the Government of India are not justified in saying that Government can do nothing in these matters, but that they should be undertaken by the people themselves, and says:—The Japanese, who were ignorant and who were no better than slaves, have, with the help of their Government, now become people of world-wide reputation. What have the Government of India done? As a result of their *175* years' rule here, India has become a scene of terrible famine and dreadful diseases. Even now when any request is made, they simply say that it is a matter for the people themselves to do, but never show us the way nor render us sufficient help. Now the Native States also have adopted this policy of the Government of India. What to do? Poor Indians have none but God to help them.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

Safety of toll-gate contractors.

73. Referring to the case of the Trichinopoly toll-gate contractor, which was one of the subjects discussed at the recent meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th November, observes that the happenings at times of such incidents are very unfortunate indeed!

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

Release of a widow from jail.

74. Referring to the commutation of the death sentence into one of transportation for life in the case of a widow of Hariharpur in the Cawnpur district, and to the subsequent order for her release from jail, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th November, observes that this is another instance of Lord Hardinge's kindness and courage.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

The Convocation address.

75. Referring to Sir Harold Stuart's convocation address, the *Keralodayam*, of the 30th November, says:—Though the address cannot be said to be of a high order, it contains one or two matters, which deserve consideration. In England and other countries the best products of the Universities enter the church, which it is not possible for us to do. Hence Sir Harold calls upon the young graduates to enter the Police department. This suggestion may owe itself to Sir Harold's long connection with that department. We know that an increase in the number of Universities in India is not looked upon with favour by some white men. But Sir Harold is not like them. In his opinion there should be at least one University each for those who speak Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam. He also thinks that education should, as far as possible, be in one's own mother tongue. This is gratifying indeed.

MALAYALEE, *Quilon*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

Writing on the *same* subject, the *Malayalee*, of the 1st December, observes that the counsels contained in Sir Harold's address are sound and wholesome.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

The Madras Medical Council and the Legislative Council.

76. Referring to the suggestion that a committee, consisting of officials and non-officials, should be formed for considering the advisability of passing a law requiring the registration of all Ayurvedic and Unani physicians, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 27th November, points out that, owing to the impossibility of distinguishing real physicians from quacks

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

87. In its leader on "the Mysore University", the *Kistnapatrika*, of the 27th November, has the following remarks:— We have heard that Baroda is thinking of providing a separate university for herself, but we do not know how far it is true. Mysore has not merely thought to provide one for herself, but has already taken on hand a scheme for the university. In the Dekhan, the State of Mysore is progressing in every direction, and in some directions goes ahead of the British Government in the matter of adopting modern methods; the efforts of the State for the spread of education are very praiseworthy; an Act has been passed to provide for the imparting of elementary education to all; libraries have been started in villages under State patronage; and students have been sent to foreign countries, under State help to acquire a knowledge of the various sciences. It is gratifying that to-day a separate university is projected to crown all these efforts.

The Mysore University.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

It is not known what shape this university is to assume. We may be sure that it will not be modelled after the Madras University which is being run on antiquated lines. If, on the other hand, it is to be modelled after the Madras University, we may assert with certainty that the effort will be futile, and fraught with evil. Mr. Ramalinga Reddi recently delivered many lectures in Madras indicating the lines on which a modern university should be started. He is one of the two persons deputed by the Mysore Government to observe the universities in the west, and the lines indicated by him are, no doubt, in unison with modern requirements. All departments of knowledge have to be taught through the medium of the vernaculars, and western languages should be taught as separate subjects and no primary importance should be given to them. Along with literary culture must be imparted a knowledge of the various sciences, arts and handicrafts. The chief aim of a university must be not to train office hands who can eke out a living by serving the Government, but to bring out all the latent powers of a nation and produce educated men, scientists, masters of arts, experts and patriots, that can bring out the progress of the nation in all directions.

88. Referring to an article in which the *Madras Mail* is said to have looked upon with disfavour the proposal to found a separate University in Mysore, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 26th November, after quoting figures relating to the population of the various countries of the world and the number of Universities possessed by each, proceeds to observe:—Great Britain with a population of four crores and three lakhs has 18 Universities. . . . . Queensland has only 198 college students and yet it has a separate University. Tasmania with a college strength of 162 students has likewise a University of its own. Lord Hardinge himself has observed that the larger the number of Universities the better it will be for the country. The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh do not count more than 4,000 students. Most of the Universities of England have no more than a thousand students; whereas our province has already three colleges and 757 students. Burma has only two colleges and 457 students, and yet it has been granted a University. Why should not Mysore have a University of her own then? The *Madras Mail's* opposition to the scheme shows that it perhaps fears that the importance of Madras will be diminished thereby. At present all the Mysore candidates go to the Madras University. With a separate University for Mysore not only will they cease to go there but even the Madras candidates are likely to flock to the new University; for the examinations of the Madras University are more difficult than even those of British Universities. If the Mysore University should inaugurate a liberal system of examinations on the lines of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the students of the neighbouring provinces are likely to come to it in large numbers. It is scarcely fair that editors and journalists should be actuated by such feelings of jealousy.

A University for Mysore.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Nov. 26th, 1915.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, *Mysore*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

Education in Mysore.

89. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 2nd December, observes:—The Mysore Government in their zeal to promote the spread of elementary education have brought into being several new classes of organisers all working in the same direction but independently of each other and much confusion is the result. There is thus the Educational department proper whose legitimate function consists wholly and at all times in helping the spread of education. Latterly the Superintendents working under the guidance of the Economic Conference are also encouraging the establishment of new schools in villages by promising grants-in-aid. Further, the Revenue officials too are likewise exhorting the villagers to found fresh schools making similar promises of grants-in-aid. There are thus three different classes of workers all working in the same direction but independently of each other. Most of the institutions recently founded are on the grant-in-aid system. The teachers and the managers who finance them are working on the hopes of receiving grants. They wait for months and yet don't receive their grants and they close the schools in despair. This failure to make timely payments of grants will doubtless tend to shake the confidence in the Government and the revival of these defunct schools will be an extremely difficult task. We are unable to see who is responsible for this state of things. We know however that considerable dissatisfaction already prevails concerning the methods of the Economic Conference. It would be inexpedient to entrust such responsible duties to these temporary officers of the conference. It would conduce to better and more organised work if all officers helping the spread of education should in that respect be subject to the control of the Educational department. We deem it highly important that temporary officers belonging to the Economic Conference should in no way interfere with the affairs of the permanent departments of the administration, as such interference must inevitably lead to confusion and waste of both money and energy.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

The Raja of Pudukkōttai.

90. The *Keralodayam*, of the 30th November, praises His Highness the Raja of Pudukkōttai for the several boons which he conferred on his people on his return to the State with his Australian wife, and hopes that in future His Highness will permanently stay in his own country and rule over his subjects.

CHAKRAVARTHI, *Mattancherri*, Nov. 27th, 1915.

The present condition in Travancore.

91. Referring to the existence of rivalries and jealousies among the various communities in Travancore, the *Chakravarthi*, of the 27th November, points out that the newspapers there are mostly responsible for this state of things, and thinks that the Travancore Darbar should lose no time in giving severe warning to these papers and bringing them to their senses.

NAZRANI DEEPIKA, *Mannanam*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

The *Nazrani Deepika*, of the 30th November, refutes the above statement of the *Chakravarthi*, and observes that peace and prosperity prevail in Travancore, and that if communities and their organs strive for their respective progress and welfare, it does not mean that they are quarrelling with one another.

ERRATA.

Report No. 48.

Page 2026, paragraph 26, line 7, *substitute* "on" *for* "in".
" " 27 " 5, *insert* "the" after "that".
" " 28 " 7, *insert* "the" after "that".
Page 2041, line 11, *read* "Missions" *for* "Missionaries".
" " 17, *insert* "better," *for* ", but".
" paragraph 85, line 24, *insert* "to" after "referred".

Issued, 7th December 1915.]

CONFIDENTIAL. No. 50 of 1915.

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 11th December 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

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[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntur ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakônam	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	500
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bahhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika** ..	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	760
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zeheme, German, 59 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915.

† Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntûr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Aksharaÿatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati** .. .	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Godávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bôdhini .	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

* Revived, 5th January 1915.

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No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.** *	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshâchalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharma Poshini.** §	Anglo-Malayalam	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	820
77	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
78	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
79	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
80	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly ..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
81	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
82	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
83	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
84	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah,	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
85	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
86	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
87	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
88	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkham Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
89	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	640
90	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-Jah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 yrs	500
91	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
92	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,000

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.
§ Started, 17th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500
94	**Hita Bodhini** .	Do.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
95	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
96	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
97	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
98	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
99	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
100	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years	1,000
101	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
102	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
103	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
105	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
106	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
107	**Indian Engineer.***	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	Not known.
108	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
109	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
110	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly .	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
111	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
112	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
113	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
114	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
115	**Indian Railway Journal.** †	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
116	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
117	**Indian Students' Record.** ‡	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
118	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
119	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
120	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
121	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
122	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	500

* Started, October 1915. † Temporarily discontinued, May 1915. ‡ Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
123	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
124	**Jananukulan**	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000
125	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 45 years.	350
126	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
127	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
128	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
129	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
130	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 48 years.	500
131	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
132	Jyotis Sástra Payōnidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu Brahman, 32 years.	400
133	Kádambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
134	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
135	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
136	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
137	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
138	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
139	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
140	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
141	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godávari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	250
142	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
143	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
144	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
145	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
146	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
147	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
148	**Keraleeyabhimani**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
149	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
150	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
151	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
152	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
153	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
154	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
155	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300
156	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
157	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known.
158	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
159	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
160	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
161	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	,600
162	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
163	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
164	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
165	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
166	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
167	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
168	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
169	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
170	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
171	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Hindu, Brahman.	2,000
172	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
173	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
174	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
175	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
176	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
177	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
178	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. E. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
179	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915, and temporarily discontinued, September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.‡	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	180
181	**Mahjaana Mitran** *	Do.	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
182	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
183	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,[illegible]00
184	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
185	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
186	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 25 years.	1,000
187	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manoráma Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,20[illegible]
188	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
189	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 38 years.	400
190	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
191	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
192	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
193	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
194	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
195	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparaparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
196	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
197	**Mari Rani.** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
198	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thayaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	200
199	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, George town, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	100
200	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years	3,8[illegible]0
201	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
202	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
203	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
204	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
205	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	600
206	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
207	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
208	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
209	**Modern World** ‡ ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
210	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
211	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, F.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
212	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	[illegible],200
213	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilasam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
214	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800

* Started, 25th January 1915. † Discontinued, February 1914. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Mushír-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200
216	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
217	**Muslim Mitran** † ..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
218	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
219	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
220	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
221	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
222	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
223	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
224	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
225	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
226	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
227	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
228	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
229	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
230	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at Kilpauk, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
231	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
232	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
233	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
234	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
235	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
236	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
237	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
238	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
239	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
240	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
241	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
242	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
243	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	S. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
244	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
245	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
246	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
247	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
248	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
249	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
250	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
251	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
252	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majíd Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
253	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
254	Risāla-i-Alhadí ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
255	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránia.	Do. ..	Haqqaní Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadír Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
256	Risála-i-Má'guzári ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
257	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansari Wafi, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
258	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
259	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
260	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
261	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
262	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
263	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
264	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	950
265	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
266	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
267	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
268	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
269	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
270	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
271	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
272	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
273	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
274	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
275	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
276	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
277	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
278	**Satya Dutan or Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
279	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
280	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
281	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
282	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
283	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
284	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
285	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
286	**Shams-ul-Akhbar**.†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
287	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
288	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
289	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
290	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
291	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
292	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
293	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
294	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
295	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
296	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
297	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
298	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
299	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
300	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
301	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
302	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
303	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
304	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
305	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the Keraleeyabhimani Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
306	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
307	**Sri Savitri**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasaioamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
308	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
309	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
310	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
311	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
312	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
* 313	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
314	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Gōdāvari district	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
315	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
316	**Sujanamitran** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
317	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
318	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
319	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
320	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntūr, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Mārkandēya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
321	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Muthukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
322	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
323	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
324	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 50 years.	500
325	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
326	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
327	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
328	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
329	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparameswari Press, Bapatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
330	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
331	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
332	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
333	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
334	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zchome, German; 50 years.	450
335	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
336	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
337	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
338	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
339	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
340	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English. Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 36 years.	525
341	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
342	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
343	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
344	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
345	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
346	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnád district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
347	**Vannikula Mittiran.**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
348	**Varaduthikai*** ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
349	**Vartavali†** ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
350	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kaláratnákaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
351	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
352	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
353	**Vidya Bhanu‡** ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
354	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915. † Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

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No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
355	Vidyananda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Sildicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	800
356	Vignana Chintamani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
357	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Royapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
358	Vikata Vinodini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
359	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
360	Virasaiva Grantha Prakasika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
361	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
362	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
363	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
364	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
365	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
366	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
367	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
368	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
369	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
370	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
371	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
372	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
373	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
374	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
375	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
376	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
377	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
378	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
379	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
380	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
381	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
382	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
383	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years	600
384	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 18 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
385	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakonam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
386	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
387	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Veemhukatalayu Sankaran Namburipad, Hindu, Brahman.	1,200
388	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
389	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
390	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.—Foreign Politics.

36. The *Vijayavikatan*, of the 2nd December, contains what is stated to be a translation of a communication by Mr. Lovat Fraser to the *Daily Mail* under the heading "To the Suez Canal", which has been reproduced by the *Hindu* of the 12th November. VIJAYAVIKATAN, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

The war in Europe.

The *Liva-ul-Islam*, of the 2nd December, contains what is stated to be a translation of the comments of the *Madras Mail* of the 26th November on the Balkan situation and of an article appearing in the *Madras Times* of the 26th November under the heading "Dardanelles strategy: Mr. Ashmead Bartlett's criticisms." LIVA-UL-ISLAM, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

The war in Europe.

Referring to the present state of affairs in the Balkan theatre, the *Islamia Prasanga Nesan*, of the 2nd December, says:—Though the major portion of Northern Servia has now been occupied by the Germans and Austrians and the southern part by the Bulgarians, the Servians are still remaining in the mountainous tracts in the middle of the country and attacking the enemy. The Servians are by nature a valiant people and their ardent patriotism will make them endure any hardships for the sake of their country. So Servia cannot be crushed as easily as Belgium or Poland. ISLAMIA PRASANGA NESAN, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

In commenting upon the war, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 6th December, observes:—The agreement entered into between Russia and Roumania that the latter should bring out her army the moment the Allies are able to place 500,000 troops on the field and the news that the Austro-German forces are gathering opposite the Roumanian port of Gerguvo make us believe that the time is not far when Roumania will join the Allies. If this happens, Bulgaria's end is almost a settled Fact. HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1915.

37. The *Desamata*, of the 1st December, quotes a small passage from a speech of the Kaiser to his soldiers, in which he is reported to have said: "I can emphatically say that we are nearing the goal. All your efforts will be crowned with success." DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The Kaiser.

38. Writing on the devastation caused by the war, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 6th December, observes:—Both parties are getting crippled in every respect and yet their belligerent spirit is as strong as ever. The struggle is hardly likely to cease until both parties have lost their all and are unable to find even food and drink. Like motho flocking to the flame fresh parties are actuated by wicked ambition and are joining the war only to ruin themselves. From the tenacity and resources of the Allies we may expect that the final victory will be theirs. To gain a speedy success however they must obtain the help of the Indians. They are not availing themselves of this help to the fullest advantage. Volunteer corps should be organised in every town and village and given military training. This will place at their service some 5 or 6 crores of troops. When we see that they do not understand this secret of success and have failed to regard the Indians with confidence we cannot help entertaining fears as to the ultimate result. The Indians have, as a race, unbounded confidence in British justice and we cannot but regret that the British have not taken advantage of this confidence. SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 6th, 1915.

The war.

The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 10th December, writes:—There is hardly anything worth hearing in the war news. The same things are repeated again and again. The havoc caused by the German submarines however is SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

The war.

increasing. Every day some ships are sunk. The news that 50 German vessels have left the Baltic and are engaged in destroying submarines shows that German warships too are fearlessly wandering at large. We may expect however that the British Naval authorities will soon turn their attention to the matter.

MALAYALA MANORAMA, *Kottayam*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

The fate of Turkey.

39. In a long leader under the heading the "Fate of Turkey", the *Malayala Manorama*, of the 4th December, tries to show that Turkey will find it difficult to carry on the war vigorously in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, the Caucasus, etc., for a length of time, that the Austro-Germans, who have no reserves, and whose presence in large numbers in Constantinople has already begun to create uneasiness among the Turks, can give no material help to her, and that, even if the Austro-Germans succeed in reaching Constantinople, this need not disconcert us as an attack upon Egypt and the destruction of the Suez Canal will be almost impossible tasks which, if attempted, the Allies can, owing to the supremacy of the British Navy, successfully resist, and concludes by saying that, according to experts, the battle that brings the war to an end will, in any case, have to be faught in the west.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

Persia and the Quadruple Entente.

40. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 2nd December, writes:—A few days ago some alarming news was published regarding Persia. But loyal and independent Persia immediately adopted measures to stamp out the conspiracy. The Shah of Persia also represented to the Allies' Consuls that the German spies, who were in his country with the object of creating mischief, had tried every means possible and used the utmost endeavour to induce Persia to take up arms against the Allies.

A few days ago telegraphic information was received to the effect that the Shah of Persia had expressed his desire of leaving Teheran and going to his country residence for a change. It is probable that the public understood the move to mean something else.

Only recently the Persian Consul-General through the Foreign Minister at Teheran informed the Consul at Delhi that the Shah of Persia was not leaving Teheran and that the Austrian and Turkish Consuls who had previously left Teheran had returned there. Prince Ain-ud-doulah has been appointed an additional Minister and Prince Ferman-Ferman has been made Home Secretary.

There is no doubt that these Ministers are the trusted friends of Russia, and it is believed that their appointment signifies that nothing will be done against the Allies. It is believed they will always endeavour to put a stop to German intrigues to take every precaution to prevent any stigma being cast upon their neutrality.

The editor adds, "we hope that Persia will not act against its ancient benefactors—Russia and Britain—and will take no step calculated to throw suspicion on its loyalty. The Allies also believe that German efforts will prove futile and Germany's every endeavour will be frustrated".

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*. Dec. 9th, 1915.

The peace mission.

41. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 9th December, writes:—An interesting piece of news appears in to-day's telegrams to the effect that a famous American Motor Car Manufacturer, Ford, has sailed for Europe on a peace mission. He is accompanied by a company of men and women of diverse views and opinions. In spite of the fact that the American Government declined to give him permit to undertake the voyage he has started on his journey with his company which he calls "a party of tourists". If he has set out, as we would like to believe he has, trusting in God, with the object of sympathising with and helping God's creatures, his ship, which he has named *Noah's Ark*, will reach the desired hāven.

But we are not sanguine of the success of Ford's peace ship for his voice will be feebler than that of one crying in the wilderness and just as ineffective; for Europe has now fallen into the materialistic valley of error and is still pre-occupied with her inventions and researches.

In the dreadful struggle now proceeding we do not know to what extent Ford will succeed in his selfish aim of making peace. This great war has revolutionised the spheres of air, fire and water and therefore we do not think the fiendish spell is likely to be broken either by the impact or high speed of Ford's car or by his appalling sacrifice.

No, the light of peace can only be drawn from the source which supplies the torch—religion with its illumination.

The editor concludes by saying that the message of Islam is peace and security, and that even in matters of religion there is no compulsion. Therefore how is it possible for Islam to sanction the destruction of men's lives just for a couple of yards of land or for a mere name.

Europe should at the very least arm herself with the spiritual force of Islam and then this question will become self-evident that the hand, which is not raised to shed innocent blood, is that of the unitarian and the soul which will act neither treacherously nor faithlessly is that of the Muslim.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) *Police.*

The Ongole Police.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

42. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th December, says:—There are two cases pending before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Ongole in which a police constable and a sub-inspector have been charged with taking bribes. A prosecution witness wrote a private letter to the Inspector-General to say that he is being threatened by the sub-inspector for offering to give evidence against him. The Assistant Superintendent, to whom the letter was referred, thereupon required the witness to attend before him to answer to a charge under certain sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. This, which the Assistant Superintendent has no authority to do, shows how much the high officers of the Police department are anxious to cover the faults of their subordinates.

(b) *Courts.*

The administration of justice in India.

MYSORE STAR, *Mysore*, Dec. 5th, 1915.

43. Referring to the case in which a European in the railway workshop at Karachi was charged with causing the death of a Muhammadan employee by injuring his spleen and was fined Rs. 50 by the Magistrate and next to a case in which two boys were charged with theft for entering the compound of a Sub-Divisional officer in Bengal and plucking some flowers from the garden, and were given what the Magistrate called deterrent punishment by sentencing them to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, the *Mysore Star*, of the 5th December, remarks:—Can it be that anyone who is not seized with the malady of bias will think the removal of a few flowers from a garden for purposes of worship by two innocent lads a greater offence than causing the death of a man by the deliberate act of a European who could understand the consequences of his act?

(d) *Education.*

Technical education in Madras.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

44. In reviewing the report submitted to Government by Mr. Tressler, Director of Industries, for the year 1914-15, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 1st December, says:—Mr. Tressler says in this report that, in response to his advertisement in the papers calling for applications from six students for being sent for training to the Victoria Technical Institute in Bombay at the cost of Government, only four have applied, and concludes from this that the people of this Presidency take no interest in their industrial advancement. We regret, however, to state that we do not agree with him in this view. We think that if, in addition to advertising in the newspapers, Mr. Tressler had consulted the popular leaders, he could have easily got two more students. The Superintendent of the *Kala Bhavana*, an industrial institute in Baroda, reports that a

number of Madrasees have expressed their desire to go to Baroda and study in this institute at their own cost, and the Superintendent of the Madura Technical Institute also says that he has received numerous applications from students for admission to this institute. We cannot therefore see the reason why Mr. Tressler alone was not able to get two students for proceeding to Bombay.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

Reduction in expenditure on education

45. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 3rd December, expresses its regret at the decision of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to reduce the expenditure on education on account of the war and observes:—We do admit that the war has necessitated the Government's economising expenditure as much as possible on every civil item. But there are ways of doing this without affecting the comforts and conveniences of the people. For example, special allowances are being granted to civilians, on account of the strain caused to them by the war, and these may well be discontinued. There is much scope for curtailing the expenditure in the Revenue and the Police departments. The expenditure on the latter department has almost been doubled within the last few years, without the people being benefited much by it. The enormous expenditure on the Criminal Investigation Department section of this department has, instead of helping the detection of crimes, only subjected several respectable men to unnecessary hardship. So it is most unfair to spend a large sum of money on this department and curtail the expenditure for education, sanitation, medicine, etc., which affect the people directly.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

The Calcutta University.

46. Referring to the adoption with some modification of Mr. Watson's resolution regarding the results of examinations in the Calcutta University, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th December, remarks that the resolution in question tends to bring the Calcutta University down to the level of the Madras University in working the ruin of the students.

BHARATHI, *Bellary*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

Free and compulsory primary education.

47. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. M. Krishna Rao's resolution in the Legislative Council on free and compulsory primary education, the *Bharathi*, of the 3rd December, after giving a summary of the discussion that followed, observes that it is extremely regrettable that the authorities could not see that a country like India enveloped in clouds of ignorance could never prosper unless primary education were made free and compulsory. The paper concludes by expressing the hope that despite this apathetic attitude of the authorities the Honourable Members of the Council will continue to avail themselves of every possible opportunity of urging it on their attention.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

The Convocation address.

48. In commenting upon the Convocation address of Sir Harold Stuart, the *Manorama*, of the 3rd December, thinks that it was far more dignified and important than any other delivered on similar occasions, refers with joy to the possibility of separate Universities being started in the near future for those who speak Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam, in regard to the last of which the Travancore and Cochin Darbars would do well to do everything in their power, and to Sir Harold's view that important subjects should, as far as possible, be taught in schools and colleges in the vernaculars of the country, and observes that, as Sir Harold Stuart too is of this opinion, the people are likely to be supported by the Government in their endeavours in this direction. In this connection, the paper also invites the attention of the authorities to the question of spreading education among the masses, which at present is not in a satisfactory condition, and which is absolutely necessary for the welfare and prosperity of the country.

DESABHIMANI, *Quilon*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Desabhimani*, of the 4th December, writes in a strain more or less similar to that of the *Keralodayam* of the 30th November reported on page 2084, paragraph 75 of the Weekly Report No. 49.

49. After stating that some of the Anglo-Indians are opposed to the spread of higher education among Indians, and to an increase in the number of Universities in India, the *Keralodayam*, of the 7th December, notes with satisfaction that the authorities in India, particularly Lord Hardinge, favour the establishment of more universities, and that they are likely to be started in the near future at Dacca, Behar, Burma and Mysore, refers to the differences of opinion as to whether these universities should be mere examining bodies like those of Madras, Bombay, etc., or whether they should be modelled after those of Oxford and Cambridge, or whether entirely new models should be adopted, observes that all subjects, scientific or otherwise, should be taught in schools and colleges in the vernaculars, and that for this purpose those who speak Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam should each be given a separate university, as Sir Harold Stuart recently remarked, and says:—The Mysoreans and the Andhras evince a great deal of enthusiasm in this matter. When will the people of *Kerala* be imbued with a similar spirit? In fact, there will be no difficulty at all for the Malayalees to have a University of their own. If the Travancore and Cochin Darbars will only open their eyes, we can have a university here, even before Mysore gets one.

The necessity of more universities.

KERALODAYAM, *Trichur*, Dec. 7th, 1915.

50. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th December, says in its leader as follows:—In view of the great importance of the English language, nobody will grudge the existence of a separate sub-committee for that language in the University. But every unbiassed observer will certainly be moved to indignation at the methods of the University which have not till now granted a separate sub-committee for each of the four important vernaculars of this Presidency. The University has huddled up all the four languages into one mass and treated them as if they were dead. The vernaculars have thus suffered at the hands of the University to an extent which it is needless to describe here. But it is gratifying that last October it was proposed to have separate sub-committees for each of the four languages and that the Government have approved of the proposal and passed orders accordingly.

Vernaculars.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

51. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 4th December, writes:—The question of establishing a panchayat in every village with a population of 3,000 and above recently introduced into the Madras Legislative Council ended in mere discussion. It is imperative that panchayats should be established in every town and village. The members of these panchayats should be elected by the people themselves. These bodies should have full powers touching the sanitation, education, trade, industries, agriculture and all civic matters pertaining to the town or village. They must also have the powers of enquiring into petty quarrels and disputes among the people and of helping them to settle their differences amicably. This mode of administration will doubtless promote national unity and economic advancement. We earnestly hope that the Government will give their best consideration to this subject.

Village panchayats.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

52. In reviewing the report of the Malabar District Board for the year 1914–15, the *Manorama*, of the 3rd December, points out that the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the people in elections, will not go to justify their clamour for self-government, and hopes that the Government will not misunderstand the attitude of the whole people in such matters, because a few do not take a keen interest in it. It thinks that though the percentage of the school-going population in Malabar is higher than that of the other districts, the condition of education here cannot be said to be as satisfactory as may be desired, and that the area and population of Malabar did demand a larger expenditure

The Malabar District Board.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

on education. It then draws the attention of the Board to the insufficiency of the medical aid given to the people at present and to the deplorable condition of sanitation, observes that, though it is a matter for gratification that the Board has spent the whole of the amount set apart for the improvement of roads, etc., much has still to be done in this direction, and hopes that this and other matters will receive its due attention.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Dec. 4th, 1915.

Referring to the *same* subject, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th December, points out that the surplus at the disposal of the Board should be utilized for improving the sanitation of the district and for affording greater facilities of communication in the interior parts thereof, and observes that it cannot understand why the members, whose duty it is to bring to the notice of the Board the needs of the people in the interior, have failed to do so.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Dec. 4th, 1915.

Presidents of district boards.

53. Referring to the rejection by the Government of the resolution relating to the appointment of non-official members as presidents of the district boards, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 4th December, observes that the reasons advanced by the Government for its rejection are not sound and convincing, and that, though competent non-officials willing to undertake these responsibilities may not be found in some of the districts, it is absolutely necessary that this experiment should be tried in places where such non-officials are available.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR,
Madras,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

The Health department.

54. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 3rd December, writes:—From the various reports of the Health department of this Presidency it is evident that there are many things capable of improvement and several important matters yet to be attended to. Doubtless much has been done for public health, a fact to which our contemporary the *Madras Times* bears witness in its issue of yesterday, but that at the same time much remains to be done in this department.

In conclusion, the editor remarks "In our opinion there is no advantage in merely framing or amending enactments, but we think that the law should be enforced and the beneficial results accruing therefrom will be obvious both to the public and to the municipality."

(*h*) *Railways.*

MANORAMA,
Calicut,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

A railway grievance.

55. Referring to the closing of the railway-gate opening into the road to Chalappuram, Tali, etc., which causes considerable inconvenience to the public, the *Manorama*, of the 3rd December, observes that the Government Railway Inspector who is expected in Calicut on the 16th December to hold an enquiry into the matter ought to examine in this connection some of the leading men of this place besides the railway officials, and hopes that the authorities will see that this great inconvenience is removed without delay.

(*k*) *General.*

HINDU NESAN,
Madras,
Nov. 30th, 1915.

Lord Hardinge and the Anglo-Indian papers.

56. Referring to the adverse criticism of the Anglo-Indian papers in connection with the commutation by Lord Hardinge of the death sentence in the case of sixteen of the accused persons in the Lahore Conspiracy case to one of transportation for life, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 30th November, observes:—These papers have from a long time made it their business to find fault with the British Government whenever it confers any benefits on the Indians and to speak disparagingly of the people. Instead of trying to help the growth of a friendly feeling between the rulers and the ruled in this country, they are always creating misunderstanding between them. But a new spirit has now appeared in India and both the people and popular officials like Lord Hardinge have begun to ignore the vapourings of these papers. It is indeed surprising that, knowing that these papers are a stumbling block to the political advancement of the people of India, the Government has not taken any steps to suppress them.

57. Th *Swadesamitran*, of the 30th November, writes:—As the proceedings of the last day of the meeting were conducted hastily and impatiently, a free discussion about a number of points was rendered impossible and some important items had to be dropped altogether. Though this was due partly to the hint thrown out by His Excellency the Governor before the proceedings began and partly to the anxiety of the mufassal members to get away soon, it was also due to the fact that the meetings of the council are not held at frequent intervals, and therefore the volume of business to be done at one meeting becomes unnecessarily bulky. But this hurry in the disposal of business had no effect upon the attitude of the Government regarding the resolutions brought forward by the representative members. Though the Government agreed to make an enquiry on several points, not even a portion of a resolution was accepted by it. Of course, this is quite natural in a Civilian administration. But the regrettable feature of it is that the Indian Member of the Executive Council should have questioned the capability of his countrymen in stronger terms than even his civilian colleagues. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar is in charge of the department dealing with local self-government, and as such, the responsible duty, as a member of the Government, of training the Indians in the art of governing themselves devolves upon him. The high position now occupied by him is itself an indication of the fact that the British public concede that the Indians are not wanting in administrative capability. There is no wonder then that his doubting the capacity of the Indians to occupy positions inferior to his has wounded the feelings of the representative members in the Council. Though, besides the resolutions connected with village panchayats, there were several others on the agenda of this meeting only four were discussed fully, and even of these four, three were lost, having been objected to by the Hon'ble Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, and one was withdrawn. We do not want to dilate upon the discussion on these resolutions; but the statements made by the Honourable Member about the capacity of the Indians are worthy of note. He opposed the resolution brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar that the nomination of non-official Presidents to District Boards may be tried by the Government as an experimental measure in some districts. We need not say much about the evils resulting from the District Collectors being *ex officio* Presidents of District Boards. This was clearly illustrated by the recent case of the toll-gate contractor in Trichinopoly, which came up for discussion at this meeting and of the District Magistrate of Faridpur referred to in our columns some days back. Sir Sivaswami Ayyar himself had, before becoming member of Council, stated in his evidence before the Decentralisation Commission that the present system of administration was not conducive to the progress of local self-government, and yet he declared at this meeting that no capable men would be available for occupying the position of Presidents of District Boards. In replying to the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao about the inclusion of popular representatives in the Madras Sanitary Board, he went a step further and stated that it would only increase the number of members without improving the quality or quantity of work turned out by that body. Thus many important resolutions brought forward by the non-official members were rejected by the Government. It is indeed regrettable that the Government attaches no weight to the fact that the elected members in the Legislative Council are only voicing forth the opinion of the people. Still more regrettable is the want of sympathy on the part of Sir Sivaswami Ayyar for the ideals and aspirations of the Indians.

The last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Nov. 30th, 1915.

58. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 1st December, reproduces the comments of the *Bengalee* condemning the action of the Bengal Government in having issued a circular suggesting the nomination of subordinate Police officials as members of municipal councils and taluk and district boards, and observes:—It is those who, knowing the conditions of the people and their wants, sympathise with them that are fit to be members of

Local self-government and the Police.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

municipal councils and local boards. The subordinate officials in the Police department know only the whereabouts of old offenders and the methods of tackling with them and they cannot be expected to know much of the conditions and wants of the people. Moreover the recent administration report of the Police department in Bengal shows that the people have no love for or confidence in the Police there and the people of Bengal have also reason to complain of the way in which they are treated by the Police of that province. Thus, when the Police and the people in a province have no mutual confidence and respect, it cannot be a desirable step to be taken to nominate Police officials as members of institutions connected with local self-government. We are indeed surprised at such a circular having been issued by the Government of a popular Governor like Lord Carmichael.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

The Indian Budget for 1916-1917.

59. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 4th December, reports the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* of Calcutta to have protested against the increase of taxes in India on account of the strain caused by the war and observes:—Though India may be taken to be a gold-producing country by others, she has no claim to that reputation. Now that all her ancient industries have been ruined and several useless articles are being imported into the country by foreigners. Every article in India is being sold almost at a famine price and the people are feeling the pinch of it. As if this were not enough, the present war has subjected them to greater hardships. So the present condition of India will not at all warrant the proposal to increase the taxes. If the income of the Government is expected to be less than its expenditure, the proper course will be to curtail the expenditure as much as possible.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1915.

The separation of Executive from Judicial functions.

60. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 6th December, dwells upon the disadvantages of the Executive and Judicial functions being entrusted to one and the same official in India and expresses its satisfaction at the news published by the *Young India* of Bombay that Lord Hardinge has sent up a Despatch to the Secretary of State containing definite proposals for separating these duties in this country.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

The Japanese trade.

61. In an article on the trade of Japan, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 2nd December, observes:—The state of the Porcelain Factory in Calcutta will give us an idea of the present competition of Japan. The articles manufactured here were selling at Rs. 8 or 9 per gross. The Japanese traders are now selling these articles at half that price. Our Swadeshi Factory had therefore to reduce the prices to half. But how long can it withstand this competition? The Government have imposed excise duty on our cotton manufactures, fearing competition with Manchester goods. Our leaders have for long protested against it in vain. Now Japan is competing with our cotton goods, and it is a surprise that our rulers are silent. The glass industry in Belgium having stopped on account of the war, the Government, it is stated, are giving contracts to Japan without bestowing any thought on the possibility of starting such industry in India, and are thus losing the opportunity created by the war.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 2nd, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor's tour.

62. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 2nd December, refers to the tour of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in the Southern districts of the Presidency, and remarks:—His Excellency's replies to the various addresses presented to him are all characterised by politeness. But it is to be regretted that they have not always been satisfactory. Almost all the addresses of welcome presented to him referred to the question of local self-government, and everywhere he gave the same answer. He said he would consider the whole question when the District Municipalities Act is to be amended. He also referred his hearers to the discussions in the recent session of the Local Legislative Council. But from a perusal of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, it will be evident that the Government are

very sparing in granting privileges to the people. The people would have been gratified if His Excellency had, when speaking face to face with them, expressed himself without reserve on the subject of local self-government. The public do not evince any keen interest in local self-government, because they feel that the non-officials have not even a shadow of independence in it. The leaders of the people have been complaining of this state of things for many years past, and unless Lord Pentland considers the matter from the point of view of the people also, the question of local self-government can never be satisfactorily solved.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The Madras Legislative Council.

63. In the course of an article on the recent session of the Madras Legislative Council, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st December, says:—The session began with great enthusiasm, and, as we expected, it ended unsatisfactorily. It is regrettable that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart was not able to see how much he would have risen in the estimation of the people had he given his casting vote in favour of the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai on the subject of village panchayats. It is a surprise that in replying to a resolution proposing the appointment of non-official presidents to district boards, the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar said that there were no non-officials in this Presidency competent to hold the posts of presidents of district boards Nothing can be more venturesome than to state that this Presidency which has given three members to the Executive Council, and several High Court Judges, District Judges and Collectors, could not give two or three non-official district board presidents. Our great men are not consistent in their views. They hold one view before, and a quite different one after, their accession to offices. It is this unsteadiness on our part that has made the Europeans remark that we are unfit for self-government. The indifference of the Government in the matter of the toll contractor at Trichinopoly, whom the district officers joined together to ruin, for insisting on the payment of toll on a bicycle, is improper. We humbly submit that the Government will hereafter at least honour public opinion.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

The *Desamata*, of the 1st December, says:—It is ridiculous that the Government, knowing as they do that the union panchayats established under the Local Boards Act are not working satisfactorily, are bent upon establishing more of them. The Government order recently issued on the subject of village panchayats does not provide for the formation of village panchayats on the lines recommended by the Decentralization Commission. The Government hesitate to entrust the panchayats with the responsibility of administration. It is stated that the Government will give voluntary panchayats to villages containing a population of less than 3,000 inhabitants. But will the people, of their own accord, come forward to serve as members of such panchayats? How can such panchayats be expected to work without legislative sanction? Wherefrom are they to get funds? It is a matter for regret that the resolution moved in the Legislative Council on the subject of village panchayats has been thrown out.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

Vaccination.

64. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st December, extracts a small passage from some other paper, which says that vaccination has not been a blessing to children, and that more than fifty of them die every year from its effects as is evident from the English (?) accounts. It suggests that the Government will do well to put an end to it and earn the gratitude of the public.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

Hindus and Muhammadans.

65. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 1st December, refers to the arrangements that are being made to avoid all strife between the Hindus and Muhammadans during festivals in Bombay coming off simultaneously and prays that similar arrangements may be made here with the same object in view.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, December 1915.

Keir-Hardie on India.

66. The *Desamata*, of December 1915, reproduces an article from the *Herald* which represents Mr. Keir-Hardie to have said in his book on India as follows:—The Government of India at present may be compared to an arbitrary military

rule tempered by civil administrative methods. Everything connected with the Government is lifeless and formless. The officers intend to improve the administration, but under the present circumstances, improvement is next to impossibility.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, December 1915.

67. The *Desamata*, of December 1915, suggests that the Government should send a non-official representative from the Imperial Legislative Council to represent India in the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

The Imperial Conference.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

68. Referring to the speech of Lord Willingdon on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the students of the Poona Agricultural College, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 3rd December, says:—If all other authorities of the Government are as sympathetic to the agricultural classes as Lord Willingdon, the Indian agricultural problems will be soon solved. There is no doubt that the co-operative societies have done some good to the agricultural classes. But that is quite inadequate. The promoters of co-operative movement have for long been complaining that sufficient funds have not been forthcoming to make these societies more useful to the public. If the Government declare that the trustees of charitable endowments may invest their moneys in co-operative-societies, and thereby extend their usefulness, thus making the amelioration of the agricultural classes their chief object, there can be no doubt that the Indian ryot will make rapid progress. While stating that in England, the Government were not the proprietors of the soil, Lord Willingdon has said that in India the lands belonged to the Government. It is this proprietorship in land that has been made the ground of settlements and resettlements. But this has been disputed both by Indian and impartial European writers, among whom it will suffice to mention the names of Messrs. Ranade, R. C. Dutt and Baden-Powell.

Lord Willingdon on agriculture.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 3rd, 1915.

69. A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 3rd December, says that the fact that the report of the Public Service Commission has been withheld from publication for fear that it may stir up controversy, betrays the unsatisfactory character of the report, and raises a suspicion that the report contains nothing favourable to the people. He remarks that the attitude of those who drafted the report, as suggested by this incident, is an improper one, especially at a time when every Indian heart should overflow with loyalty.

The report of the Public Service Commission.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

70. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 4th December, represents the *Mahratta* to have said thus:—Mr. Asquith wants both men and money for prosecuting the war to a successful issue. But when India offers her men, the authorities do not care to consider the offer. She can offer any number of men to fight for the Empire, but she is too poor to spare much money. The English people call us their fellow-subjects, but, in practice, they do not treat us so. When the Medical Registration Acts were passed in Bombay and Madras, they gave us to understand that the Acts will not affect the indigenous systems of medicine, but now Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's name was erased from the Register of Medical graduates because he undertook the supervison of an Ayurvedic hospital.

The Englishmen and the Indians.

KISTNAPATRIKA, *Masulipatam*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

71. The *Kistnapatrika*, of the 4th December, contains a Telugu version of an article in the *American Magazine* which describes at length the hideous scenes that meet the eye in a battlefield, contributed by a British soldier who fought for six months in France and retired, having made up his mind not to go to the battlefield again.

The battlefield.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Dec. 1st, 1915.

72. The *Desamata*, of the 1st December, expresses sentiments similar to those reported by the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd November, to have been expressed by the *Leader*, already abstracted on page 2036 of the weekly report under the heading "the cost of administration".

The cost of administration.

73. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 6th December, says that a great number of candidates seeking admission into Medical Schools in Madras and Tanjore do not secure it for want of seats, and that under such circumstances it is a pity that the Madras Medical Council is discouraging the indigenous systems of medicine.

The Medical Council.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 6th, 1915.

74. Referring to the fact that His Excellency the Governor called for particulars regarding the imprisonment of a boy offender in the Tanjore jail, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th December, remarks:—His Excellency should warn the Magistrates against being unnecessarily hard upon boys and sending them to prison. He should ascertain how many boys there are in the Madras Presidency to-day suffering imprisonment like this boy in the Tanjore jail. He should also see that separate arrangements are made for redeeming such boys from evil ways. Juvenile offenders are apt to degenerate in the company of old offenders. A single Reformatory school for the whole Presidency is quite inadequate. If proper care is taken of these boys, the number of prisoners will surely fall, thus increasing that of citizens engaged in honest pursuits. We trust that Lord Pentland, who showed so much tenderness of heart in the case of the boy prisoner in Tanjore, will soon introduce improved methods for reforming juvenile offenders.

Juvenile offenders.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1915.

75. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 7th December, invites the attention of the Government to a letter published in its columns in which a correspondent complains that the earthenware pipes introduced in the Gōdāvari delta by the Public Works Department are inadequate in number, that they have not been laid in the proper places, that their calibre is very narrow, and that this state of things has been a source of great hardship to the delta ryots for the last six or seven years. It hopes that the Government will enquire into this matter and do justice to the aggrieved ryots.

Earthenware pipes in the Gōdāvari delta system.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 7th, 1915.

76. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 8th December, says:—Speaking about the difficulties experienced by students in getting admission to colleges, Sir James Meston, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, expressed his gratification at the fact that new colleges have sprung into existence through the exertions of the people in the United Provinces. When the question of starting new colleges is moved here in Madras before the Government, the authorities dispose of the matter by pleading want of funds, and no one would exhort the people to put forth their own efforts in that direction and promise help. The Hindu and the Muhammadan communities should feel thankful to Sir James Meston for having stated that the policy of the Government is not that of "divide and rule". If the rulers of other provinces also help towards the development of good feeling between the two communities in their respective provinces, they will, at no distant date, begin to co-operate with each other and make rapid progress.

Sir James Meston.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

77. In concluding a leader on the subject of His Majesty the King's message to his Indian soldiers, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th December, suggests that, in view of the appreciative terms in which His Majesty has referred to the valour of the Indian soldiers, the Government should hereafter at least bestow on the Indians high appointments in the military service as they do on the Europeans.

Indian soldiers.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

78. A correspondent to the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th December, refers to the rumour that Lord Kitchener will succeed Lord Hardinge as Viceroy and says that Lord Kitchener, unsurpassed as he is in his greatness as a military officer, is in no way qualified to rule over India. He prays that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught may be appointed to succeed Lord Hardinge.

A Royal Viceroy.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 4th, 1915.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Madras,
Dec. 4th, 1915.

The Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar.

79. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 4th December, expresses its surprise at the statement of the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar that the officials are better fitted to be presidents of district boards than the non-officials, and remarks that this is inconsistent with what he used to say as a Congressman. Such inconsistencies in his speeches create in the minds of others the impression that the Indians are entirely devoid of such qualities as self-respect, courage of conviction, perseverence and patriotism.

BHARATHI,
Bellary,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

Lord Hardinge's term of office.

80. Referring to a letter written by the *Pioneer's* London correspondent stating that Lord Hardinge's Viceregal term will probably be further extended till the close of the war and that Lord Kitchener will probably be his successor in office, the *Bharathi*, of the 3rd December, writes:—Others surmise that our next Viceroy will probably be Mr. Churchill. It seems to us however that it is altogether unnecessary to discuss this subject now. If Lord Hardinge who, in these critical times from the outbreak of the war till now, has conducted the administration in so satisfactory and popular a manner, should be made to continue till the close of the war which, by the way shows no signs of a speedy termination, it will be time enough to think of a successor when the occasion arises.

BHARATHI,
Bellary,
Nov. 26th, 1915.

An Arts College for the Ceded Districts.

81. The *Bharathi*, of the 26th November *, observes that the Ceded Districts which are very backward in point of education owing to the lack of an Arts College, and which have for a long time been looking forward to the removal of this deficiency, have at last been grievously disappointed as a result of the fate of the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar's recent resolution in the Legislative Council. The paper observes that this is probably due to the general policy of temporarily curtailing all expenditure under education owing to the financial situation created by the war. The paper finally remarks that whatever the cause, we cannot help regretting the truth of the saying that there is many a slip between the cup and the lip and that like the leap year in famine times this war should have contributed to the prolongation of our misery in this respect.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA,
Mysore,
Dec. 9th, 1915.

Swaraj.

82. In an article under this heading, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 9th December, writes:—All the British Colonies such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have the right of parliamentary rule. Not only are their interests considered in all matters touching the Empire but they are allowed to participate in its affairs. India has done more than any of these to add to the greatness of the Empire and yet we are given no privileges. Now is the time to make an organised effort to obtain Home Rule. No Indian should fail to help the movement.

MANORAMA,
Calicut,
Dec. 3rd, 1915.

Gun licenses.

83. While condemning the policy of the Government in refusing to grant licenses for the possession of guns to respectable people as detrimental to their prestige and to the welfare of the people the *Manorama*, of the 3rd December, points out that the other provincial Governments also are averse to the granting of such licenses, that, while in the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, the granting of such licenses will tend to increase crimes by enabling the anarchists and dacoits to sieze them from the licensees, the Inspector-General of Police in Allahabad thinks that it will, on the other hand, be a means of reducing them, and says:—If in all other parts of the world, arms be a means of self-defence, it cannot be otherwise in India. In some cases, they may happen to fall into the hands of our opponents and dacoits, but in most cases they will serve as a means of self-defence. Certain anarchists succeeded in buying guns from a licensed European firm in Calcutta. They also succeeded in obtaining them from the police. Because

* Received in the current week.

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No. 51 of 1915.

C. I. D. 22 DEC 1915 MADRAS

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 18th December 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

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[NOTE.—Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntûr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattâbhirâma Sâstri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakônam.	Monthly..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Nârâyanaswâmi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Pârthasârathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zeheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915. † Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntūr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Aksharaatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ...	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,000
45	Bhára'i Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly ..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bōdhaka Bōdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

* Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.***	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**De[illegible]himani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshachalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharma Poshini.** §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomoharam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Unnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	820
77	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
78	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
79	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
80	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srínivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
81	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
82	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achári, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
83	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
84	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
85	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do. ..	Rev. Victor McCaulay, American, 40 years.	350
86	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
87	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	245
88	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,700
89	Harvest Field	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years	640
90	**Hilal**	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 29 yrs	500
91	**Hindu**	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
92	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915.
§ Started, 17th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500
94	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Do.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
95	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
96	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
97	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly .	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
98	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
99	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
100	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
101	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
102	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Street, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
103	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
105	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
106	**Indian Emigrant**..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
107	**Indian Engineer.***	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	Not known.
108	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
109	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
110	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly :	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
111	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years	1,400
112	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
113	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
114	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
115	**Indian Railway Journal.** †	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
116	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
117	**Indian Students' Record.** ‡	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
118	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran, Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
119	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
120	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Lubbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
121	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
122	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300

* Started, October 1915. † Temporarily discontinued, May 1915. ‡ Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
123	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
124	**Jananukulan**	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000
125	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 45 years.	350
126	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
127	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
128	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
129	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
130	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
131	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
132	Jyotis Sastra Payônidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore	Monthly..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu Brahman, 32 years.	400
133	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
134	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years	400
135	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly...	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
136	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
137	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
138	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
139	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
140	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
141	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	250
142	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P.C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
143	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
144	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
145	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
146	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
147	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
148	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
149	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
150	Kéralôpakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
151	**Kistnapatrika**	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
152	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
153	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
154	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	260
155	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300
156	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
157	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known
158	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
159	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
160	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
161	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	,600
162	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
163	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
164	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
165	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
166	**Lokopakari**	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
167	Madar Bodhini	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
168	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
169	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
170	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
171	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Hindu, Brahman,.	2,000
172	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
173	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
174	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
175	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
176	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
177	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
178	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. R. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
179	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915, and temporarily discontinued, September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6*	7
180	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.†	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	180
181	**Mahjaana Mitran**	Do.	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
182	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
183	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
184	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
185	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
186	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
187	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
188	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,500
189	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavâthi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
190	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
191	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
192	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
193	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
194	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
195	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparamparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
196	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
197	**Mari Rani.** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
198	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
199	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
200	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years.	3,800
201	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
202	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
203	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvéngadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
204	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
205	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntûr ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American, 50 years.	630
206	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
207	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 43 years.	1,500
208	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
209	**Modern World** ‡ ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
210	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
211	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
212	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
213	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
214	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800

* Started, 25th January 1915. † Discontinued, February 1914. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Deccan Panch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200
216	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known.
217	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
218	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
219	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
220	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam.	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
221	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
222	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 39 years.	800
223	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,[illegible]
224	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
225	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
226	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
227	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
228	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
229	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
230	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at Kilpauk, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
231	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	480
232	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
233	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
234	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
235	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
236	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
237	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
238	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	500
239	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
240	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
241	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
242	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
243	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	B. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
244	**Prarambha Vidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
245	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

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No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
246	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
247	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	Not known.
248	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
249	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
250	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
251	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
252	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
253	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
254	Risāla-i-Albadi ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Husain, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
255	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránia.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
256	Risála-i-Málguzári ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
257	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalikaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansari Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
258	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
259	Risála-i-Zimat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
260	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
261	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Godávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
262	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
263	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	300
264	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	950
265	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
266	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
267	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
268	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
269	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
270	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
271	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
272	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
273	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
274	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
275	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
276	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
277	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	355
278	**Satya Dutan** or **Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
279	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
280	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
281	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
282	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
283	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
284	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
285	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
286	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.**†	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
287	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
288	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
289	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
290	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
291	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vagbadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
292	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
293	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
294	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
295	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
296	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. Muthuswami Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
297	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
298	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
299	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
300	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
301	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
302	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
303	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years; and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
304	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
305	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the Keraleeyabhimani Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
306	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
307	**Sri Savitri**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jagannayakpur, Godavari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
308	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
309	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldram, European ..	150
310	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
311	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
312	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
313	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali 'Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
314	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Godavari district.	Fortnightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
315	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	300
316	**Sujanamitran** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
317	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
318	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
319	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
320	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntur, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Markandeya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
321	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
322	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
323	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
324	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
325	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
326	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
327	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
328	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
329	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntur district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
330	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Fortnightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
331	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
332	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
333	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,500
334	Tiruppanittozhan or supplement to Arurodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zeheme, German; 50 years.	450
335	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
336	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
337	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
338	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
339	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
340	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
341	**United India and Native States.**	Telugu. English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	350
342	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
343	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
344	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
345	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
346	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakottai, Ramnad district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
347	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
348	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
349	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Caintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
350	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalâratnâkaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
351	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
352	Vediar Vilakku or The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
353	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
354	Vidyadayini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915. † Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
355	Vidyānanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
356	Vignāna Chintāmani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
357	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
358	Vikata Vinōdini ...	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
359	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
360	Virasaiva Grantha Prakāsika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
361	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
362	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
363	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
364	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
365	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
366	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
367	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
368	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
369	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
370	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
371	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichūr, Cochin State.	Monthly..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
372	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Kyru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
373	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
374	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
375	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
376	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
377	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly ..	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
378	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
379	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
380	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
381	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
382	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
383	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
384	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
385	**Yathartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
386	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
387	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Veemhukatalayu Sankaran Namburipad, Hindu, Brahman.	1,200
388	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
389	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
390	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bāpatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

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ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

1. In commenting on the Administration Report on the Madras Police in 1914, the *New India*, of the 13th December, writes:—"The past year (1914) was not marked by any large increase in crime; the number of cases which the police had to investigate fell by about four thousand, and the number of what are called 'true cases' attained the same figure as in 1908. This gives us a good base for comparing the work of the Police department for a period of six years, thus to see how huge has been the failure of the reorganisation scheme . . . . . Who can resist the conclusion that the results have been dismally disappointing?

Crime and detection.

NEW INDIA, Madras, Dec. 13th, 1915.

"Another extremely unsatisfactory feature of police 'efficiency' is the rapid increase in grave crime. . . . . To show how alarming are the results, we give the figures for serious crime against persons, and against persons and property. . . . . It is, indeed, surprising that so astounding a development has not attracted the attention of the Government. What do we find? Serious crime has increased materially during the past six years, but so helpless and inefficient have the police become that the number of undetected cases have risen by 25 per cent. and convictions fallen by 20 per cent. Can the Government demand a more self-evident proof of the disastrous failure of the police to cope with crime? . . . . . Evidently, dangerous characters are finding it increasingly easy to evade punishment. Can anything be more serious? . . . . We are shocked to read the statement of the Official Reviewer that 'the statistics . . . . show that there was a slight improvement in detection'. Will the Government please indicate the statistics or the improvement they refer to? We have not been able to find them in the published figures.

"While on this subject, we wish to sound a note of warning against a dangerous recommendation of the Government which may give a loophole for the police to avoid revealing the true state of affairs. Referring to the large number of cases in the Central Provinces in which investigation is refused by the police, the Official Reviewer says: 'These figures show, what is in fact common knowledge, that a great amount of the time of Sub-Inspectors is taken up in investigating complaints that are of trifling importance or obviously false.' We shall not be surprised if the direct result of such a declaration should be a large number of complaints struck off as false, for the mere reason that the Police find the detection too hard for their ill-developed powers. Such a development is quite natural in the present state of 'efficiency' in the Police department, especially in the subordinate grades; and one can easily understand how disastrous will be the result. . . . . We are surprised at the decision of the Government and the Inspector-General still more when we read at another portion of the latter's report the following observations: 'The worship of the fetish of statistics which extensively prevailed in pre-Commission days led the subordinate police to eliminate from statistics objectionable cases, that is, *cases which were not likely to end in conviction*, and they achieved this result either by refusing to register a complaint or *by referring a true case as false*. . . . . It has since been realised that *the greater the proportion of crime which comes to light, the greater is the probability of determining its actual perpetrators*.' The italics are ours. The portions so emphasised completely bear out our criticisms, and it is a wonder that the Official Reviewer should have ignored them. In fact, the more minutely we

study the present report, the more convinced we become that the reorganisation scheme is a huge failure, and—what the public should note carefully—an effort to hide the failure may involve this Province in greater disasters."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

In a further article on this subject, the *New India*, of the 15th December, says:—"During the past few weeks we have examined the report on the administration of the Police department in 1914, with a view to draw attention to what, in our opinion, constitutes the most dismal administrative failure of recent years. . . . . How huge has been the failure is evident from the facts, taken or proved in every case from official records. . . . . What do the Government or the popular representatives propose to do in view of this ghastly failure? Both should make up their minds at once, lest the next budget should lay down another huge increase in expenditure. We know that some officials, including Sir Harold Stuart, are of opinion that the Police will show their mettle only after what are now considered adequate requirements are met by the State. For instance, there will possibly be another grant for police buildings followed perhaps by another for an increase in the strength of the constabulary. It is also quite possible that a few more appointments will be newly made in the higher grades. At any rate, an increase in police charges seems now to be a foregone conclusion. Every effort should be made as early as possible to prevent such a disaster; such an increase is really a disaster, since it embodies the further starving of expenditure under education and sanitation to swell the hugeness of the failure. . . . . What is now needed is an enquiry into the whole failure, with the object of reorganising the department on lines which are more understandable to the people. For that purpose, there is much to be said in favour of the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials, but the initial step should be to put a stop to all further expenditure. We do not think the Government can reasonably decline to proceed on such lines. Not even Sir Harold Stuart is likely to bless the re-organisation scheme, nor will any official spokesman think it advisable to deny its total failure."

(*b*) *Courts.*

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

Trial by jury in the Belgaum district.

2. Referring to the public protest meeting to be held in Belgaum against the decision of the Government of Bombay on this subject, the *New India*, of the 16th December, states:—"We are glad that the people of Belgaum are rising to the occasion. The privileges we possess are very few and the gradual stripping off of the little that we possess is not a thing to be lightly passed over. Do not bring up controversial topics for discussion. Forsooth: the advice should first be given to the Government officials in the Secretariats, and not to the suffering people. When *will* they understand?"

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

The Chartered Bank cheating case.

3. In commenting on the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case against M. R. Sundaram Ayyar, the *Hindu*, of the 16th December, remarks:—"Public opinion will entirely endorse the judgment of the Magistrate and his remarks on the conduct of the accused who has behaved in a manner unworthy of the profession to which he belongs and of the education which he has received. . . . . The case will stand as an object lesson on the merits of Government nomination of non-official representatives."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 17th, 1915.

The Law's delays in Madras.

4. Commenting on the Government order with regard to the growing arrears of work in the Madras High Court, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 17th December, writes:—"We have faith in the possibility of keeping down arrears by the more careful selection of men for appointment to the High Court bench. The only advantage of having temporary Judges is that they may be selected from any class that is qualified; and we do not see why the Government should not make these temporary appointments on the basis of merit alone."

5. The *Hindu*, of the 18th December, observes:—"The vacant office of the Third Judge in the Small Cause Court is looked forward to by the members of the Provincial Judicial Service as one to be filled up by the appointment of one of their class, and we hope the Government in making the appointment will not disappoint this natural and reasonable expectation. . . . . It would be extremely difficult, we imagine, to assert that there is no competent officer available among the Subordinate Judges to fill the vacancy in the Small Causes Court, and we trust that under the circumstances no needless and unjust heartburning would be caused by the disregard of their claims. If the report which has gained currency is well founded, the High Court in suggesting names for the office of Third Judge have not mentioned any belonging to the Provincial Judicial Service, which seems hardly just to that hardworking class of officers."

The Madras Court of Small Causes.

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1915.

(*d*) *Education.*

6. In a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 16th December, observes:—"The Government College at Kumbakōnam has been particularly unlucky in having been staffed by Principals and Professors who, on account of the 'exigencies of service', were transferred much more frequently than the staff in other Government Colleges. . . . The deleterious effects of such frequent changes in breaking continuity of policy and in failing to rouse an abiding interest in the institution on the part of the fleeting Principals, have been reflected in the poor results obtained by students of the college and in the little attraction it affords to them . . . . We are aware of the movement to provide scholarships to poor students who wish to prosecute their studies in the college and, if the Government, on their part, realise their duty and improve the college, the well-to-do members of the public, we are confident, will come forward to endow the institution with funds for prizes and scholarships. The Government should take a long view of the question and enable the college, by properly equipping and staffing it, to satisfy the requirements of the people of the Tanjore district, and its neighbourhood, to regain its popularity and prestige and thus strengthen the case for Kumbakōnam being called again the Cambridge of Southern India."

The Government College, Kumbakōnam.

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

7. In concluding an article commenting on the report of Mr. G. A. Wathen, Inspector of Schools, Punjab, on secondary education, the *Hindu*, of the 18th December, says:—"The number and frequency of discussions of educational matters all over the country is an unmistakable indication of the growing conviction that there is something seriously wrong with the system which no half-hearted measures can be expected to remedy."

Secondary education.

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 18th, 1915.

(*e*) *Local and Municipal.*

8. In the second of the series of articles on this subject, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 11th December, observes:—"Contemporary political history teems with incidents to show that the Local Governments are not always safe guides in laying down lines of reform. . . . . We have often heard that the Madras Government have more than once found themselves in a minority when questions of importance were referred to that body, along with others, by the Imperial Government. We do not point out specific instances to substantiate our statement, especially when the charge under reference was made on the floor of the Legislative Council and the officials were discreet enough to assume silence when the valiant and learned doctor inflicted his sledge hammer blows with his wonted fearlessness and energy. . . . . The Local Government rely in all such matters on the 'men on the spot' who are not all blessed with liberal notions, but more often than not labouring under preconceived views. Affecting superior wisdom and under the

Local self-government.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

illusion that they know more of the people than the people themselves make mistakes, unconsciously and with the best of intentions we admit, which the Local Government, far removed from local opinion and feeling, readily endorse. We all desire decentralisation in local self-government, but it should be conceived in a liberal spirit, a spirit that will appeal itself to the people."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

The Coimbatore Municipal Chairmanship.

9. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 11th December, remarks:—"The Chairman's election fiasco of Coimbatore must excite the regret and pity of all those who have the welfare of the country at heart. . . . . . Compromise in politics is a theory we have of late been hearing much of, but this compromise does not seem to have entered the arena of civic politics. With this unwholly struggle for civic honours going on, with self uppermost, we cannot but be sorry for our political development. And there is Mrs. Besant holding aloft and frantically waving the banner of Home Rule! Coimbatore has proved that there are flies in the Home Rule ointment, as did Calicut recently. *Verbam sap.*"

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

Inoculation by force.

10. The *New India*, of the 16th December, writes:—"Government ought to interfere to protect the villagers in and near Coimbatore from compulsory inoculation. It is well known that many Indians have died from the result, and very many have been left debilitated. . . . . A man has the right to choose which risk he will take—that of catching plague, or of illness or death from inoculation. Sanitation, segregation, these a Government may enforce, but it has no right to force a man into one of two death-alternatives, and this is admitting that inoculation *may* be a protection. Medical tyranny is worse than ecclesiastical, for the latter only damns one's soul while the former injures the body; if the priest be wrong, the soul is not damned, whereas if the doctor be wrong the body may be irretrievably injured. This is not the time to start a panic among villagers."

(*f*) *Land Revenue and Settlement.*

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

The Madura re-settlement.

11. Referring to the suggestions made to Government by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar on the question of the re-settlement in Madura, the *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 13th December, remarks:—"The Government would do well to adopt these moderate and reasonably wholesome suggestions; and the people also will be greatly benefited thereby. If, on the contrary, our Government will be led by Mr. Boag's report which is one sided and defective, it need hardly be mentioned that it will result in bringing much distress on the poor and helpless ryots. . . . . The punja assessment in Madura is comparatively very high and prohibitively heavy. If, instead of working on these available data, the Government representatives ignore public opinion and devise means to explain away opportunities, will it not amount to sheer harassment? The representatives in the council should not be so deferentially and indifferently replied to especially in respect of a question with which the very existence of the majority of the country's population is so seriously involved. It is a settled fact that the introduction of a system of permanent settlement alone can eventually remedy the distressing situation; but till that blessed day of a distant promise arrives, will it not be fair and wise to levy that rate of reasonable assessment which the people would willingly, cheerfully and ungrudgingly pay?"

(*h*) *Railways.*

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

A railway gate in Calicut.

12. The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 15th December, states:—"The local public seems to be greatly exercised in mind over the closure of the railway gate near the Annie Hall, Calicut, which is evident from the angry comments that have appeared in the local press. Our own opinion is that the public has a right

of way and the South Indian Railway Company has absolutely no right to close the gate. But the latter is obdurate and we do not think any amount of representations will have the desired effect. We would humbly advise those who are loud in their condemnation of the Company not to waste powder and shot over newspaper controversy, but to try conclusions with it in a court of law. Let us see how many of these critics will come forward."

(*k*) *General.*

MYSORE PATRIOT, *Mysore,* Dec. 7th, 1915.

The protection of Indian industries.

13. The following appears in the *Mysore Patriot* for the week ending 7th December:—" The *Swadeshi* movement is nothing but an expression of the awakening of the people to the need of protection for their industries. But it is impossible for the movement to accomplish anything substantial without the aid of the Legislature. . . . . If only the Government adopt now the policy of protecting Indian industries, they will not only be promoting the prosperity of India, but will at the same time be crushing irrecoverably the trade of the enemies of civilisation. No doubt it may cost some sacrifice on the part of English manufacturers, but it would be a sacrifice made for a worthy cause. It is hoped that the promised change in the angle of England's vision towards India will bring this to the notice of Great Britain."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut,* Dec. 11th, 1915.

The *New India* on Sultan Ahmad Ali, Raja of Cannanore, and the Quadian sect.

14. Referring to the comments of the *New India* of the 8th December on this subject (*vide* paragraph 24 of the Report for the week ending 11th December 1915), the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 11th December, observes:—" Our contemporary, in our opinion, has been carried away by her enthusiasm and fallen into the expression of language which does not seem to be justified by the actual state of affairs. *New India* has not, evidently, cared to look into the other side of the question, and if she had, we are sure, she would not have permitted herself to be carried away by her indignation.

" The paper has fallen foul of the District authorities, and that needlessly. We know that had it not been for the prompt action of the authorities, Messrs. Innes, Hill and Evans, there would have been serious rioting accompanied, perhaps, by blood-shed, creating a situation which *New India* itself would not have liked. When power and influence combine together to crush (we use this word metaphorically) a helpless people, they should in their turn be crushed. Desperate diseases call for drastic remedies; and saints and sickly sentimentalists might as well lash themselves into a fury because the physician has branded his patient.

" Distance has probably clouded the vision and warped the judgment of our contemporary, for which we should make some allowance. Being on the spot, and in a position to bring dispassionate judgment to bear on the situation in Cannanore, we are justified in congratulating the authorities on their firmness, which has refused to be led away by power and influence, afforded protection to a community, much persecuted, and demonstrated the strict impartiality of British justice which makes no distinction between prince and peasant. We hope and trust that angry outbursts of misguided zeal will not deter the authorities from protecting the weak from the strong and championing the cause of the oppressed. Neither will they, we hope, be deluded by clap-trap such as injured innocence and unrewarded loyalty."

WEST COAST REFORMER, *Calicut,* Dec. 15th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *West Coast Reformer*, of the 15th December, says:—" Sultan Ali Raja's part in the Quadian controversy in Cannanore has absorbed two or more leading columns in Mrs. Besant's newspaper which with characteristic vehemence and peculiar sense of fitness expatiates on Turkey's participation in the war and the sentiments of the Moslem World, to strengthen the case against the local officials who intervened in a sectarian squabble. . . . . So much has been said and written recently about the peculiar land problems of Malabar, that some excited people elsewhere might perhaps be thinking that land in this district is a moveable and

edible property. Otherwise it should have been easy to discover that the owner had only to sue the Government in a civil court to recover his private land if it had been wrongly assigned to some one else."

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

The *West Coast Spectator*, of the 15th December, remarks :—" *New India's* indignation over Mr. Hill, I.C.S., 'pegging out' a plot of land alleged to be belonging to the Arakkal Raja for building a mosque for the Quadians now turns out to be purely out of place and unjustified. . . . . The matter is of a purely civil nature, and the Raja, if he had any right over the plot, could have vindicated it in a civil court. *New India* does, therefore, owe an apology to Mr. Hill."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

The Home Rule propaganda.

15. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th December, states :—" Mrs. Besant's scheme is not without its danger. It will divide the country into two sections. . . . . The difference between those who follow Mrs. Besant's scheme and those who do not, seems to turn on the question of pace. And the extremists, who are now outside the Congress, will be delighted to join the Home Rule League. It will indeed draw in the whole of the extremist party and some of the moderate party too. An organisation so formed may lack the prestige and influence of the Congress, but it will nevertheless have attractive features to draw in a pretty good number of men. We should, however, be very sorry if this new scheme were to lead to a division among moderate congressmen themselves. But such a division cannot be avoided if the scheme is determined to be worked in disregard of the wishes of the congress. If the acknowledged leaders of the congress were in favour of the league, we should have known it long before now; and we have positive information that some of the most prominent of them are wholly opposed to it. Mrs. Besant is apt to grow dissatisfied with the disinclination of Indians to move fast. They may even seem to her hopelessly slow. But she will have to exercise a great deal of patience before she can be able to convert the people as a whole into her way of thinking."

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

The Bombay Medical Registration Act.

16. Referring to the discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Hon'ble Mr. Kamath's resolution for permitting the appointment of Ayurvedic practitioners in municipal and local board dispensaries, the *Indian Patriot*, of the 14th December, says :—" It remains to be seen how the acceptance of the resolution by the Bombay Legislative Council can be reconciled with the operation of the Medical Registration Act in the way it has been attempted to be put it in operation against Ayurvedic medicine. The medical men may assemble and declare the conduct of the Government itself to be infamous in that it recognises medical practitioners who pursue an infamous science. The Medical Council in Madras thought only of the power which they believed the Act had given them. They did not think of the consequences of their action, of the means at the disposal of the Legislature to clip their wings. The Bombay Council took the hint from the Madras Council as soon as the latter moved against the Ayurvedic system. The acceptance of the resolution by the Government must have been a painful shock to those who were so sure of their power under the Medical Registration Act; and the Indian public will not quietly submit to their decision without straining every nerve to remove the stigma cast on their system of medicine with an arrogance and superciliousness which made them forget the limitations of their power."

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor's tour.

17. In a leading article on this subject, in which the result of the deputations, etc., is likened to the description of the result of the recent deputation to the Secretary of State for India on female education, that "the deputation could not have fared worse if they had gone to argue with a gramaphone," and in which reference is made to a synopsis of the points contained in the addresses and representations made to His Excellency the Governor during his recent tour in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts and also to a dialogue on gubernatorial tours, published in the

When they think they too possess some of the lion's valour they can hardly escape the fate of Servia and Belgium. Russia and Servia displayed extraordinary gallantry but all to no purpose. Although Germany and Austria have conquered this State, we trust that Allies will ultimately recapture this territory and restore it to its original owners.

DHANURDHARI, *Davanagere, Mysore Province*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

Japanese attitude.

29. The *Dhanurdhari*, of the 15th December, writes:—The moment Turkey entered the war the Allies had requested Japan to send troops to their aid. Japan could have sent troops through Siberia. But the Allies' request was not acceded to. When Bulgaria joined the war the Allies again asked for troops; and again Japan failed. The discussion in the Japanese Cabinet as to the cause of it disclosed the real motives of Japan. Their fear is that once they send any troops they must continue to send them until the close of the war. This implies that they must make up the losses. This would be prejudicial to the protection of Japan; and besides, Turkey and Bulgaria are in no way the enemies of Japan. While such is the position, why should they openly take arms against them and incur hatred? These, it appears, are the considerations which impelled Japan to refrain from sending troops to the aid of the Allies. If the Allies too had thought likewise, how were the weak, innocent, liberty-loving, smaller States of Europe to find any protectors at all?

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

The Allies and Greece.

30. The *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 13th December, writes:—The public is aware that King Constantine is the brother-in-law of the Kaiser and is under the influence of his Teutonic wife and that is the reason why he has not yet joined the Allies, and this in spite of the fact he is fully aware that it was through the endeavours of the Allies that Greece was freed from the Turkish yoke in 1827.

From the information furnished by T. J. Dillon, special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, it appears that Greece is largely under the influence of the Teutons.

We earnestly hope that Roumania will not fall into the Teutonic trap and draw the sword against the Allies. The next question is Greece itself, some politicians opine that some day or other Greece will play the Allies false.

The correspondent adds that Germany had entered into a league with most of the Kings of Europe, a fact regarding which we are gradually getting proof but which was not known to the Allies.

If the correspondent is right we appeal to Government not to rely upon the neutral policy of M. Skouludoss, for he has not been elected by the nation or parliament but simply nominated by the King of Greece. By such nomination the King has not only violated the constitution but has lowered the dignity of his nation for the sake of a brother-in-law.

Alas! If M. Venezelos had been the Prime Minister in place of M. Skouludoss and if an assurance of neutrality had been given by the former, there would have been nothing to fear. But to-day M. Venezelos is regarded merely as an ordinary person, and if the Government of Greece and its people had maintained their prestige and joined the Allies, they would have reinstated M. Venezelos and his party and made the Government subordinate to them. But King Constantine has not done so, but, on the contrary, has summoned a parliament which is opposed to the Quadruple Entente, a proof of this can be furnished by the aforesaid correspondent.

The same correspondent suggests that the Allies should take effective measures in Greece so that the King of Greece, who is still under the influence of his German wife and his brother-in-law, may not prove treacherous like Bulgaria. If however stringent diplomatic steps are not taken it will be impossible to achieve our aims.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

The position of Greece in the war.

31. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 14th December, writes:—Some people think that so long as Greece remains neutral the flames of war will go on spreading while her joining in the struggle would check them.

It is really astonishing that neither party compels Greece to join in. At Salonika the allied forces have established cantonments and Greece has looked the other way and Germany has not had the courage to ask her why she has admitted the strangers. In the city there are German spies and emissaries, and the Allies dare not ask why they are allowed to roam at large. The question is indeed a complicated one

Greece refused the promised aid to Serbia, yet Serbia's Allies do not like to offend Greece on this account. They fear the temper of the beloved. Greece has rendered aid to the Allies and welcomed them, but Germany and her Allies mutely tremble at the thought of questioning her on the point.

Evidently Germany's only claim on Greece is based on relationship. Britain has a similar claim too. Setting aside this kinsmanship Britain, France and Russia are the supporters of Greece under the London Treaty, dated 3rd February 1830. It is not known why the Allies should not speak out. If Greece does not yield to persuasion, she must submit to the sword.

It was the duty of Germany to declare war on Greece for allowing the Allies to land their forces in her territory, but if Germany could not do so, the Allies must, so that the world may know that this is the punishment of perfidy.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

A Royal Viceroy for India.

32. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 14th December, states that Mrs. Beasant in her pamphlet "The Theosophical" for October suggests the advisability of appointing a Royal Viceroy for India but on this condition only, viz., that all provinces in India be granted real liberty.

The editor expresses concurrence with the opinion and says unless such full measures of freedom is granted, the request for the appointment of a Royal Viceroy is superfluous.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

A Mussalman as Sheriff for Madras.

33. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 14th December, states that the Mussalmans of Madras will be glad to hear that our well-known sympathetic friend the Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk Hakim Zain-ul-Abidin Sahib Bahadur, B.A., has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

The editor in congratulating the gentleman on the appointment thanks the benign Government on his own behalf and that of the community.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) *Courts.*

LOKOPAKARI, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

Juries.

34. The *Lokopakari*, of the 13th December, says:—The privilege of having cases tried by juries has been withdrawn in the case of the District and Sessions Court of Belgaum on the ground that the people of the district are factious and carry this spirit with them even when they sit as jurors and thus leads to miscarriage of justice. If the men whose names are now on the list of jurors in the district are found to be dishonest, the best method will be to empanel highly-paid Government officials as jurors and not to withdraw a privilege enjoyed by the people for a long time on a trifling pretext. It is such events that make the people feel conscious that they are under a foreign Government.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1915.

Supplementary Barisal conspiracy case.

35. Referring to the sentences passed on the accused in the Supplementary Barisal Conspiracy case by the Sessions Judge of Backurgunj, the *Andhra-patrika*, of the 9th December, remarks:—The Judge inflicted very severe punishments on the conspirators in spite of the fact that he admits that the conspirators are drawn into the conspiracy in boyhood, and are allured into evil ways by misrepresentations made to them. We are of opinion that these heavy sentences will not have the desired effect. If boys who have by misrepresentation of facts led into evil ways be kept under restrictions for some time, they will surely be redeemed from evil and converted into good young men. Reformatory institutions are as necessary in India for boys of a mischievous bent of mind as in England.

If in the absence of such institutions these boys are given the same training in prisons as in those institutions, they may grow to be good citizens in their manhood. We trust that Lord Hardinge will take compassion on these unfortunate boys and do the needful.

Ramachandrapur and Rajolu courts.

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

36. While feeling gratified that each of the taluks of Ramachandrapur and Rajolu is to have a separate court for itself permanently, the *Desamala*, of the 8th December, regrets to learn that these courts are not for the present to be located in the above taluks, but are to be at Cocanada and Amalapur, respectively.

The administration of justice in India.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

37. Comparing and contrasting the punishments awarded in the two cases—(1) the case in which two boys were charged with theft for plucking off flowers from the garden attached to the house of the Head Assistant Collector in Calcutta, and (2) the case in which an Eurasian youth, named Kenny, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the *Manorama*, of the 10th December, says:—The temperaments of the two officers who administered justice in the two cases are curious indeed! Such things are due to no defect in the law, but to the difference in the temperaments of the persons who administer it.

(*d*) *Education.*

Compulsory education in municipalities.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1915.

38. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 9th December, expresses regret at the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao that municipalities at least should be allowed to adopt the system of compulsory education not having been accepted by the Government, and observes:—We do admit that a scheme of compulsory education is a mighty one, which will cost a great deal to the Government. But if the Government had only taken as much interest in this matter as the late Mr. Gokhale, this scheme could have well been introduced, if not throughout the country, at least in those provinces which had the necessary funds and other facilities. We have to say that, in the matter of education in general, the people in Native States are far more fortunate than ourselves. The argument adduced by the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone that, as the people in municipal towns have already better education than those in villages, it would be unfair to leave the villagers behind and introduce free compulsory education in municipalities, is not a sound one. As the nature of the Indian administration is suitable more to the advancement of towns than to the advancement of villages, is it fair to impede the progress of the people in towns, merely because the people in villages stand behind? The Government dispensed with the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao on the simple ground of want of funds. If municipalities are permitted to introduce this system, it is only they that will have to incur the necessary expenditure and the Government will have to help only such municipalities as cannot find the necessary funds. So it cannot be a great drain upon the Government.

Justice Abdur Rahim and our education.

QAUMI REPORT, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

39. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 13th December, says:—In our Educational Department there is a new system of examination called the School Final in place of the old Matriculation test. The student's high school career terminates with this Final Examination, and they may now go in search of a livelihood. Although these students may be admitted to colleges but the rules of admissions are so very complicated and hard that the majority of them cannot proceed to higher education.

The School Final Examination system has proved itself to be very difficult even for boys belonging to a smart and intelligent community and now the complaint is being generally made that the student's school career is being ruined by this system of education.

Recently the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim presided at an educational meeting at Conjeeveram when he deliberately expressed his view that

the School Final course is unsuited to our students and is capable of considerable improvement.

The learned Judge's opinion is expressed in these words, "What I gather from my short experience is that much difficulty is experienced by Secondary School students. As far as I have seen the prescribed text books it seems to me that the work required of a pupil is such that a pupil of moderate ability cannot accomplish without injury to his health, and I believe that people are of same opinion and the effect produced is physical weakness."

The editor hopes that the Educational authorities and especially the Government of Madras will soon solve this problem.

(e) Local and Municipal.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

Curtailment of the powers of the taluk boards.

40. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 11th December, is surprised at the District Board of Coimbatore having decided to curtail some of the powers of the taluk boards in the district in order to equalise the expenditure of these boards, and observes:—The taluk board is an important factor in the system of local self-government and as such it is very necessary to give an opportunity to it to train itself in managing the affairs connected with the territory within its jurisdiction. So a curtailment of the powers of the taluk board and transfer of the same to the district board resembles only a person trying to move against the current. This is not at all a move conducive to the growth of local self-government.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

Dharapur in the Coimbatore district.

41. Referring to the order of the Government constituting the village of Dharapur in the Coimbatore district into a municipality, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 13th December, observes:—The people represented to the Government that they did not want a municipality. In spite of it they passed this order without specifying any reasons for their action. They have not given the people any power of election. They might have good reasons for what they have done, but it would have been well if they had stated them. Why should they force a municipality on the people when a panchayat would have served as well?

DESAMATA, *Rajahmundry*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

District Board Presidents.

42. In commenting on the statement of the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar that non-officials were unfit to be presidents of district boards, the *Desamata*, of the 8th December, says:—It is not possible to know if the above is his real opinion or one expressed by him as a member of the Government. Even under Lord Morley's reforms, the representatives of the people have not the pleasure of seeing that their suggestions are accepted and administration carried on accordingly. There can be nothing more deplorable than that the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar should oppose the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. To say that this country has not produced educated Indians fit to preside over the deliberations of district boards, is to dishonour the educated classes, of which many members have distinguished themselves as Judges and Collectors and as Members of the Executive Councils. In giving this opinion, either the Hon'ble Sir Sivaswami Ayyar could not afford, in his official capacity, to speak out his mind, or he should have been too shortsighted to gauge the abilities of the educated classes. We are at a loss to know what harm the Government apprehend in giving non-official presidents to district boards. From the attitude of the Government towards the resolution in question, it will appear that they are unwilling to give us the powers that the Civilians now wield. Even in the present Reformed Legislative Councils, public opinion does not carry any weight with the authorities.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

Local self-government.

43. Referring to the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of local self-government, according to the spirit of which the Provincial Governments will do well to act, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th December, points out that, though want of funds, lack of interest on the part of the people in civic affairs, and

other causes have somewhat impeded the development of local self-government in this country, yet it is, on the whole, making satisfactory progress, and that the Government's decision to reform this institution and give greater privileges to the people owes itself to this fact. It thinks that the decision to increase the number of elected members in the Municipal Councils and to give them elected non-official chairmen must be regarded as a great achievement.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

The resettlement of the Madura district.

VIDHYABHANU, *Konapet,* Dec. 6th, 1915.

44. The *Vidhyabhanu*, of the 6th December, has a long leader supporting the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar in the Local Legislative Council against the resettlement of the Madura district, and observes that a permanent settlement is the only remedy for the hardships suffered by the agriculturists in this country.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras,* Dec. 7th, 1915.

The *Swadesamitran*, of the 7th December, refers in detail to the points raised by the Hon'ble Mr. V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar against this resettlement in an article contributed by him to the *Hindu* of the 6th December, and hopes that the Government will bestow its special attention on the arguments adduced by him in this article.

(k) General.

Village panchayats.

VIDHYABHANU, *Korapet,* Nov. 29th, 1915.

45. Reviewing the order recently issued by the Government of Madras on this subject, the *Vidhyabhanu*,* of the 29th November, says:—Though the Government has no doubt made a progressive move in this matter, the steps proposed to be taken by it are not adequate. It is stated in the Government order that taluk boards should help the village panchayats with a fourth of the funds they require. When the boards themselves are suffering for want of funds, how can they help the panchayats? Then again it is stated that, if a panchayat is formed in a village consisting of less than 3,000 people, the village munsif will be the president of the panchayat. This will never do, as the present-day village munsifs have very little influence with the people and the District Collectors have to come to their help frequently. The successful work of the panchayats can be secured only if the leading man in each village is chosen to be the president of the panchayat and he is also given special powers. As for the matter of entrusting panchayats with Judicial powers, we would suggest that villages may be grouped together for this purpose, each group having a Bench Court, with some respectable and influential men on it, and that this court may be moving from village to village and hearing cases. The maximum value of civil suits brought before these courts may be fixed at Rs. 50 and they may also be given criminal jurisdiction to a certain extent. This will greatly reduce the number of cases now heard by the District Munsifs and also put an end to the vagaries of the subordinate officials in the Police and other departments.

Village panchayats.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras,* Dec. 15th, 1915.

In a leader on the subject of the proposed village panchayats, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 15th December, says:— The authorities are soon going to pass a law investing the proposed panchayats with judicial powers. The contention of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that there ought to be separate judicial panchayats cannot stand, for under the present conditions of the country, it will be difficult to find competent members for many panchayats. There is of course room for injustice being done when a single individual is vested with both executive and judicial functions. But there need be no such fear in the case of a panchayat, which is to conist of not one individual but more than five leaders of the people.

Toy-making in India.

HINDU NESAN, *Madras,* Dec. 8th, 1915.

46. In the course of a long leader under this heading, the *Hindu Nesan*, of the 8th December, observes:—The toy-making industry is one of those which can

* Received in the current week.

thrive well in India, if the Government will only give a helping hand. It does not require much capital and there are also artisans in India who can turn out work to the admiration of foreigners. It is a pity indeed that, while all the Native States are striving their best to foster indigenous industries, the Government of India takes no interest in this matter.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 8th, 1915.

Who is the next Viceroy of India?

47. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 8th December, says:—The question as to who will succeed Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India, when he goes home in March next, is an important one as far as the Indians are concerned. Though it will no doubt be advantageous to this country if Lord Hardinge is to continue as Viceroy for some time longer, we will not be justified in expecting him to forego his own comforts and conveniences for our sake. The London correspondent of the *Englishman* suggests three names in this connection, viz., Lord Derby, Lord Crawford and Lord Chelmesford. We do not know much of Lord Derby beyond the fact that he has been taking great interest in the recruiting campaign in England and that he is therefore in the good graces of our Sovereign. Lord Crawford was a Unionist Member in the House of Commons for nearly eight years and he does not seem to have done any great thing. It is stated that he is an admirer of art and as such he may take special interest in preserving the works of art in this country. But the problem which will have to be solved in India in coming years is not the preservation of works of art. Lord Chelmesford is said to have made a name as the Governor of Queensland and New South Wales and he is perhaps about the best of the three. But one, who comes out to India as Viceroy at this juncture, should have not only a rare capacity and courage, but also a love for the people. He should have the grit to act upon his own conviction, without caring for the opposition of the bureaucracy surrounding him. Though Lord Hardinge has conferred numerous benefits upon India, there are many problems which have not been tackled by him. Primary, collegiate and industrial education have to be improved. The economic condition of the country is causing a good deal of anxiety to the people. Unless this is improved and the Government takes steps to advance the industries of the country, by preventing the competition of foreigners, there is no doubt that the discontent and anxiety of the people will increase considerably, leading perhaps to serious consequences. Besides these, when the war comes to an end in a year or two, the problem regarding the position India is hereafter to occupy in the British Empire and the kind of Government she is to have will have to be solved by the successor of Lord Hardinge, in consultation with the British Ministers. If the coming Viceroy is not bold enough to fulfil the new aspirations of the Indians, it will affect the friendly feeling now existing between England and India. We do not deny that it will be rather difficult to get a Viceroy, who satisfies all these requirements. Many of those, who can come out as Viceroys to India, are now engaged in connection with the war, and it may be that only such a man as is found to be inefficient in England is sent over here as Viceroy. If this should be done, it will cause great dissatisfaction to the Indians. If India is to have *swaraj*, it does not matter who is the Viceroy of India. But till then, the officer, on whom rests the responsibility of safeguarding the interests of crores of Indians at this critical juncture, should be a broad-minded, capable and bold person.

SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 9th, 1915.

A Bank for the agriculturists.

48. The *Swadesamitran*, of the 9th December, dwells upon the necessity of a separate Bank for advancing loans to agriculturists in this country on easy terms, and inviting the attention of the Government to a petition submitted to the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies by the mirasidars of some villages in the Tanjore district that they should be permitted to start a "Land-Mortgage Bank" and get it registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, prays that the Government will be pleased to grant the request of the petitioners at an early date and also encourage the starting of such Banks in different parts of the country.

49. In expressing its satisfaction at some of the Ruling Princes now fighting in the front, having been given high positions in the army in recognition of their valour, the *Swadesamitran*, of the 10th December, regrets to note that this is only a temporary measure and, dwelling upon the heartburning caused to the Indians in the British Army, who have proved themselves to be in no way inferior to their European colleagues, on account of their being treated differently from the latter in the matter of promotion to the higher ranks, dilates upon the necessity of doing away with this distinction, in consideration of the admirable valour exhibited by the Indians in this war. — Indians in the British Army. — SWADESAMITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

The *Muslin Mitran*, of the 11th December, also echoes the same view. — MUSLIM MITRAN, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

50. The *Hindu Nesan*, of the 13th December, writes:—We regret to have to say that the Department of Industries with Mr. Tressler at its head has not earned the satisfaction and esteem of the public. This department has been trying to start several industries within the last two or three years. But every attempt has proved a failure. So there is nothing wrong in the statement of the Madras Chamber of Commerce that this department was only making a great noise, but doing practically nothing. Even in this stressful period, the Government has been very liberal in supplying this department with funds. For example, it sanctioned a lakh of rupees for starting experimental oil-mills in this Presidency. But what has been done? The replies to the questions on this subject in the Legislative Council show that the machines imported from England are able to supply oil sufficient only for local consumption and that, for manufactoring oil for purposes of export, a machine has yet to be sent for, and this is the net result of the grand attempt made by the Department of Industries to develop the oil-pressing industry! — Development of the oil-pressing industry. — HINDU NESAN, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

51. A correspondent to the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th December, says:—In stating that India has contributed an unsatisfactorily small sum to the war loan, to which the Government of India have invited subscriptions through the Post Office, the *Statesman* has only betrayed its ignorance of the economical condition of India. The smallness of the amount contributed bears testimony to the extreme poverty of India, and it will be found useless to try to get any more from the Indians. If, as suggested by the *Statesman*, the present taxes are raised, famines and pestilences will increase, and the sufferings of the people will become unbearable. — The new war loan. — ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

52. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 10th December, says:—The recent meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council has set an example to the other provinces. Some time ago we had to state in our columns that the official members of the Madras Legislative Council were labouring under a false sense of prestige. In the Bombay Legislative Council, an amendment to the Bombay Medical Registration Act in favour of the indigenous systems of medicine was proposed and carried in the teeth of opposition from the Surgeon-General. The Government showed their good-will towards the people by expressing themselves in favour of the resolution which proposed the amendment. We wait to see what Lord Pentland is going to do in the case of Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar in this Presidency. We feel gratified to learn that the Government of Bombay have also accepted the resolution requesting them to protect the paper pulp industry in the Canara district by guaranteeing profits. Another resolution which proposed the discontinuance of the present practice of paying more to the European and less to the Indian in the Upper Subordinate section of the Public Works Department, was also accepted by the Bombay Government. Thus in the course of a day or so, the non-official members have succeeded in carrying out three important resolutions in Bombay. It remains to be seen when the non-official members in the Madras Legislative Council will have similar honour shown to them by the Madras Government. — The Bombay Legislative Council. — ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

An Andhra Province.

53. In the course of a leader on "An Andhra Province", the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th December, says:—If India is to get self-government at all, it is essential that the country should be divided into provinces on language basis. Now that it is admitted that knowledge should be imparted through the medium of the vernaculars, the Indian National Congress has necessarily to consider the question of the advisability of dividing the country on language basis.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

Lord Willingdon.

54. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th December, feels highly gratified to learn that Lord Willingdon has brought about a compromise between the two parties of Muhammadans, who were quarrelling on the subject of Moslem League meeting. This act of His Excellency is one more instance of his noble-mindedness.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

Indentured labour.

55. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th December, says that it will be well for the Government of India to put a stop to the system of indentured labour, which Mr. Gandhi has in one of his speeches declared to be cruel.

ANDHRAPRAKASKIA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

The Indians and the war.

56. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th December, says:—However much the Indians manifest their valour in the battle-field, they are not given higher appointments in the military service than that of Subadar-Major. Europeans who have not got the experience of a Subadar are appointed as Captains, etc., to exercise authority on experienced Indians. This is a cause of great disappointment to the Indians. In the present war, although the British leaders were slain here and there, the Indians stepped into their shoes, drove the enemy before them, and maintained their honour, thus showing that they are in no way inferior to British officers. The Indians are not given sufficient encouragement, and it is for this reason that they do not come forward in large numbers to join the army. A young Parsee belonging to Bombay received military training in England. Wishing to enter active military service, he petitioned the Governor of Bombay, who referred the petition to the Military authorities. The military officers wrote to the young Parsee to say that his services will be availed of when necessary. It is now sixteen months since he submitted his petition, and his services have not yet been requisitioned. We do not see any harm in increasing the Indian army. The cost of maintaining an Indian army is less than that of maintaining an English one. The rulers should consider all these things, give the Indians due facilities, take them into the military service in large numbers, and gain the victory against the Germans.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

The congress and the Government servants.

57. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th December, refers in a note to an order of the Government of Bombay prohibiting Government servants from attending the Indian National Congress either as delegates or as visitors, and while admitting that they should not attend as delegates, asks why they should not go to the congress as visitors.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

The Lahore conspiracy case.

58. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th December, says:—If those who were convicted in the Lahore conspiracy case, and whose death sentences were commuted by His Excellency the Viceroy, had not obtained mercy at the hands of His Excellency, their sufferings would have been of short duration. But now they have to suffer imprisonment all their lives. It is stated that anarchist prisoners are treated by the Jail authorities with greater severity than those who have been convicted of murder and other heinous offences. Death is a thousand times preferable to such lifelong suffering. If the Judges had taken some more pains to sift the evidence properly, the Anglo-Indian journals would have had no occasion to abuse Lord Hardinge. Readers of history will find that the offence with which the Lahore conspirators have been charged is less heinous than that committed by the sepoys in 1857. Lord Canning excused the mutineers. But Lord Hardinge has not excused

the accused in the conspiracy case and given them an opportunity to exclaim, "See how patient the rulers are. They have excused us. We must no longer be anarchists." His Excellency the Viceroy has only done what the Tribunal appointed to try the accused ought to have done.

The Medical Registration Act.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

59. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th December, says:—Even in Germany, which is the land of demons, the people have a right to place themselves under the treatment of any medical practitioner they please. The British rulers, unlike the Germans, are fair-minded and civilised, and they will certainly amend the Madras Medical Registration Act to maintain their reputation, if not to respect our opinion.

Industries in India.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

60. The *Andhraprakasika*, of the 11th December, says that the two causes that led to the large imports of cotton goods into India are that no duties are levied on such imports and that the British Government, in their anxiety to please the Lancashire merchants, have imposed excise duty on indigenous cotton goods. In the absence of protective tariff, there can be no *Swadeshi* industry. If anybody is enterprising enough to start it, the excise duties will nip it in the bud. But if the Government wished, says the paper, they could, by the adoption of a system of protective tariff, enable us to manufacture our own machines and our own cloths.

Lord Hardinge and the vernaculars.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

61. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th December, says:—On the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Punjab Veterinary College, the Viceroy has expressed himself in favour of the present practice of giving veterinary instruction in vernaculars in Lahore. He said that it could not but be easier to learn veterinary science in one's own mother-tongue than in a foreign language. His words are significant and it remains to be seen what those who are partial to the English language have now to say on the subject.

The Secretary of State for India.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

62. The *Andhrapatrika*, of the 11th December, says:—In answer to a question in the House of Commons whether there was to be an Indian representative on the Sub-Committee to be formed for appointing Indian Civil Servants, Mr. Chamberlain said that it was not possible to define the constitution of the Sub-Committee until the conditions under which the appointments should be made were known definitely. To suggest by this answer that the conditions may turn out to be such that there should be none on the Sub-Committee to represent India, betrays the shortsightedness of the Secretary of State. Is not a great man like Lord Hardinge available in England to guide the destinies of India as Secretary of State?

The cost of administration.

ANDHRAPATRIKA, *Madras*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

63. In commenting on the recent tour of His Excellency the Governor, the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 13th December, says:—His Excellency has stated that in order to carry on the war to a successful issue, great sacrifices have yet to be made. Some people say that these words contain the suggestion that the taxes will be enhanced. It is to be hoped that the Government will so arrange matters that all necessity to enhance the taxes may be avoided. The salaries of officers in this country is, properly speaking, six times more than those of officers in England. It will be but fair for the Government to reduce the salaries and use the money thus saved, for the country can bear no more increase in taxation. The Government should also levy protective duties on foreign imports. We doubt if the Government will ever do so. The non-official public have for many years past been complaining against the ever-increasing cost of the Indian administration. This is just the time for the British Government to consider the complaint and reduce the cost. The Madras Government has also to devote some attention to this matter. They should not undertake to have houses built for officers at a time when no funds are forthcoming for education and sanitation. They should remember that it is such things that have increased the cost of administration.

ANDHRAPRAKASIKA,
Madras,
Dec. 8th, 1915.

Dr. Nayar *v.* Ayurvedic treatment.

64. In a leaderette under this head, the *Andhraprakasika*, of the 8th December, quotes a passage from Dr. Nayar's speech made at a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council in which he expressed himself in favour of the Madras Ayurvedic institution and remarks:—When Dr. Nayar uttered these words we were inspired with some hope that there was still left in him some sympathy for the Ayurvedic medicines. But we had to give up all that hope when we had read about his co-operation with Dr. Miller in removing from the medical register Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar's name. The Government are unable to meet the demand for medical aid throughout the country. The Ayurvedic physician has been the only refuge for the suffering people in the villages. The Government who condemn him would have to open dispensaries in all villages.

SASILEKHA,
Madras,
Dec. 14th, 1915.

Sheriff of Madras.

65. Rejoicing at the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. T. Zain-ul-Abidin Sahib to be Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year, the *Sasilekha*, of the 14th December, writes in a leader:—Eurasians, Muhammadans, a Mudaliyar and a Nayudu were appointed to this honourable office, but not a Brahman or a Vysya though there are several persons of great merit and high rank in these communities. We wish the gracious choice of the Government had fallen on one of them. There was a strong rumour in the city that a Vysya gentleman renowned for many acts of charity would get the Sheriff's place for the next year. But it has regretfully turned out to be false to our disappointment. Need we say that the Government, by honouring such benevolent men, would encourage them to further acts of charity?

DESAMATA,
Rajahmundry,
Dec. 8th, 1915.

Permanent settlement.

66. The *Desamata*, of the 8th December, has in its "news and notes" the following from the *Tribune*:—Countless though our prayers have been to the Government for the introduction of the permanent settlement in this country, they have not been pleased to grant us the same. A small Native State in Kathiawar has been able to introduce the system of permanent settlement. Problems of reform, hard of solution to the British rulers seem to be solved with ease by the Native States.

ANDHRACHANDRIKA,
Proddatur,
Dec. 2nd, 1915.

The cost of administration.

67. The *Andhrachandrika*, of the 2nd December, expresses sentiments similar to those reported by the *Andhrapatrika*, of the 23rd November, as well as by the *Desamata*, of the 1st December, already abstracted on pages 2036 and 2130 respectively of the weekly report, under the heading "the cost of administration".

SADHVI,
Mysore,
Dec. 10th, 1915.

The Raja of Pudukkottai.

68. The *Sadhvi*, of the 10th December, writes:—The Raja of Pudukkottai has married an Australian woman. Even the *Indian Social Reformer* has decried this step. A correspondent asks why the Raja should not be excommunicated. It is difficult to answer this question. When rulers themselves set examples of this type, all national customs and caste rules are bound to disappear and a deplorable promiscuity must be the result. This is one of the evil results of sending our princes, etc., to foreign countries at a very early age.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA,
Mysore,
Dec. 14th, 1915.

Writing on the same subject, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 14th December, in its news columns, writes:—We learn that as a result of the Raja's marrying a foreign woman and raising her to the Maharani's *gadi* a large section of the people is deeply grieved at heart.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA,
Mysore,
Dec. 17th, 1915.

Students and politics.

69. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 17th December, in the course of a lengthy article, observes:—It is a great mistake to suppose, as some narrow-minded officials assert, that students should not discuss politics. Politics, like any other branch of science, can be handled to any advantage only with considerable application and industry which must therefore be begun early in life so that the broad principles of the science may be instilled into the mind during the impressionable period of youth. What is objectionable is only the discussion of *current* politics by students before they have a firm grasp of the general principles of the subject.

70. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 15th December, in its news columns, writes:—Rules for the defence of India have been published in the *Gazette of India*. This shows that the time is approaching when Indians will have to exert for their own defence as well as for the defence of the empire.

India and the war.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

71. Referring to the reply to the Hon'ble Mr Patel's interpellation in the Bombay Legislative Council whether Government servants may attend the congress either as delegates or as visitors, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 16th December, after dwelling on the orders of Government on this subject, observes:—Men like the late Mr. Justice Ranade and Dr. Bhandarkar, who were such staunch advocates of the British Rule, used to attend the congress because they knew that the Government could not be antipathetic to a body which had no other object than to help to remove the shortcomings of the administration and make it more popular. More liberal statesmanship, however, would require that all the responsible officers of Government including the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors should be present at the annual sittings of the congress and that the Viceroy himself should preside at these meetings. The representations made by the delegates should be enquired into then and there. This attitude on the part of Government will doubtless increase popular confidence in their rulers. We regret that there should be such great divergence of opinion on this subject. If Lord Hardinge should grant this proposal, it is sure to stand forth as the greatest monument to his administrative glory. His Excellency ought to win unparalleled fame if he should arrange to hold a session of what may be called the Imperial Indian National Congress at Delhi in March next at which the reports to be submitted by the Local Governments of the proceedings of the provincial congresses (which may be held in January next) under the presidency of the local heads, may be discussed by the popular representatives in conjunction with the officials. There will thus be formed the nucleus of the future Home Rule.

Government and the Indian National Congress.

SAMPAD ABHYUDAYA, *Mysore*, Dec. 16th, 1915.

72. In an article under this heading, the *Dhanurdhari*, of the 15th December, writes:—It is well known that everywhere there are complaints that the war news is not being freely communicated to the people. There was a discussion in the Parliament too on this subject. In this connection Lord Morley while urging that the people should be given a true account of the situation enunciated the principle of truthfulness in the following terms:—"It is wrong to fear that there will be adverse criticism in the press. If you have truth to present then you may condemn these criticisms. If you have it not, don't abuse your powers and keep the people in ignorance." How could this same Lord who is urging this philosophy on his Government, as Secretary of State for India, permit the press law which did away with the liberty of the Indian press? This shows that even philosophers change their principles according to the exigencies of time and situation.

The advocacy of truthfulness.

DHANURDHARI, *Davanagere, Mysore Province*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

73. Referring to the grant by the Government of a piece of land to the Ahmedeeyans for the construction of a cemetery, the *Manorama*, of the 10th December, rejoices that the authorities have brought home to the minds of the people that under British administration all people are privileged to have their own respective religious faiths and to act up to their convictions, points out that it is evident from the records that their grievances had not been redressed till they were laid before the higher officials, and that but for their timely intervention the consequences might have been very serious, and observes that if there are any officials in Cannanore, who are not alive to their duties and responsibilities, they ought to be transferred to some other place.

The Ahmedeeyans.

MANORAMA, *Calicut*, Dec. 10th, 1915.

74. The *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th December, is surprised at the attack of the *New India* on the Ahmedeeyans of Cannanore and the officials who interceded on their behalf, and observes that as it is the duty of the authorities to protect the weaker party against the stronger, what the Collector and other officials did in this matter, was nothing but right.

The *New India* and the Ahmedeeyans.

KERALA PATRIKA, *Calicut*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

KERALA PATRIKA,
Calicut,
Dec. 11th, 1915.

The Bombay Government and the indigenous systems of medicine.

75. Referring to the recent resolution passed at the Bombay Legislative Council, according to which *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* doctors may be employed in hospitals that receive grants from local and municipal funds, the *Kerala Patrika*, of the 11th December, points out that, in spite of the opposition of the Surgeon-General, the resolution was supported by the Governor and other officials, and that it has accordingly been decided to make the necessary changes in the Medical Registration Act, and hopes that the other Provincial Governments will follow in the footsteps of the Bombay Government, in which case the opposition of the English doctors to the indigenous systems of medicine will become valueless. It then dwells upon the necessity of Government colleges being established for the teaching of these systems of medicine, which, however, it doubts whether the Government will, for the time being, be in a position to do, and calls upon the charitably disposed leaders of the people to do everything possible in the matter, in which case they can count upon the necessary assistance from the Government.

KERALODAYAM,
Trichur,
Dec. 14th, 1915.

The Indian National Congress.

76. Adverting to the ensuing Congress to be held at Bombay, the *Keralodayam*, of the 14th December, thinks that, in view of the extraordinary loyalty displayed by the Indians and of the good impression thereby engendered in the minds of the English people, the discussions at the sittings of the congress should be conducted in a manner suited to the unprecedented nature of the occasion, refers with joy to the growing desire on the part of the Muhammadans to act in conjunction with the congress, though some of the Muhammadan leaders, some Government officials, and the Anglo-Indian papers still look upon the union with disfavour, and condemns the agitation for the establishment, at this juncture, of the "Home Rule League," which owes itself to Mrs. Beasant, who recently began to interest herself in Indian affairs. It then refers to her extraordinary oratorical and other powers, by which she may succeed in converting several people to her views, deplores, in this connection, the death of Mr. Gokhale and Sir P. Metha, and hopes that Sir S. P. Sinha, the President, and Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, will not allow themselves to be easily moved.

KERALA SANCHARI,
Calicut,
Dec. 15th, 1915.

Government officials and the Congress.

77. The *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th December, regrets that the Bombay Government should have passed orders prohibiting officials from attending the Congress either as delegates or even as spectators.

QAUMI REPORT,
Madras,
Dec. 11th, 1915.

A glance at British newspapers.

78. The *Qaumi Report*, of the 11th December, writes:—It is a well-known fact that the British newspapers are a perfect example of liberty, truthfulness and fearlessness, and they always contain some fresh and interesting matter.

The editor says that, in his opinion, this state of affairs is not creditable to the Newspapers only but rather to their readers. For the readers themselves are free and are desirous of having articles written in a liberal spirit. They are in search of truthfulness and of people who will write the truth with reference to their own daily life, but in our world here it is quite the reverse. The country is drunk with flattery and the people indifferent to what is going on.

A perusal of British newspapers stirs one up and inspires one with the desire to become a journalist. Alas! When will the day arrive when the people of our country will include the price of a Newspaper in their necessary daily expenses?

III.—LEGISLATION.

MANORAMA,
Calicut,
Dec. 10th, 1915.

The Bogus Medical Degrees Bill.

79. While admitting the soundness of the arguments advanced by the Surgeon-General in support of the Bogus Medical Degrees Bill, the *Manorama*, of the 10th December, points out that the number of Government colleges teaching the western system of medicine are too few and the admissions into them, too limited to turn out a sufficient number of

qualified medical men, observes that as the present Bill will be a death blow to private medical colleges, it is desirable that the Bill should not, for the time being, be passed into law, but that every facility should be given for increasing their number. It is of opinion that the students of the private colleges as well as those of Government colleges should be subjected to a common examination, and that, if this could not be done, it would be better not to allow any private colleges to be established without the previous sanction of the Government. It thinks that, inasmuch as the Government have tacitly recognised these colleges and the degress conferred by them, the Bill should, under no circumstances, be made applicable to those, who passed the examinations before its introduction, and that, if it did apply to them, it would give rise to considerable agitation among the people, whom it is the duty of the Government to conciliate.

IV.—Native States.

The surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

80. The *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 13th December, writes:—Since the Rendition in 1881 until the year 1884 the surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, were being regularly paid to His Highness' Government. Subsequently however this amount came to be retained by the Government of India. Three years ago when these accumulated surpluses were ascertained, 39 lakhs of rupees were paid to the State. But a larger sum appears to have been due. The accounts for several years go to show that the revenues ordinarily leave an annual surplus of 3 to 3½ lakhs. The receipts were normally 4¼ to 5½ lakhs and the expenditure 1½ to 2 lakhs. During the last three years however the receipts have gone up to 8 to 9 lakhs. The expenditure too has been enormously raised and reaches 5½ to 8 lakhs. The expenditure for 1912-13 is reported to have been Rs. 11,16,801. While the income has increased by 72 per cent. the expenditure has gone up by 307 per cent. It is possible to spend all the receipts so as to leave no surplus whatever. It is possible to spend even beyond the receipts and make the Mysore Government responsible for the debit. But it is scarcely fair to do so. A definite portion of the receipts should be determined for expenditure. The balance should be handed over to the State. It would be well to prepare the cantonment budget in consultation with the Comptroller of the State. We earnestly hope that the matter will engage the attention of the Honourable the British Resident as well as of the Government of India. Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Dec. 13th, 1915.

The Mysore University scheme.

81. In an article eulogising the *Madras Mail* for apologising, as it were, for the views expressed by it on the subject of the Mysore University scheme in a previous issue, the *Sampad Abhyudaya*, of the 11th December, writes:—The criticisms expressed by the *Madras Mail* must have been occasioned by the fact that Mr. Reddy's article on this subject which appeared in a responsible publication like the *Mysore Economic Journal* was supposed to represent the views of Government. We are glad to see that the moment the paper came to know that this was not so, it expressed its regret for writing as it did. Although the paper has thus revealed its generous instincts, we are surprised that it still contends that it is too early to think of a separate University for Mysore in the present state of its primary and secondary education. Is not the state of elementary education in Mysore a hundred times better than what it was in Madras when the Madras University was established? Were all the Universities elsewhere in the world founded only after primary and secondary education reached the stage of perfection? Can the *Madras Mail* be ignorant of these facts? Is it fair to raise these objections knowing that the argument does not hold? Can we then attach any value to its apology? Mysore has already provided better facilities for primary and secondary education than Madras. Arrangements are being made even to make elementary education compulsory. Most munificent grants are being Sampad Abhyudaya, *Mysore*, Dec. 11th, 1915.

made every year for the spread of education. Our colleges are showing marvellous progress. Can Madras boast of any institute like our Chamarajendra Technical Institute? Has Madras more than a single school of the type of our Mechanical Engineering schools? Can Madras speak of its public libraries and reading rooms even in villages such as we have? Do we do less for our agriculture and industries than Madras does? When Madras has one university we certainly deserve two. We have no hesitation in saying therefore that the *Madras Mail's* contention that Mysore does not deserve a separate university must have sprung from malice and cannot be the result of disinterested opinion.

Lokaprakasam, *Trichur*, Dec. 14th, 1915.

Is Mr. Bhore slow and partial to Christians?

82. Referring to the statement in certain vernacular papers that Mr. Bhore, the Diwan of Cochin, is slow and partial to Christians, the *Lokaprakasam*, of the 14th December, tries to show that both these charges are unfounded, and attributes the delay in the transaction of business to the fact that he has to consult in all important matters His Highness the Raja who is new and who arrives at a decision in any matter only after mature consideration.

Kerala Sanchari, *Calicut*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

The Diwan of Travancore.

83. In commenting upon the recent circuit of Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar, the Diwan of Travancore, the *Kerala Sanchari*, of the 15th December, refers to the sympathy that characterised his replies to the several addresses presented to him, and to his desire to obtain first-hand knowledge of the needs of the people which was clear from his having visited even some of the interior parts where his predecessors never set their foot on, and observes that there is no rivalry among the various communities in Travancore, as the *Chakravarthi* seems to think, and that on the other hand Mr. Krishnan Nayar's tractful administration has even tended to produce greater union among the different communities.

Errata.

Report No. 50.

Article 38, line 6, *for* "motho" *read* "moths".

" 93 " 11, *for* "which have been" *read* "which would have been".

Page 2122, paragraph 39, line 13, *read* "fought" *for* "faught".

Page 2135, item No. 92, line 32, *insert* "and" after "University".

Issued, 21st December 1915.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 52 of 1915.

C. I. 30 DEC 1

REPORT

ON

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,

AND ON

VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

for the Week ending 25th December 1915.

District Magistrates and Political Agents are requested to send to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, a brief report of any local complaint which appears to them to call for notice, explaining whether the facts are as stated; what action, if any, is being taken; and, if the facts alleged are incorrect, what is believed to be the origin of the report and what the correct facts are.

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[NOTE.—**Among the Indian-owned newspapers, those classed as dealing with politics are printed in big type. Officers, in whose jurisdiction they are published, are requested to pay special attention to these papers, and send immediate reports of any changes in them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.**]

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	**Abhinavasarasvati**	Telugu.	Chandrika Press, Guntūr ..	Monthly ..	Janapati Pattábhiráma Sástri, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	300
2	**Adviser**	Urdu ..	Muhammadi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Tri-monthly.	A. Abdul Basith, Muhammadan, 38 years.	450
3	**Adyar Bulletin** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	1,200
4	**Aftab-i-Dakhan** ..	Urdu ..	Ata-ur-rahman Press, 194, Triplicane High Road, Madras.	Daily ..	Syed Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	100
5	Agricultural Pamphlet.	Tamil ..	Sri Vidya Press, Kumbakōnam.	Monthly ..	R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, 39 years, and Subrahmaniya Ayyar, 39 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	600
6	Agriculture	Telugu.	Durga Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	Rao Sahib G. Náráyanaswámi Nayudu, B.A., Hindu, Sudra, 49 years.	1,000
7	Agriculturist	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. R. Ranga Raju, Hindu, Balija, 40 years.	1,000
8	A'in-i-Deccan	Urdu ..	A'in-i-Deccan Press, Begam Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Maulvi Inayat Husain Khan Sahib, Afghan, 40 years.	750
9	Akhbar-i-Shaukat-ul-Islam.	Do. ..	Published at Hyderabad, but printed at the Ata-ur-rahman Press, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Bi-monthly.	Muhammad Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	100
10	**Alhami**	Do. ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Husaini, Muhammadan, 20 years.	500
11	Al-Mazmun	Do. ..	Alari Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. Ansar-ud-din Sahib Bakhud, Muhammadan, 34 years.	600
12	**Ananda Bodhini.***	Tamil ..	P. R. Rama Ayyar & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Muniswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	500
13	**Andra Advocate** ..	English.	Basil Printing Works, Vizagapatam.	Weekly ..	Nyayapati Rangamannar, Hindu, Vyshnava, 29 years.	450
14	**Andhrabharati** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
15	**Andhra Chandrika**	Do.	Andhra Chandrika Press, Prodatur, Cuddapah district.	Weekly ..	B. Narayanaswami, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	1,000
16	**Andhra Patrika** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Andhra Patrika Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	K. Nageswara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	7,000
17	**Andhraprakasika.**	Telugu.	Hindu Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	A. C. Párthasárathi Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 61 years.	500
18	Andhra Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	Anglo-Telugu.	Published at the Telugu Academy office, Pudupet, printed at the Jyotishmati Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. Surria Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	400
19	**Anglo-Indian** ..	English.	Published at the Anglo-Indian Association premises, Egmore, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	Felix Alexander D'Cruz, Anglo-Indian, 58 years.	750
20	Antiseptic	Do.	Published at No. 323, Thumbu Chetty Street, printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 45 years.	400
21	**Army and Civil News.** †	Do.	Messrs. Thumby & Co., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily ..	H. Plumbe, European, 57 years.	100
22	Arogyam	Telugu.	Sarasvati Press, Cocanada ..	Monthly ..	V. Gopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
23	Arunodayam	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zeheme, German, 50 years.	900
24	**Arya**	English and French.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	Arabindo Ghose, Hindu, Kayastha, 44 years, Paul Richard, 48 years, and Madame Richard, French.	1,000

* Started, July 1915. † Suspended by order of the Resident in Mysore after its issue of 15th March 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	**Aryabala Samaj Magazine.**	English.	Krishnaraja Vani Vilas Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	G. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Brahman, 22 years.	300
26	Aryá Dharma Prakásam.	Canarese	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press, Nadahalli, Mysore State.	Do. ..	N. Naranappana Venkappa, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
27	Arya Mahilá	Do.	Published at Nanjangud (Mysore) and printed at the Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. Sitarama Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 21 years.	250
28	**Aryathilaka** ..	Telugu.	Vanivilasa Press, Bellary. ..	Do. ..	K. Subba Sastrulu, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	200
29	**Arya Vysya** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Arya Vysya Press, Guntúr ..	Fortnightly.	S. Ramaswami Gupta, Hindu, Vysya, 51 years.	500
30	**Asha**	Uriya ..	Asha Press, Berhampur ..	Do.	S. B. Rotho, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
31	Aswaláyana Karma Kalánidhi.	Canarese	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years.	200
32	**Atma Poshini** ..	Malayalam.	Aksharatatna Prakasika Press, Kunnankulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. P. V. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 25 years.	550
33	Bala Mitra or Children's Friend.	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs E. S. McCauley, European, 35 years.	7,700
34	Balamitram	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	1,800
35	Balar Dutan *or* Children's Herald.	Tamil ..	Published at Nazareth, printed at the Darling Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Joseph A. Jesudasan, Indian Christian, 38 years.	6,750
36	Baliyar Mittiran *or* Children's Friend.	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. Robertson, European ..	2,000
37	Baliyar Nesan *or* Children's Magazine.	Do. ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. R. V. Asirvadam, Indian Christian, 44 years.	6,500
38	**Bar, Platform and Pulpit.**	English.	Modern Press, Pondicherry ..	Do. ..	J. Dartnell, Eurasian, 38 years..	200
39	B.G.M. College Magazine.	English and Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Eight times a year.	W. E. Hoare, Englishman, 51 years.	295
40	**Bhagyodayam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bhagyodayam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	M. Raman Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	400
41	Bhakti Vijaya	Canarese	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	M. Sitarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	100
42	**Bharatamata** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Sri Virayogindra Press, Vizianagram.	Weekly ..	Voruganti Venkata Somayajulu, Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	400
43	**Bharati**	Canarese	Sankara Vilas Press, Bellary..	Do. ..	K. M. Karibasavayya, Lingayat, 32 years.	200
44	**Bharati,** formerly the *Inraiya Samacharam.*	Tamil ..	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	T. Krishnaswami Pavalar, Hindu, Gramani, 26 years.	1,?00
45	Bhárati Vilása	Canarese	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore..	Monthly..	A. Krishna Dikshit, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	150
46	**Bhuloka Vyasam.***	Tamil ..	Bhuloka Vyasam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Muthuvira Navalar, Hindu, Valluvan, 51 years.	300
47	**Bhuvaneswari** ..	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjani Press, Pithapuram, Gódávari district.	Do. ..	N. Virabadrayya, Hindu, Brahman.	1,000
48	Bible Faith Mission Standard.	English.	Hogarth Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Once in two months.	Charles R. Vedanta Achari, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
49	Bódhaka Bôdhini ..	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Rev. H. Spencer, European ..	225
50	**Carlylean**	English.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Fortnightly.	T. Sriramulu, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	200
51	Catholic Messenger ..	Malayalam.	Published at Kuruvalangad, but printed at the Malayala Manorama Press, Kottayam, Travancore State.	Monthly..	E. A. Nidhyiri, B.A., Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,200
52	**Catholic Register.**	English.	Published at San Thomé, printed at the Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. A. M. Texiera, Portuguese, 35 years.	350
53	**Catholic Watchman.**	Do.	Published at the Catholic Supply Society, Georgetown, printed at the Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father Kuss, European ..	400
54	**Chakravarthi** ..	Malayalam.	Chakravarthi Press, Muttancherry, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Janadhana Menon, Hindu, Sudra, 29 years.	850
55	**Chakravartini** ..	Tamil ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Monthly..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	200
56	Christ Church, Madras, Monthly Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. W. E. Wood, B.A., LL.B., European, 46 years.	250
57	Christian College Magazine.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	E. B. Ross, European	450

*Revived, 5th January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58	**Christian Patriot.**	English.	Presidency Press, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years	600
59	Church Mission College Magazine.	Do.	Darling Printing Press, Tinnevelly.	Quarterly.	J. Jnanamuthu, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 49 years.	500
60	**Cochin Argus** ..	Do.	Cochin Argus Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	C. Hamilton Pereira, Anglo-Indian, 46 years.	400
61	**Commercial World Advertiser.***	English, Tamil and Telugu	Published at 41, Anantam Papayya Street, Choolai, printed at the Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Chakrapani Pillai, Hindu, Yadhuva, 37 years.	1,000
62	**Commonweal** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	7,000
63	Contemporary Law Review.	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
64	Co-operative Bulletin ..	Canarese	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Do. ..	K. S. Krishna Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	500
65	Criminal Law Review..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	600
66	**Daily Post** † ..	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Daily (two editions).	T. M. Babington, European ..	3,000
67	Deccan Law Report ..	Urdu ..	Deccan Law Report Press, Troop Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Monthly ..	Ghulam Akbar Khan Sahib, Muhammadan, 36 years.	1,000
68	**Desabhimani** ..	Anglo-Tamil.	Patriot Press, Cuddalore New Town.	Weekly ..	P. T. Tiruvenkata Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	465
69	**Do.** ..	Anglo-Telugu.	Desabhimani Press, Guntúr ..	Do. ..	D. Séshâchalapathi Rao, Hindu, Brahman. 48 years.	600
70	**Do.** ‡ ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Sri Krishna Vilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do. ..	T. K. Narayanan, Hindu, Ezhava, 29 years.	1,400
71	**Desamata**	Telugu.	Manorama Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	Rayavarapu Ramamurti, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	700
72	**Deseeya Missionary Prakasika.**	Do.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Abraham, Indian Christian.	1,000
73	**Dhanurdhari** ..	Canarese	Sachchidananda Press, Davangere, Mysore State.	Fortnightly.	M. Manjappa Hardaikar, Hindu, Lingayat, 30 years.	250
74	Dhánvantari	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	P. Sankunni Varriar, Hindu, Variyan, 45 years.	450
75	Dharma Prachara ..	English.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	220
76	**Dharma Poshini.** §	Anglo-Malayalam.	Manomohanam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Bi-monthly.	R. Madhavan Onnithan, Hindu, Nayar, 37 years.	820
77	**Dharmasadhini** ..	Telugu.	Scape & Co.'s Press, Cocanada.	Fortnightly.	P. Narasimham, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	500
78	Digest of Indian Case Law.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	M. B. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	1,500
79	Disciple	Do.	Vasantha Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Quarterly.	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
80	**Divyagnana Dipika** *or* **Organ of Theosophy.**	Telugu.	Victoria Jubilee Press, Chittoor.	Monthly..	P. Narasimhayya, 58 years, and J. Srinivása Ráo, 63 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	1,250
81	**Dravidabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Dravidabhimani Press, Salem.	Weekly ..	D. A. John Nadar, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,000
82	**Educational Review.**	English.	Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly..	C. Srinivasa Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 60 years	600
83	Elementary School Journal.	Telugu.	Chintamani Press, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	P. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	1,500
84	Friendly Instructor ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Pakkianathan, Indian Christian, 62 years.	1,060
85	Gospel Witness ..	English.	A.E.L. Mission Press, Guntúr.	Do ..	Rev. Victor McCauley, American, 40 years.	350
86	Grihalakshmi	Telugu.	Manjuvani Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	N. Chelapati Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	400
87	Guide to Workers among Children.	Malayalam.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Do. ..	C. Renz, German, 37 years ..	240
88	Gurubodhini *or* the Teacher's Guide.	Do.	Manjanavilakkam Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. Velayudhan, Hindu, Tiyya, 28 years.	1,000
89	Harvest Field ..	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Galliford, European, 62 years.	640
90	**Hilal** ..	Urdu ..	Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily and monthly.	Syed Muhammad Vali-ul-lah Hussaini, Muhammadan, 20 yrs.	500
91	**Hindu** ..	English.	National Press, Wallajah Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	6,800
92	**Hindu Nesan** ..	Tamil ..	South Indian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Sundararaja Ayyangar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 59 years.	1,500

* Started, 27th September 1915. † Ceased on 16th September 1915 and revived on the 27th idem. ‡ Started, April 1915. § Started, 17th August 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	**Hindu Sundari** ..	Telugu.	Vidyartini Samaj Press, Cocanada.	Monthly ..	B. Seshamma, 36 years, and M. Chaddamma, 31 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	500
94	**Hita Bodhini** ..	Do.	Sarojani Vilas Press, Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	B. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	137
95	**Hitakarini**	Tamil ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	Visalakshi Ammal, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	1,000
96	**Do.**	Telugu.	Hithakarini Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	M. L. Narasimha Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
97	**Hitavadi**	Do.	C.M.S. Dove Press, Masulipatam.	Monthly ..	Rev. D. Anantam, B.A., Indian Christian, 64 years.	475
98	**Humanity**	English.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	K. Punnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	400
99	**Illustrated Criminal Investigation and Law Digest.**	Do.	Criminal Investigation Press, Vellore, North Arcot district.	Do.	T. K. Sundara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	1,400
100	**Indian**	Tamil ..	Progressive Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	P. V. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	1,000
101	**Indian Advertiser.**	French, English and Tamil.	Imprimiere Louis Sinnaya de Saigon, Pondicherry.	Monthly..	S. Rajalu Reddi, Hindu, Reddi, 26 years.	100
102	**Indian Agricultural World.**	English.	Published at Tholasinga Perumalkoil Stret, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	P. A. V. Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 35 years.	500
103	Indian Christian ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	A. McD. Redwood, European, 30 years.	1,100
104	Indian Christian Endeavour.	Do.	Published in Bangalore, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Rev. H. Halliwell, European ..	500
105	Indian Church News and Review.	Do.	Hogarth Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Do. ..	D. David, Indian, Christian, 42 years.	500
106	**Indian Emigrant** ..	Do.	Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. K. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,000
107	**Indian Engineer.***	Do.	Published at 2 and 3, Raja's Buildings, Armenian Street, and printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	T. R. Venkatesa Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman.	Not known.
108	Indian Interpreter ..	Do.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. N. Macnicol, M.A., 46 years, and Rev. A. Robertson, M.A., 43 years, Europeans.	600
109	Indian Ladies' Magazine.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Mrs. K. Satyanathan, M.A., Indian Christian, 42 years.	600
110	**Indian Law Gazette.**	Tamil ..	*Indian Law Gazette* Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Monthly ..	N. Radhakrishna Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 39 years.	500
111	Indian Law Journal ..	English and Tamil.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly and monthly.	M. C. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	1,400
112	Indian Law Quarterly ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	500
113	Indian Missionary Intelligencer.	Anglo-Tamil.	Southern Star Press, Trichinopoly.	Do.	Thomas Ralph Hopper, Christian, 47 years.	400
114	**Indian Patriot** ..	English.	*Indian Patriot* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and tri-weekly.	Diwan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 55 years.	1,350
115	**Indian Railway Journal.** †	Do.	Published at Triplicane, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	300
116	**Indian Review** ..	Do.	G. A. Natesan & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Natesa Ayyar, B.A., F.M.U., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	3,000
117	**Indian Students' Record.** ‡	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	Rev. E. L. King, M.A., American, 27 years.	125
118	Industrial Education ..	Tamil ..	Published at Anna Pillai Street, Georgetown, and printed at the Kalarathnakaran Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	C. Nagalinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 47 years.	500
119	**International Police Service Magazine.**	English.	Ambika Press, Park Town, Madras.	Do. ..	G. Kodandaramayya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	500
120	**Islamia Prasanga Nesan.**	Tamil ..	Rivayuthul Islam Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily ..	S. M. Mustaffa Labbai, Muhammadan, 38 years.	300
121	Jaina Bandhu	Canarese.	Published at Kokkarne, Brahmawar, printed at the Sarada Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	Y. Nabhirajayya, Jain, 33 years.	250
122	Jaina Hitaishini ..	Do.	Vardhamana Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. S. Dharanendrayya, Jain, 36 years.	300

* Started, October 1915. † Temporarily discontinued, May 1915. ‡ Discontinued, January 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
123	**Janabhimani** *or* **People's Friend**	Tamil ..	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
124	**Jananukulan** ..	Do. ..	Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Weekly ..	T. V. Krishna Das, Hindu, Vellala, 56 years.	1,000
125	Janmi	Malayalam.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kottakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tamburan, Hindu, Samantan, 45 years.	350
126	**Jaridah-i-Rozgar** ..	Urdu ..	Hyderi Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Abdul Latif Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 36 years.	1,100
127	**Jnana Bhanu** ..	Tamil ..	Published in Mylapore, printed at the Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	Subrahmanya Siva, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	250
128	Josephite	Anglo-Malayalam.	Calicut, printed at the Kodialbail Press, Mangalore.	Annually.	I. N. Coelho, S.J., Indian Christian, 41 years.	300
129	Journal of the Madras Agricultural Students' Union.	English.	Published at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, printed at the Literary Sun Press, Coimbatore.	Monthly ..	M. R. Ramaswami Siva, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400
130	Journal of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India.	Urdu ..	Published at 15, Francis Joseph Street, Georgetown, printed at the Islamia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Abdul Hamid Hasan, B.A., LL.B., Muhammadan, 43 years.	500
131	**Journal of the South Indian Association.**	English.	Published at the Ranade Library, Mylapore, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	K. B. Ramanatha Ayyar, M.A., B.L., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	300
132	Jyotis Sastra Payōnidhi.	Canarese	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	400
133	Kadambari Sangraha ..	Do.	Bhuvaneswari Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	Venkataramana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
134	**Kalai Magal** ..	Tamil ..	Saigon Sinnaya Press, Pondicherry.	Do. ..	S. Bangaru Pathar, Hindu, Kammala, 41 years.	400
135	**Kaliyuga Varthamani.**	Do. ..	Kaviprakasa Ganeshananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	T. Muthuswami Chetti, Hindu, Vaisya.	5,000
136	Kalpaka	English.	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	T. R. Sanjivi Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	730
137	**Karnataka**	Do.	Irish Press, Bangalore City ..	Bi-weekly.	D. V. Gundappa, Hindu, Brahman, 28 years.	350
138	Karnátaka Chandrike ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. Srikanta Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	600
139	Karnátaka Granthamále.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	B. Subba Rao, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300
140	Karnátaka Kávya Kalánidhi.	Do.	Srinivasa Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	M. A. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	250
141	**Kavita**	Telugu.	Vidwajjana Manoranjini Press, Pithapuram, Godavari district.	Do. ..	V. Venkatarama Sastri, 29 years, and V. Ramakrishna Sastri, 26 years. Hindus, Brahmans.	250
142	**Kerala Deepika** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press, Muvattupuzha, Travancore State.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. C. John, Indian Christian, 26 years.	450
143	Keralakammalamitran.	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	P. Govindan, Hindu, Kammalan (Tac'chan), 36 years.	1,000
144	**Keralakesari** ..	Do.	Perunanam, Kerala Kalpadrum Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	P. C. Kunjunni Achen, Hindu, Sudra, 33 years.	1,300
145	**Kerala Patrika** ..	Do.	Vidya Vilasam Press, Calicut.	Weekly ..	C. Kunhiraman Menon, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 56 years.	1,600
146	**Kerala Sanchari** ..	Do.	Do. do.	Do. ..	C. P. Govindan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 57 years.	1,350
147	Kerala Yuvavu *or* Young Men of Malabar.	Do.	Published at Tellicherry, Malabar district, printed at the Basel German Mission Press, Mangalore.	Monthly ..	H. Kunher, German, 41 years ..	450
148	**Keraleeyabhimani.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Kerala Bhimani Press, Mavelikara, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	Jacob Kurien, Indian Christian, 29 years.	750
149	**Keralodayam** ..	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	K. Narayana Menon, 56 years, and V. Narayana Menon, 40 years, Hindus, Sudras.	700
150	Kéralópakári	Do.	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Fortnightly.	Rev. P. Sengle, German, 45 years.	500
151	**Kistnapatrika** ..	Telugu.	Kistna Swadeshi Press, Masulipatam.	Weekly ..	Mutnuri Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	200
152	**Kolar Gold Fields News.**	English.	Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet, Mysore State.	Do. ..	A. Cornelius, Anglo-Indian, 63 years.	400
153	**Konkani Dirven** ..	Konkani in Canarese characters.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. J. Mascarenhas, Indian Christian, 27 years.	710

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
154	La Gerbe du Maduré ..	French.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	Rev. G. J. Gross, S.J., German, 44 years.	200
155	Lakshmi Bhai	Malayalam.	Vidyavinodini Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Do. ..	V. Narayana Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 38 years.	1,300
156	Lakshmi Vilasam ..	Do.	Lakshmi Sahayam Press, Kōttakkal Desam, Malabar district.	Do. ..	K. C. Manavikraman Tampuran, Hindu, Samantan, 46 years.	200
157	**Lakshmi Vilasam War News.**	Do.	Do. do.	Daily ..	Do. do.	Not known
158	Law Weekly	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	V. C. Sesha Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	1,500
159	**Le Soleil** *	French and Tamil.	St. Joseph's Press, Karikal ..	Bi-monthly.	A. S. Ignace *alias* Susainadha Pillai, Indian Christian, 39 years.	200
160	**Literary Journal** (formerly the *Amateur's Journal*).	English.	Published at the Young Men's Literary Association, Triplicane, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. S. Venkataraman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
161	**Liva-ul Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Muhammadia Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Moulvi Haji Sheikh Miran Muhi-ud-din, Muhammadan, 38 years.	1,600
162	**Local Self-government Gazette.** †	English.	Published at No. 7, Badriah Garden Street, Georgetown, printed by Higginbothams, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. C. Desika Achariya, 45 years, and P. Duraiswami Ayyangar, 48 years, Hindus, Brahmans.	150
163	**Loka Mitran** ..	Tamil ..	Union Press, Namakkal, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	V. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	207
164	**Lokaprakasam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Lokaprakasam Printing Department, Janopakari Press, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	T. N. Vaidyeswara Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,600
165	**Lokaranjini** ..	Tamil ..	Saraswathi Vilas Press, Mayavaram, Tanjore district.	Do. ..	P. Sundarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
166	**Lokopakari** ..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpettah, Madras.	Do. ..	K. Vadivelu Chetti, Hindu, Vania, 52 years.	1,300
167	Madar Bodhini ..	Do. ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Inglis, M.A., European ..	980
168	**Madar Manoranjani or Tamil and School Zenana Magazine.**	Do. ..	Published at Thanikachala Mudali Street, Triplicane, the printed at Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	C. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	550
169	**Madar Mitri or Tamil Woman's Friend.**	Do. ..	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Miss Grace Stephens, Anglo-Indian, 50 years.	700
170	**Madhuravani** ..	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	K. Hanuman Doss *alias* Hanuman, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	250
171	**Madras Bulletin of Co-operation.**	English, Tamil and Telugu.	Published by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, Triplicane, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Quarterly.	V. Venkata Subbayya, Hindu, Brahman.	2,000
172	Madras Church Missionary Gleaner.	English.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. Canon E. Sell, D.D., F.M.U., European, 84 years.	332
173	**Madras Fortnightly.** †	Do.	Published at 333, Thumbu Chetti Street, printed at the Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Rathnam Pillai, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Vellala, 31 years.	1,000
174	Madras Law Journal ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Varada Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	1,750
175	Madras Law Times ..	Do.	Published at the *Law Times* office, Georgetown, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	(1) T. Prakasam, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years; (2) M. Devadoss, Indian Christian, 46 years; and (3) C. Madhavan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 34 years.	750
176	**Madras Mail** ..	Do.	*Madras Mail* Press, No. 6, North Beach Road, Madras.	Daily, tri-weekly and weekly.	Arthur E. Lawson, C.I.E., European, 51 years.	6,281
177	**Madras Times** ..	Do.	*Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Daily (two editions) and weekly.	A. A. Hayles, European ..	5,000
178	Madras Weekly Notes ..	Do.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	N. E. K. Tata Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	2,000
179	**Madras Young Men.**	Do.	Published at the Y.M.C.A., printed at Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Fortnightly.	H. C. Herman, American, 33 years.	1,000

* Discontinued, 19th February 1915.

† Started in January 1915, and temporarily discontinued, September 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
180	Magazine for Students, Teachers and Children.	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Quarterly	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	180
181	**Mahjaana Mitran** *	Do.	Presidency Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. L. Madhavarao Mudaliyar, Indian Christian, 51 years.	1,000
182	Maharaja's College Magazine.	English.	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Quarterly.	T. Denham, M.A., European, 59 years.	450
183	**Maha Vikata Dutan.**	Tamil ..	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	B. A. A. Rajendram Pillai, Indian Christian, 54 years.	1,000
184	Mahilásakhi	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Tomlinson, European, 41 years.	850
185	**Malabar Herald** ..	English.	Union Press, British Cochin.	Weekly ..	E. W. Nigli, Anglo-Indian, 59 years.	785
186	**Malabar Islam** ..	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bharata Mitram Press, Muttancheri, Cochin State.	Do. ..	C. V. Abdur Rahman Hydros, Muhammadan, 26 years.	1,000
187	**Malayala Manorama.**	Do.	Malayála Manóráma Press, Kóttayam, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. M. Mathula Mappilla, M.R.A.S., Syrian Christian, 44 years.	5,200
188	**Malayali**	Do.	Manamohan Press, Quilon, Travancore.	Do.	K. Velu Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	1,560
189	**Manavaseva** ..	Telugu.	Kalavathi Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	N. Krishna Rao, Hindu, Vysya, 33 years.	400
190	Manavikraman	Malayalam.	Kamprom Bros. Press, Palghat, Malabar district.	Do. ..	N. Kunhi Rama Patiyar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 31 years.	500
191	Mangalodayam	Do.	Kérala Kalpadrumam Press, Trichúr, Cochin State.	Do. ..	T. K. Krishna Menon, 45 years and K. Sankara Menon, 32 years, Hindus, Sudras.	750
192	**Mangalore Advertiser.**	English.	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Fortnightly.	A. A. Pereira *alias* Robson, Anglo-Indian, 36 years.	500
193	Mangalore Magazine ..	Do.	Kodialbail Press, Mangalore ..	Annually.	Rev. M. Coelho, Indian Christian, 41 years.	550
194	Manju Bháshini ..	Sanskrit.	Sri Sudarsana Press, Little Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	Weekly ..	C. P. A. Ranga Acharya, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	400
195	**Manorama**	Malayalam.	Kannanparamparamba, Chalapuram, printed at the Nicholas Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	P. Krishnan Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 25 years.	1,700
196	**Manorama War Supplement.**	Do.	Kelappan Press, Calicut ..	Daily ..	Do.	1,000
197	**Mari Rani.** † ..	Do.	Star of Cochin Press, Tripunittura, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	V. K. Joseph, Syrian Christian, 40 years.	600
198	**Me'raj-i-Khiyal** ..	Urdu ..	Published at No. 78, Thavaled Khan Street, printed at Razzakia Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Ghaus Sahib, Muhammadan, 62 years.	300
199	Mercantile Law Journal.	English.	S. Vas & Co.'s Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Krishnama Acharya, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 36 years.	100
200	**Messenger of the Sacred Heart.**	Tamil ..	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Brother Joseph, Indian Christian, 60 years	3,800
201	Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Brother Leo, European, 43 years.	400
202	**Messenger of Truth.**	Telugu.	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. D. Anantam, Indian Christian, 63 years.	4,500
203	Millenial Light ..	Do.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore City.	Do. ..	M. L. Tiruvengadam, Indian Christian, 60 years.	750
204	Missionary Intelligencer	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	V. S. Collison, Indian Christian, 35 years.	2,600
205	**Mission News** ..	Telugu.	A.E.L.M. Press, Guntur ..	Do. ..	Rev. J. Aberly, D.D., American. 50 years.	630
206	**Mission News for Women.**	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCauley, American, 35 years.	200
207	**Mitavadi**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Mitavadi Printing Works, Calicut.	Do. ..	C. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Tiyya, 48 years.	1,500
208	**Mitavadi Supplement.**	Malayalam.	Do.	Daily ..	Do.	3,500
209	**Modern World** ‡ ..	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	V. Mangalvedkar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
210	Monthly Letter ..	Tamil ..	Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	Miss G. M. Walford, B.A., European, 45 years.	250
211	Monthly Review ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
212	Morning Star	Do.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Trichinopoly.	Six times a year.	Rev. Father L. Lacombe, S.J., Frenchman, 49 years.	1,200
213	Mrigasanjeevini ..	Malayalam.	Manjana Vilakam Press, Palghat.	Monthly ..	V. V. K. Raman Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	500
214	**Mukhbir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Sultani Press, Royapetta, Madras.	Weekly ..	Saiyid Muhammad Abdul Qadir Sahib, Muhammadan, Sunni, 46 years.	1,800

* Started, 25th January 1915. † Discontinued, February 1914. ‡ Temporarily discontinued, June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
215	**Mushir-i-Deccan.**	Urdu ..	Deccan Punch Press, Mahbubpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,200
216	**Muslim Dutan** * ..	Tamil ..	Shah-ul-Hamidiya Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	M. A. Shah-ul-Hamid, Muhammadan, 40 years.	Not known
217	**Muslim Mitran** †..	Do. ..	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Do. ..	Muhammad Abu Bakar, Muhammadan, 35 years.	250
218	**Mysore Patriot** ..	English.	Krishnaraja Vanivilas Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	500
219	**Mysore Star** ..	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	Y. Virupakshayya, Hindu, Virashaiva, 42 years.	3,000
220	**Nagai Neelalochani.**	Tamil ..	Neelalochani Press, Negapatam	Do. ..	G. Sadasivam Pillai, Hindu, Kalla, 54 years.	250
221	Nalla Ayan *or* Good Pastor.	Do. ..	Good Pastor Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev A. R. John, Indian Christian, 45 years.	1,700
222	Nallasiriyan *or* Trained Teacher.	Do. ..	Caxton Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. R. Namasivayam Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 30 years.	800
223	National Missionary Intelligencer.	English.	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Do. ..	Mrs. S. G. Hensman, M.A., Indian Christian.	2,400
224	Nattukottai Vaishyam.	Tamil ..	Pentland Press, Palamcottah.	Do. ..	P. S. Andiappa Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 36 years.	1,500
225	**Nazrani Deepika.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Ettumanur, Travancore State.	Bi-weekly.	K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Sudra, 38 years.	1,500
226	Neethi *or* Justice ..	Tamil ..	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Ampthill Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Weekly ..	C Venkatanarayana Chetti, Hindu, Komati, 27 years.	1,000
227	**New India** (formerly the *Madras Standard*).	English.	*New India* Power Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	10,500
228	Newington School Magazine.	Do.	Published in Teynampet, printed by Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Half-yearly.	D. L. Blunt, European, 22 years.	50
229	**New Reformer** ..	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed by Vest & Co., Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	D. Gopal Chetti, Hindu, Senai Tholavar, 47 years.	500
230	**Nigazhkalasatyam** *or* **The Present Truth.**	Tamil ..	Published at Kilpauk, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. J. S. James, European, 35 years.	3,000
231	Northwick Observer ..	English.	Published at the U.F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rayapuram, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	Miss J. H. Ross, M.A., B.Sc., European, 30 years.	48
232	**Nyayabhimani** ..	Tamil ..	Nyayabhimani Press, Karikal.	Weekly ..	Vythilinga Mudaliyar, Hindu, Sudra, 43 years, and Arunagirinadha Udayar, Indian Christian, 47 years.	300
233	**Pandia Nesan** ..	Do. ..	Ramachandra Vilasam Press, Madura.	Do. ..	P. George, Indian Christian, 42 years.	400
234	Parasparopakara Thatvabodhini.	Malayalam.	Mary Memorial Press, Kuthuparamba, Malabar district.	Monthly ..	M. Odenan Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 59 years.	300
235	**Penkalvi** *or* **Female Education.**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the India Printing Works, Madras.	Do. ..	Revoo Tayarammal, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	300 to 500
236	**People's Weekly** ..	English.	Sundara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Sivarajan Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Vellala, 42 years.	500
237	**Planters' Chronicle.**	Do.	Daily Post Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	Fletcher Norton, European, 52 years.	1,000
238	Popular Magazine ..	Tamil ..	Victoria (Branch) Press, Neyur, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	Paul C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
239	Popular Scientific Journal.	English.	Mercury Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Henry Devadas, B.A., L.T., Indian Christian, 31 years.	500
240	**Prabandhakalpavallari.**	Telugu.	Published at Narasaraopet, Guntur district, printed at the Vani Press, Bezwada.	Do. ..	G. Gopalakrishnayya, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	150
241	**Prabodhini** ..	Do.	Prabodhini Press, Duggirala, Guntur district.	Do. ..	V. Niranjana Sastri, Hindu, Kammala, 39 years.	350
242	**Prachina Taraka** ‡	Malayalam.	St. Joseph's Industrial School Press, Elathurithi, Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	E. Raman Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 29 years.	300
243	Prajanukulan	Tamil ..	Published at Srirangam, printed at the Shanmuga Vilas Press, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	B. G. Ramanujulu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 28 years.	200
244	**PrarambhaVidya**	Telugu.	Ramamohan Press, Ellore, Kistna district.	Do. ..	E. Venkata Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years, and V. Sayanna Sastri, M.A., L.T., Hindu Brahman, 35 years.	500
245	Prayer Circular ..	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. R. J. Ward, European, 72 years.	1,000

* Started, 30th January 1915. † Discontinued, 1st April 1915. ‡ Discontinued, 17th January 1915.

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No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
246	Presentation Annual ..	English.	Published at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Annually.	Rev. Mother Berkmans Murphy, European, 37 years.	300
247	**Press of India** * ..	Do.	India Printing Works, Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	Not known.
248	Progress	Do.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. A. C. Clayton, European.	1,900
249	Prompturium	Latin ..	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Do. ..	Rev. Father Angles Mary, 42 years.	1,050
250	**Purna Chandrodayam.**	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	A. Rangaswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years, and P. Narayana Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 53 years.	1,000
251	**Qasim-ul-Akhbar** ..	Urdu, Tamil and English.	Chamraj Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Bi-weekly.	M. Abdul Ahmad Sharif Sahib, Muhammadan, 37 years.	700
252	**Qaumi Report** ..	Urdu ..	*Qaumi* Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Daily ..	M. A. Majid Sharar, Muhammadan, 40 years.	300
253	Rafiq-ul-Asatiza ..	Do. ..	Ata-ur-Rahmán Press, 194, Triplicane, High Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Sahib, Muhammadan, 38 years.	500
254	Risāla-i-Alhadi ..	Do. ..	Published at Daricha Bhowra, printed at Ansaria Press, Kasaratta, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Ghulam Hussin, Muhammadan, 41 years.	500
255	Risála-i-Asar-ul-Furqánia Wal Haqáiq-ul-Quránia.	Do. ..	Haggani Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad State.	Do. ..	Maulvi Abdul Qadir Sahib Wá'z-i-Masjid, Muhammadan, 55 years.	400
256	Risāla-i-Málguzári ..	Do. ..	Mahbub-ul-Nazair Press, outside the gate of Dabirpura near Alawa-i-Bibi, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Muhammad Wali-ur-rahman, Muhammadan, 32 years.	1,250
257	Risála-i-Táj	Do. ..	Mufid-i-Deccan Press, Kalíkaman, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Abdul Wafa Ghulam Muhammad Sahib, Ansari Wafá, Muhammadan, 22 years.	1,000
258	Risála-i-Turak-i-Usmania.	Do. ..	Palace of Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	Syed Sadiq Husain Sahib, Muhammadan.	200
259	Risála-i-Ziraat-o-Parwarish Hifazat-i-Janwaran.	Urdu and Mahrati.	Phatak Company's Press, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad.	Do. ..	R. R. Ramachandra Joshi, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	125
260	**Ravi**	Telugu.	Sujanaranjani Press, Cocanada.	Weekly ..	Rev. R. E. Smith, European, 42 years.	1,750
261	Rayabhari	Do.	Vadrevupalle, Gódávari district, printed by Addison & Co., Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. C. Adams, European, 39 years.	380
262	Roberts' Billiard Notes.	English.	Published by John W. Roberts & Co., Mount Road, printed at the Modern Printing Works, Mount Road, Madras.	Do.	John W. Roberts, European, 41 years.	1,000
263	Sachitra Cháturya ..	Canarese	Chaturya Press, Bangalore City, Mysore State.	Monthly ..	B. Janardana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years.	300
264	Sadbhakti Chandrika ..	Do.	Ananda Press, Mysore ..	Do. ..	S. Sachchidananda Jois, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	950
265	**Sadguru**	Tamil ..	Published at Ramaswami Street, Mannadi, printed at the Kalaratnakara Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. Somasundaram Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	1,000
266	**Sadhvi**	Canarese	Krishnaraja Vani Vilasa Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	700
267	**Sahaya**	Telugu.	Braun Industrial Mission Press, Rajahmundry.	Monthly ..	Patagam Paradesi, Indian Christian, 39 years.	300
268	**Sahifa**	Urdu ..	Sahifa Press, Sultanpura, Hyderabad.	Daily ..	Muhammad Akbar Ali, Muhammadan, 31 years.	1,500
269	Sahridayá *or* the Sanskrit Journal.	Sanskrit.	Published at No. 65, Vellala Street, Purasawakam, Madras, printed at Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Monthly ..	R. Krishnama Acharya, M.A., Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	500
270	**Sampad Abhyudaya or Wealth of Mysore.**	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Daily ..	M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,200
271	Samudaya Parishkarini.	Malayalam.	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	C. Krishna Pillai, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 63 years.	600

* Started, 1st January 1915, discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
272	Sanatana Dharmam ..	Malayalam.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Monthly..	M. S. Rama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	500
273	Sangita Satsampradaya Deepikai.	Tamil and Telugu.	Sarathi Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	S. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	1,000
274	Sáradá	Sanskrit and Canarese.	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Do. ..	D. Narayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 52 years.	400
275	**Sarva Vyapi** ..	Tamil ..	Mission Press, Pondicherry ..	Weekly ..	Catholic priests	450
276	**Sasilekha**	Telugu.	Sasilekha Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	G. Sesha Acharlu, Hindu, Brahman, 56 years.	800
277	**Satya Dipike** * ..	Canarese	Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.	Weekly ..	Rev. B. Luthi, Swiss, 60 years, and Fr. Jathanna, Indian Christian, 49 years.	855
278	**Satya Dutan** or **Messenger of Truth.**	Tamil ..	S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. J. Lazarus, B.A., D.D., Indian Christian, 65 years.	2,500
279	**Satyanadam** ..	Malayalam.	Industrial School Press, Ernakulam, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Rev. Father F. M. Nilavarath, Indian Christian, 38 years.	1,000
280	**Savinudi**	Canarese	Sarada Vilasa Press, Bangalore City.	Monthly..	B. Sampangi Ramayya, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years.	1,000
281	School Days and Holidays.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	F. H. Oakley, European, 35 years.	600
282	Scientific Manuring ..	Anglo-Tamil and Telugu.	Published by Parry & Co., printed by the Ananda Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	J. Bernard, European, 41 years.	1,000
283	Self-culture	Anglo-Tamil.	Excelsior Press, Kizhanattam, Tinnevelly district.	Do. ..	K. T. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	700
284	Sentamil	Tamil ..	The Tamil Sangam Power Press, Madura.	Do. ..	Tirunarayana Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years.	400
285	**Sentamil Selvi** ..	Do. ..	Published and printed at the Scottish Branch Press, Negapatam.	Weekly ..	K. Arunachala Tevan, Hindu, Agamudaiyan, 45 years.	550
286	**Shams-ul-Akhbar.** †	Urdu ..	Shamsia Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Daily and weekly.	Muhammad Zahir-ud-din Ghattala Sahib, Muhammadan, 27 years.	500
287	Shanti Ratnakara Grantha Mala.	Sanskrit.	K. Narasimhayya & Co., Printers, Mysore.	Monthly..	Agarada Yagnanarayana Dikshita, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	100
288	**Shimoga Vrittanta** ‡	Canarese	Shimoga Union Printing Press, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Weekly ..	A. Anantayya, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	400
289	**Siaph-ul-Islam** ..	Tamil ..	Victoria Press, Vellore ..	Do. ..	S. S. Maulvi Ahmed Saiyid Sahib, Muhammadan, 40 years.	500
290	Siddhantam	Do. ..	M. L. V. Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. P. Kalyanasundara Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 57 years.	1,500
291	Sivayogi Vilasam ..	Malayalam.	Spectator Press, Calicut ..	Do. ..	Vaghadanandam V. K. Gurukkal, Hindu, Tiyya, 26 years.	1,000
292	**Social Reform Advocate.**	English.	Published at 264, Thumbu Chetti Street, Georgetown, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Madras.	Weekly ..	O. Kandaswami Chetti, Hindu, Chetti, 47 years.	1,000
293	**South Indian Mail.**	Do.	Victoria Press, Madura ..	Do. ..	R. Sundaram Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 30 years; and E. Joseph, Bar.-at-Law, Indian Christian.	600
294	**South Indian Record.** §	Do.	Published by Jegam & Co., Limited, printed at the Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Fortnightly.	K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 27 years.	200
295	South Indian Templar.	Do.	Published at Georgetown, printed at the Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Pothan, European, 37 years..	200
296	**South Indian Trade Journal.** ‖	Do.	Published at the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Georgetown, printed at the *Madras Times* Press, Mount Road.	Do. ..	P. N. ~~Muthuswami~~ Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 49 years.	Not known.
297	**South of India Observer.**	Do.	Ootacamund and Nilgiri Press, Cranley Chambers, Ootacamund.	Weekly ..	J. A. Davies, European, 41 years.	600
298	Spencer's News ..	Do.	Higginbotham's, Limited, Mount Road, Madras.	Every two months.	R. G. Buckley, European, 30 years.	10,000
299	S.P.G. College Magazine.	Do.	Dodson Press, Trichinopoly.	Quarterly.	T. R. Ekambara Ayyar, Indian Christian, 36 years.	300
300	S.P.G. High School Magazine.	Do.	Published at Trichinopoly, printed by the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do.	S. K. Daivasikamani, Indian Christian, 42 years.	500
301	Sri Krishna Raja Vijnana Vaibhava.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	Pandit D. Gundu Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 46 years.	400

* Temporarily discontinued, 30th June 1915. † Discontinued, 14th February 1915. ‡ Started, 23rd June 1915.
§ Discontinued, 31st March 1915. ‖ Revived on 5th August 1915.

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No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
302	**Sri Krishna Sookti.**	Canarese	Sadananda Press, Udipi, South Canara district.	Monthly ..	K. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 51 years, and N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	1,000
303	Sri Narasimha Prayoga Parijata Prakaranam.	Sanskrit.	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	Venkatesa Jois, 42 years, and Ramakrishna Bhatta, 42 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	300
304	**Sri Parasuraman.**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Padmavilasam Press, Quilon, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	K. N. Padmanabha Panikar, Hindu, Nayar, 42 years.	350
305	**Sri Sankara Acharya.**	Malayalam.	Published at Haripad, printed at the Keraleeyabhimani Press, Mavalikara, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	G. Govindan Namburi, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	700
306	Sri Sankara Vijayam ..	Telugu.	Swami Vilas Press, Anantapur.	Do. ..	K. G. Babu Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
307	**Sri Savitri**	Do.	Savitri Press, Jaganayakpur, Gōdāvari district.	Do. ..	P. Lakshmi Narasamamba, Hindu, Brahman.	500
308	**Sri Vani Vilasini.**	Tamil ..	Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.	Do. ..	T. K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	1,000
309	St. Andrew's Church (The Kirk) Magazine.	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. N. Meldrum, European ..	150
310	St. Mary's Magazine ..	Do.	Published at St. Mary's European High School, Georgetown, printed at Raitby & Co.'s Liberty Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Twice a year.	Rev. A. J. Vanderburg, European, 45 years.	600
311	**Students' Own Magazine.***	Do.	Published at Messrs. T. S. Subrahmanya & Co., Georgetown, printed at Srinivasa Varada Achari & Co.'s Press, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	P. Seshadri, Hindu, Brahman, 23 years.	3,000
312	**Subhashini**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Srimulam Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	P. K. Govinda Pillai, Hindu, Nayar, 40 years.	1,240
313	Subh-i-Bahar	Urdu ..	Ahamadia Press, Mysore ..	Monthly ..	Muhammad Ali Sahib Azad, Muhammadan, 27 years.	550
314	**Sudarsini**	Telugu.	Sudarsini Press, Viswasarayapuram, Gōdāvari district.	Fort-nightly.	Kasturi Sivasankara Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 40 years.	300
315	**Sugadara Bodhini**	Tamil ..	Muslim Abhimani Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	H. B. Muhammad 'Abd-ul-lah, Muhammadan, 59 years.	800
316	**Sujanamitran** ..	Malayalam.	Orion Press, Muttancherri, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	K. V. Thomas, Indian Christian, 28 years.	900
317	Sunday School Lessons.	Tamil and Telugu.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Miss Rottschafer and Mrs. S. D. Bowden, Europeans.	4,000
318	Supantha	Canarese	Crown Press, Mysore	Do. ..	A. Mahadeva Sastri, 53 years, and A. Venkatesayya, 48 years, Hindu, Brahmans.	700
319	**Suvarnalekha** ..	Telugu.	Soudamini Press, Tanuku, Kistna district.	Weekly ..	D. V. Ramana Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	425
320	**Svadharmaprakasini.**	Do.	Published at Guntūr, printed at the Vani Nilayam Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	K. Mārkandēya Sarma, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	300
321	**Swadesha Bandhu.**	Tamil ..	Mathukaravani Press, Vepery, Madras.	Do. ..	R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 42 years.	600
322	**Swadeshabhimani.**	Canarese	Sharada Press, Mangalore ..	Weekly ..	V. Shrinivasa Kamath, Hindu, Brahman, 33 years.	1,873
323	**Swadesamittiran** ..	Tamil ..	*Swadesamittiran* Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Daily and Tri-weekly.	G. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 61 years.	9,500
324	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Gautama Press, Royapettah, Madras.	Weekly ..	C. I. Pattabhiraman, Buddhist, 30 years.	500
325	**Tamilian**	Do. ..	Bhaskara Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Monthly ..	S. Muthuswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 35 years.	800
326	Teacher	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Quarterly.	P. T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, M.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 49 yrs.	250
327	**Telugu Baptist** ..	Telugu.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. E. Gullison, American, 48 years.	800
328	Telugu Law Journal ..	Do.	Telugu Law Journal Press, Masulipatam.	Do. ..	T. Purushottam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 49 years.	300
329	Telugu Officer	Do.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European, 44 years.	150
330	**Ten India Vyavaharachintamani.**	Tamil ..	Published in Purasawalkam, printed by the Penrose and Co.'s Nurjahan Press, Madras.	Fort-nightly.	N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 41 years.	500
331	Then and Now	English.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Quarterly.	Rev. E. E. Berry, European ..	300

* Temporarily discontinued, May 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
332	Theological Journal ..	Grantham, Nagari and Tamil.	Chitrasala Press, Madura ..	Monthly ..	P. G. N. Srinivasa Sarma, Hindu, Brahman.	900
333	**Theosophist** ..	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Do. ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	3,509
334	Tiruppanittozhan *or* supplement to Arunodayam.	Tamil ..	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press, Tranquebar, Tanjore district	Do. ..	Rev. S. Zeheme, German, 50 years.	450
335	**Travancore Abhimani.**	Do. ..	Victoria Press, Nagercoil, Travancore State.	Weekly ..	D. C. Joseph, Indian Christian, 29 years.	150
336	**Travancore Times.**	English.	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do. do.	200
337	Trichinopoly Magazine.	Do.	Southern Star Press, Cantonment, Trichinopoly.	Monthly ..	The Chaplain of Trichinopoly ..	60
338	**Trilinga**	Telugu.	Published at 192, Esplanade, printed at the Audi Sarasvati Nilaya Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	A. Umakantam Pantulu, Hindu, Brahman, 26 years.	500
339	**United Church Herald.**	Anglo-Tamil, and Tamil.	American Mission Lenox Press, Pasumalai, Madura district.	Do. ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	1,800
340	**United Church Herald.**	Telugu and English-Telugu.	Published at Pasumalai, Madura district, printed at the Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. Aaron Arthur, Indian Christian, 35 years.	525
341	**United India and Native States.**	English.	Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras.	Weekly ..	Rev. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Indian Christian, 49 years.	550
342	**Uttara Tharaka.**	Anglo-Malayalam	Basha Bhooshanam Press, Parur, Travancore State.	Do. ..	C. M. Narayana Panikar, B.A., Hindu, Nayar, 36 years.	1,550
343	**Vaidyakalanidhi.**	Tamil ..	Published at No. 7, Kondalayyar Street, printed by Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	Pandit M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Hindu, Brahman, 31 years.	1,000
344	Vaidya Sindhu	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Bangalore City, printed at Caxton Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do. ..	V. D. Pandit, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	3,000
345	**Vaisya**	Telugu.	Phœnix Press (Payne & Co.), Georgetown, Madras.	Weekly ..	P. Narasimhalu Nayudu, Hindu, Balija, 50 years.	1,200
346	**Vaisya Mittiran** ..	Tamil ..	Vaisya Mittiran Press, Devakōttai, Rāmnād district.	Bi-weekly.	S. T. Ramanatham Chetti, Hindu, Nattukottai Chetti, 42 years.	715
347	**Vannikula Mittiran**	Do. ..	Published at Perambur Barracks, printed at T. A. Krishna & Co.'s Press, Vepery, Madras.	Monthly ..	A. Subrahmanya Nayakar, Hindu, Vannia, 35 years.	1,000
348	**Varaduthikai** * ..	Do. ..	T. A. C. Press, Salem ..	Weekly ..	Rev. H. A. Popley, Englishman, 40 years.	500
349	**Vartavali** † ..	Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	S. Seshachellam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	Not known.
350	**Vedanta Dipika** ..	Tamil with intermixture of Grantha types.	Kalāratnākaram Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Monthly ..	S. Vasudeva Achari, B.A., L.T., Hindu, Brahman, 45 years.	300 to 600
351	**Vedanta Kesari.** ..	English.	Published at the Ramakrishna Mission, Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	Swami Sarvananda, Hindu, (Bengali), Brahman, 30 years.	1,000
352	Vediar Vilakku *or* The Tamil Preacher's Magazine.	Tamil ..	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Rev. J. P. Shrimpton, B.A., European, 39 years.	550
353	**Vidya Bhanu** ‡ ..	Do. ..	Dhana Vysian Press, Konapet, Pudukkottai State.	Bi-weekly.	T. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 50 years, and A. R. R. M. Subramanian Chettiar, Nattukottai Chetti, Hindu, 25 years.	750
354	Vidyādāyini	Canarese	Graduates' Trading Association Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	B. Subba Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 44 years.	1,781

* Discontinued, February 1915. † Started, 25th April 1915, temporarily discontinued, 26th September 1915.

‡ Discontinued, 24th May 1915 ; re-started in Pudukkottai from first week in June 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
355	Vidyānanda	Sanskrit and Canarese	Irish Press, Siddicutta, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	Audinarayana Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	300
356	Vignana Chintāmani ..	Sanskrit.	Vignana Chintamani Press, Kodaparamba in Perumudiyur amsam, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	P. N. Nilakantha Sarma, Hindu, Mussad, 57 years.	150
357	**Vijaya Vikatan.** ..	Tamil ..	Vijaya Vikatan Press, Rayapuram, Madras.	Bi-weekly.	K. S. Kathirvelu Nadar, Hindu, Nadar, 40 years.	2,000
358	Vikata Vinōdini ..	Canarese	S.G.N. Press, Arlepet, Bangalore City.	Monthly ..	N. Sivarama Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 43 years.	800
359	**Vira Kesari** ..	Anglo-Canarese.	Published at Elephant Gate Street, Georgetown, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Fortnightly.	G. Thulasi Ram Doss, Hindu, Brahman, 37 years.	2,000
360	Virasaiva Grantha Prakāsika.	Canarese and Sanskrit.	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Press, Mysore.	Monthly ..	N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, Hindu, Virasaiva, 42 years.	200
361	**Visvakarma Kulopakari.**	Tamil ..	Visvakulotharana Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Do. ..	C. K. Sundara Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	500
362	**Visvakarman** ..	Do. ..	Published at the Visvakarma Kulotharana Sabha, Mint Street, printed at the Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	P. Kalyanasundra Asari, Hindu, Kammala, 43 years.	600
363	**Viveka Bodhini** ..	Do. ..	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Kuppuswami Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 39 years.	1,500
364	**Viveka Chintamani.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at Mylapore, printed at Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	C. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 55 years.	700
365	**Vivekavati**	Telugu.	C.L.S. Press, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.	Do. ..	Mrs. E. S. McCaulay, American, 35 years.	1,250
366	**Viveka Vidya** * ..	Tamil ..	Shanmugha Vilas Press, Salem.	Do. ..	A. Subrahmanya Pillai, Hindu, Vethuva, 26 years.	700
367	Vivekodayam	Malayalam.	Ananda Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do. ..	N. Kumaran Asan, Hindu, Ezhuvan, 40 years.	600
368	**Vokkaligara Patrike.**	Canarese	Vokkaligara Sangha Press Bangalore City.	Weekly ..	S. V. Venkataramayya, Hindu, Vokkaliga, 36 years.	3,701
369	**Vrittantam** *or* **The News.** †	Tamil and Telugu.	Srinivasa Press, Chintadripet, Madras.	Daily ..	S. Seshachallam Ayyar, Hindu, Brahman, 34 years.	200
370	**Vrittanta Patrike.**	Canarese	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Weekly ..	Rev. H. Gulliford, European, 62 years.	9,100
371	Vyvahara Chintamani.	Malayalam.	Kerala Kalpadrum Press Trichur, Cochin State.	Monthly ..	C. Karunakara Menon, Hindu, Nayar, 46 years.	500
372	**Vyavasaya Mitram**	Do.	Jaliparamba. Printed at the Edward Press, Cannanore, Malabar district.	Weekly ..	K. Ryru Nambiar, Hindu, Nayar, 49 years.	300
373	**War News**	Anglo-Malayalam.	Union Press, Mattancherri, Cochin State.	Daily ..	Thos. A. Kadavill, Indian Christian, 25 years.	3,000
374	Water of Life	Tamil ..	Published by the Christian Brotherhood Association, printed by the Palamcottah Printing Press, Palamcottah.	Monthly ..	G. D. Devadasan, Indian Christian, 30 years.	1,800
375	Wayside Help	Anglo-Tamil.	American Advent Mission Press, Velacheri, Chingleput district.	Do. ..	Rev. C. H. Hudson, European, 31 years.	500
376	**Wealth of India** ..	English.	Guardian Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	G. A. Vaidyaraman, B.A., Hindu, Brahman, 47 years.	1,000
377	**Wednesday Review.**	Do.	Wednesday Review Press, Trichinopoly.	Weekly .	Rao Sahib S. M. Rajaram Rao, Hindu, Brahman, 38 years.	500
378	Wesleyan Methodist Church Record.	Do.	Methodist Publishing House, Mount Road, Madras.	Monthly ..	Rev. R. F. Burrow, European, 30 years.	350
379	**West Coast Bulletin.**	Do.	Orion Press, Mattancherry, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Alexander V. Kacrancheri, Indian Christian, 28 years.	800
380	**West Coast Reformer.**	Do.	Reformer Press, Calicut ..	Tri-weekly.	P. A. Sankara Sastri, Hindu, Brahman, 29 years.	1,250
381	**West Coast Spectator.**	Do.	West Coast Press, Calicut ..	Do.	M. S. Damodaran Nayar, Hindu, Nayar, 32 years.	800
382	**Western Star** ..	Do.	Western Star Press, Trivandrum, Travancore State.	Do.	C. J. Kurian, Syrian Christian, 54 years.	600
383	**Wisdom of the East.** ‡	Do.	Sachchidananda Press, Komaleswaranpet, Madras.	Monthly ..	U. P. Krishnama Achari, Hindu, Brahman, 24 years.	600
384	**Yadarta Bhaskaran.**	Anglo-Tamil.	Published at 130, Govindappa Nayak Street, Georgetown, printed at Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s Minerva Press, Georgetown, Madras.	Do. ..	V. Muthukumaraswami Mudaliyar, Hindu, Vellala, 48 years.	400

* Started, 14th May 1915. † Started, 2nd June 1915. ‡ Discontinued, February 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Language of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
385	**Yethartha Vachani**	Tamil ..	Published at Kumbakōnam, printed at Sri Krishna Vilas Press, Tanjore.	Tri-monthly.	T. V. Govindaswami Pillai, Hindu, Vellala, 40 years.	1,000
386	Yearly Digest of Indian and English cases.	English.	Published at Mylapore, printed at the Commercial Press, Triplicane, Madras.	Monthly, Quarterly and Annually.	R. Narayanaswami Ayyar, B.A., B.L., Hindu, Brahman, 32 years.	650
387	**Yogakshemam** ..	Malayalam.	The Mangalodayam Company (Limited), Trichur, Cochin State.	Weekly ..	Veemhukatalayu Sankaran Namburipad, Hindu, Brahman.	1,200
388	Young Citizen	English.	Vasanta Press, Theosophical Society Buildings, Adyar.	Monthly ..	Mrs. Annie Besant, European, 67 years.	2,000
389	**Young Men of India.**	Do.	Published at No. 86, College Street, Calcutta, printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Do. ..	C. Carter, American	1,700
390	Yuddha Dhvani ..	Telugu.	Kanyakaparamesvari Press, Bapatla, Guntūr district.	Do. ..	Brigadier Yesudasan, European 44 years.	600

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II.—Home Administration.

(a) Police.

The Calcutta taxi-cab dacoities.

1. Referring to the suggestion of the *Bengalee*, that a City Defence Corps be raised from among the young men and to entrust them with the duty of patrol and protection in Calcutta and its environs, the *New India*, of the 21st December, remarks:—"India may suggest anything, but will Anglo-India approve? Eurasians may become Volunteers, bear arms and practise shooting. But let an Indian, armed with the necessary license under the Arms Act, buy a good gun and practise shooting, the police begin to shadow him and harrass him continuously. The Government subordinate officials make the people feel that they will come under the serious displeasure of the Sirkar if they go on with their shooting practices or excursions. The arms are more for show than for use. When the people do not know how to use the weapons they are allowed to possess, can one wonder at their not using it when the time comes? This is the main thing at the root of all this evil. The people cease to have confidence in their own strength and ability. It is a process of enforced degradation of the martial virtues of the race. Volunteering will not only render help for the time, but it will keep up the spirit of the race." NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1915.

(d) Education.

The Principal of the Patna College.

2. Referring to the action of Mr. Jackson, Principal of the Patna College, in dealing with an Indian member of the staff (Professor Kesho Dayal), the *New India*, of the 20th December, says:—"This superciliousness of Europeans is one of the main causes of discontent in India. Unless people of Mr. Jackson's ilk are turned out of service for their disgraceful conduct, Indians will not swallow the tale of the changed angle of vision that one hears of so much now-a-days." NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1915.

Students and politics.

3. The *New India*, of the 21st December, observes:—"A question of considerable interest to the people of India was recently discussed in the House of Lords at the initiative of Lord Sydenham, who, blissfully ignorant of the fact that his suggestions had been fully anticipated and given effect to by the Educational authorities, emphasised at some length to keep all scholars above the age of ten well informed on all aspects of the war. . . . . Needless to say, the Government of India holds diametrically opposite views on the subject, and if any instances are needed to show the intensity of their feelings, it is not necessary to go back to the events that preceded or followed the notorious Risley Circular, which may be said to have codified their views. No month passes without convincing the people the harm thus done to the cause of nation-building in India, and the latest reminder was furnished by the decision of some Educational authorities to keep the students from acting as volunteers at the ensuing congress. . . . . Viewed in the most charitable light, the incident is an open insult to the whole Indian nation, and the only influence of the policy to which we owe it is to check the growth of a powerful, intelligent and well-informed nation in this sacred land. That is the irresistible conclusion to which one is forced in the absence of any proof to show that what is good, healthy and essential for English youths is bound to be dangerous for their brethren in India." NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 21st, 1915.

(e) Local and Municipal.

WEST COAST SPECTATOR, *Calicut*, Dec. 18th, 1915.

Local self-government.

4. In the third article of the series on local self-government, the *West Coast Spectator*, of the 18th December, says:—"While expressing appreciation of the progress local self-government has so far made, and in general agreement with the progressive ideals the Commission have recommended, the Imperial Government have allowed themselves to relax the 'official strings' only a little. . . . . Concessions have been made no doubt, but we cannot help remarking that they do not at all fit in with the admissions of the Government in regard to the remarkable success that has attended the development of municipal government. We cannot also appreciate the Government's action in giving *carte blanche* to local administrations and in leaving the direction and moulding of policies in their hands. . . . . What we desire is that local bodies should be left as far as possible to conduct their own affairs, that the franchise should be broadened, that education should for all times be regarded as the most important certificate for service on municipal boards and that the principle of election should preponderate. So far as our Presidency is concerned, a certain type of official seems to think that the time has not yet come for releasing local boards from leading strings. If the directions of the Imperial Government are given effect to, and if the Local Governments proceed along the broad lines of policy laid down in the resolution, there would undoubtedly be real and more accelerated progress in municipalities, facilitating the strengthening of local self-government. Our experience in the past has not been, however, encouraging. . . . . Now that the Government of India have done their duty and pointed out the path for accelerated progress and appreciative concessions, we have only to express the hope that those expected to carry out these intentions will not shirk their duty but will interpret it in a liberal and generous spirit."

NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1915.

Local self-government in Bengal.

5. In commenting on the speech of the Hon'ble Nawab Shamsul Huda, Indian Member of the Bengal Executive Council, at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, on this subject, the *New India*, of the 20th December, observes:—"Regarding the question of non-official presidents of district boards, we are happy to observe that the Hon'ble Mr. Huda at least expressed his willingness to consider the matter. That is indeed a better reply from the popular standpoint than the provokingly unsympathetic way in which the Madras Government chose to deal with a resolution on the same subject in the course of the discussion at the last Madras Council meeting."

(j) Salt and Abkāri.

HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1915.

Salt scarcity in Madras.

6. In concluding a leader on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 20th December, writes:—"We feel bound to say that the whole situation calls for an immediate enquiry in view to take the most urgent steps to avoid a panic and distress which will affect even the poorest of the poor. It suggests itself to us that the Madras stock of salt may be replenished from such of the factories as are near Madras and are able to spare supplies. This may be done on Government account though at some cost, instead of leaving it to the dealers to make their own arrangements. It seems to us also that so long as there is a pressing local want, the enterprise of pushing sales outside the Presidency may be suspended. We are not aware of the departmental commitments on account of the contracts in this respect, but if it were possible, the operation of these transactions may be kept temporarily in abeyance. Other remedies may also suggest themselves to the responsible authorities, and we trust that whatever steps are taken, they will be taken promptly and effectively."

(k) General.

WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

Co-operation in Madras.

7. Reviewing the Audit Report on Co-operative Societies in Madras, the *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 15th December,* observes:—"If one may be

* Received on 21st December 1915.

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permitted to draw an inference from the report, either the inspectors appointed to audit the accounts of the societies have set up too high a standard of efficiency for the poor village folks to reach or the registrars concerned have forced the pace without due thought of the existing conditions. If either inference is correct, it is a matter which is worth looking into by the Government so that there may not be occasion for a repetition of such a wholesale condemnation of the credit societies in a district."

The forthcoming elections to the Legislative Councils.

8. The following appears in the *Wednesday Review* for the week ending 15th December *:—"Now that the elections to the Local and Imperial Legislative Councils are to come off in a few months, manifestoes are coming out in any number. In the disinterested onlooker they sometimes provoke no small mirth. . . . . The most curious of all that we have come across is the one in which a would-be legislator reminds his constituents that they should regard him as a god-send. God has not always been merciful that way, and when he does send one Messiah, surely he is welcome! It is something that the legislator has known himself; there is hope for him yet as well as for his country." WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

Congress and Government officials.

9. In commenting on the reply of the Government of Bombay to an interpellation regarding the attendance of Government officials at the meeting of the Indian National Congress, the *Wednesday Review*, for the week ending 15th December,* says:—"It is surprising that the Bombay Government should not have cared to give greater freedom and should seek to shelter themselves under an old and effete order and thereby deny their officers the privilege of attending these constitutional gatherings. We trust Lord Willingdon's Government will remove what is undoubtedly a hardship upon a deserving class of their servants who are certainly not likely to be spoiled by attendance at these gatherings." WEDNESDAY REVIEW, *Trichinopoly*, Dec. 15th, 1915.

The Ayurvedic Conference.

10. Referring to Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar's address as Chairman of the Reception Committee to the Seventh All-India Ayurvedic Conference, the *New India*, of the 20th December, states:—"Government but rarely helps indigenous movements of National importance. In matters educational, the Missionary gains favours and gets supports, which the Nationalist does not—compare the grants given to Missionary institutions and National ones. In matters industrial, who is unaware of the protection given to Lancashire against Bombay, to Britain against India? In administration, who is ignorant of the influence of the white skin marring the progress and prosperity of the children of the soil? If that be so, why should we expect Government support for Indian systems of medicine against the Western ones. In this, as in other matters, we will have to cut our way through the jungle of prejudice and ignorance. The final and full success, here as in all affairs, will come with self-government for India; in the meantime we must once again bear in mind that self-redemption is the law of nature." NEW INDIA, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1915.

Writing on this subject, the *Hindu*, of the 20th December, says:—"It is the clear duty of the Government in this country to endeavour to resuscitate the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and bring them into conformity with modern principles of the investigation and cure of human ailments." HINDU, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1915.

The *Indian Patriot*, of the 20th December, remarks:—"Conferences like the Ayurvedic Conference will convince the Government of the need there is for action on its part. Let Government know what the opinion of the people is on this vital question; and once it is convinced that the people attach great importance to it, the Government cannot continue its indifference, but must prove responsive to public opinion." INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras*, Dec. 20th, 1915.

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* Received on 21st December 1915.

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura,* Dec. 20th, 1915.

Gubernatorial tours.

11. In a leader on this subject, the *South Indian Mail*, of the 20th December, says:—"The real object gained by gubernatorial tours are only sight-seeing and emptying of the private as well as the public purse.

"We had strong reason to think that His Excellency Lord Pentland's visit will not be of such a nature, and that its object would be to understand the real wants and requirements of the people. For Lord Pentland himself preferred (in his own words) 'an acquaintance based upon *personal knowledge* and *intercourse*' rather than 'what may be called an acquaintance on paper.' We were extremely glad when we noted such an announcement and we expected that His Excellency's tours would be quite private, sudden and unexpected, and into the villages rather than in towns. We thought that we are going to have the blessed days of yore when kings came in contact with their subjects and enquired into their real needs. But we are extremely disappointed to see that the old tradition of 'Gubernatorial tours' is not deviated from by His Excellency, and we are sure that His Excellency would have been able to know of the real needs and aspirations of the people only as his predecessors were able to know.

"That this is the case is amply proved by the replies which His Excellency has given to the representations of grievances by the various associations during His Excellency's last visit through the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. . . . . . Our readers would, we think, have followed the various addresses to the Governor during his recent visit and his replies in dealing with those grievances and would have noted that similar are the replies to almost all the representations of the people's grievances.

"We have no doubt that our popular Governor wanted to get an insight into the real needs and aspirations of the people by a close acquaintance with the people of the province. But the publicity and pomposity of his tours have frustrated his genuine wishes. . . . . Had His Excellency come into touch with the people in the manner in which he wanted to know the real state of affairs, the requests of the people would have been quite differently met with.

"But one other important point should not be left unnoticed in this connection. The Governor cannot by himself confer any boon upon the people. He is clogged by his colleagues, members of the Indian Civil Service who have been accustomed to view things in thier own narrow grooves; and he has to bow to the wishes of such a majority although he may, to some extent, exercise some influence. Anyhow we have no doubt in saying that our Governors would be able to know the real state of administration by their subordinates only if their visits are unexpected and strictly private and those into the villages. It is only then that the real object of such tours would be gained, and otherwise such visits would only be for sight-seeing and tamasha-making."

SOUTH INDIAN MAIL, *Madura,* Dec. 20th, 1915.

The collection of subscriptions towards the war fund and His Excellency the Governor's visit in Tanjore.

12. The *South Indian Mail*, for the week ending 20th December, has the following:—"We publish elsewhere the copy of a printed letter sent to us by Mr. N. K. Ramaswami Ayyar of Tanjore bringing to light many unconstitutional and novel ways of official interference in collecting donations and subscriptions towards the Governor's visit and war funds. Why should the officials so malignantly interfere in popular movements, and try to commandeer them when the public do not want them to do so?"

INDIAN PATRIOT, *Madras,* Dec. 21st, 1915.

The Congress and the Home Rule League.

13. The *Indian Patriot*, of the 21st December, writes:—"Congressmen all over the country have to very seriously consider what position the Indian National Congress is to occupy in the country after the Home Rule League which Mrs. Besant proposes is established. . . . . Mrs. Besant does not mean to recognise the authority of the congress in organising and working her league. She does not mean to work under its